

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION AND AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES OF BIHAR

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▪ **Abstract:**

The number of crops grown in a region within a specific period of time is termed as crop diversification or agricultural diversification. It is an indicator multiplication of agricultural activities which indicates intense competition between various crops for space. Stiffer is the competition, higher is the magnitude of diversification and lesser is the competition, greater will be the trend towards specification or mono-culture. Also, there is a seasonal variation in crop diversification. Agriculture diversification is now almost a normal feature of stable agriculture and progressive farm management in most of the extensive agricultural parts of the state of Bihar. As a major sector, agriculture continues to be the life line for millions of farmers in Bihar in India. Change in the production and productivity in the field of agriculture being possible in Bihar due to a massive diversion from the traditional agriculture to new commercial agriculture. As the urbanization trend in the state is still very poor (11.30%, 2011), the State of Bihar is lagging behind the national average on all socio-economic indicators like per capita income, average size of operational holding, per capita cultivated land, percentage of villages electrified, road length per thousand sq km, per capita deposit, per capita bank credit, credit deposit ratio, male-female literacy, and life expectancy etc. Bihar is considered to be at the bottom. State of Bihar and mostly its North region have flood effected area that is why, farmers of this place became poor due to crops affected by annual severe floods. Farmers often use only traditional cropping system at this place due to poor economy, abandoned industries and govt. policies. So if farm mechanization applied at this place then the condition of the farmers will improve due to increase in the production of crops. In the present paper, the author will throw light on the present condition of the Bihar in farm mechanization and also proposed a research on perspective of agricultural mechanization in the state. Bihar, with its bountiful natural resources of fertile soils, abundant water resource, varied climate and rich cultural and historical heritage is one of the most fascinating states of India. The farmers are intelligent and hard working. Therefore agriculture has been described as the core competence of Bihar by the Hon'ble President of India. Agriculture is the vital source of wealth in Bihar. 76% of its population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Bihar's productive contribution in food grain, fruit, vegetables, spices and flowers can increase manifold with improved methods and system management. Bihar has a total geographical area of about 93.60 lakh hectare, out of which only 56.03 lakh hectares is the net cultivated area and gross cultivated area being 79.46 lakh hectares. About 33.51 lakh hectare net area and 43.86 lakh hectare gross area receive irrigation from different sources. Principal food crops are paddy, wheat, maize and pulses. Main cash crops are sugarcane, potato, tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chilies and jute and. Bihar has notified forest area of 6,764.14 sq km, which is 7.1 per cent of its geographical area. Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country (between 83°-30' to 88°-00' longitude). It is an entirely land-locked state, although the outlet to the sea through the port of Kolkata is not far away. Bihar lies mid-way between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub humid Uttar Pradesh in the west which provides it with a transitional position in respect of climate, economy and culture. It is bounded by Nepal in the north and by Jharkhand in the south. The Bihar plain is

divided into two unequal halves by the river Ganga which flows through the middle from west to east. Bihar with a geographical area of about 94.2 thousand square km is divided by river Ganges into two parts, the north Bihar with an area of 53.3 thousand square km and the south Bihar having an area of 40.9 thousand square km. Based on soil characterization, rainfall, temperature and terrain, four main agro-climatic zones in Bihar have been identified. These are: Zone-I, North Alluvial Plain, Zone-II, north East Alluvial Plain, Zone-III A South East Alluvial Plain and Zone-III B, South West Alluvial Plain, each with its own unique prospects. The principal agricultural crops are rice, paddy, wheat, jute, maize and oil seeds. Cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, radish, carrot, beat etc. are some of the vegetables grown in the state. Sugarcane, potato and barley are some of the non-cereal crops grown. The entire agricultural operations are divided into two crop seasons Kharif and Rabi. The Kharif season starts from the third week of May and lasts till the end of October followed by the Rabi season.

Keyword:

Agricultural Diversification, Mechanization, commercial agriculture, Agro-climatic zones, Land holding size, Food grains, Farmers, wheat, rice, Vegetables

■ **Introduction:**

Bihar, being the part and parcel of the Middle Ganga Plain consists an agricultural dominated economy. The principal agricultural crops are rice, paddy, wheat, jute, maize and oil seeds. Cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, radish, carrot, beat etc. are some of the vegetables grown in the state. Sugarcane, potato and barley are some of the non-cereal crops grown. The entire agricultural operations are divided into two crop seasons Kharif and Rabi. The Kharif season starts from the third week of May and lasts till the end of October followed by the Rabi season. Though endowed with good soil, adequate rainfall and good ground water availability, Bihar has not get realized its full agricultural potential. Its agricultural productivity is one of the lowest in the country, leading to rural poverty, low nutrition and migration of labour. This road map is aimed to trigger processes of development in agriculture and allied sector. The state is endowed with rich biodiversity.

■ **Geographical Personality:**

Bihar has roughly a rectangular shape between 24°21'10" north latitude and 27°31'15" north latitude and again between 83°19'50" east meridian and 88°17'04" east meridian. The maximum north-south extension of Bihar is 345 kms. while the maximum east-west extension is 483 kms. The state is delimited by Nepal in the north and by Jharkhand in the south. Bengal delimits the state from the east and U.P. delimits it from the west. The total geographical area of Bihar is 94163 sq. kms.

The north-western part of Bihar has Someshwar and Dunn hills which is lying in the southern Himalyan foothill zone while the southern part of the state has highlands and hills, the northern extension of Chhotanagpur plateau. Middle parts of Bihar between north-western hills and southern hills has highly fertile alluvial soils which is quite fit for agricultural practices. The region has been deposited by the Ganga river and its various tributaries. Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi, Mahananda etc are the northern tributaries and Son, Punpun, Phalgu, Mohane, Kiul etc. are the southern tributaries. Kosi, Bagmati etc in north Bihar brings disastrous flood every year that becomes harmful to agriculture.

▪ **Methodology and sources of data :**

The present research paper is based mostly on secondary data but some facts have been evaluated with the help of primary data also. Data have been procured from the Agricultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, Statistics and Evaluation Department, Govt. of Bihar, Agricultural Department, Govt. of Bihar, Central Water Commission Deptt. of Water Resource, Bihar and Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi, etc. The data procured from these sources have been tabulated and analyzed to find out the related facts. The generalized facts have been described in order to complete the present research paper.

▪ **Hypothesis :**

The formulation of hypothesis becomes essential for improving the quality and utility of the research paper. The formulation of hypothesis is as follows:

- The agricultural dimension in Bihar may provide a wider space for the development of agro-based industries in Bihar.
- The agricultural dimension as well as agro-based industries may create a big employment opportunity in Bihar.

▪ **Description :**

Agricultural dimension in Bihar provides ample supply of raw materials for the establishment of Agro based industries. Bihar is the third largest producer of vegetables and fourth largest producer of fruits in the country. It is the largest producer of Litchi, Makhana, Guava, Lady's finger in India. The state already exports Litchi, Basmati rice and snow pea. It has competitiveness in maize, rice and fruit such as banana, mango, litchi and vegetables like onions, tomato, potato and brinjal. High, stable and regular supply of agricultural produce provides adequate opportunity for marketing and food processing industries. Farmer's willingness to accept modern cultivation technologies and contract farming practices provide encouraging trends for investment in Agriculture sector. Necessary legislative changes to promote contract farming and private investment in marketing are being undertaken. Agricultural growth in the state is supported by institutional infrastructure of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Samastipur) and its network of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR eastern zone complex at Patna, National Research Centres for Litchi, Makhana and Pan. Small Farmer's Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) are other institutions supporting Agricultural growth in the State. Public sector Agricultural extension system is creating enabling ground for Public-Private partnership for rapid Agricultural growth in the state. Agri-clinics will be encouraged to carry standard seeds, fertilizers, agricultural information to the farmers. They will be the carrier of the public programs to the farmers. Extension system will forge relationship with agri-clinics for creating synergy of the extension efforts. The expert services of the agri-clinics will be gainfully utilized in conducting training/demonstration and their services will be treated at par with the services of agriculture scientists. To make the program of agri-clinics viable for the banking sector and to make them more attractive for agriculture graduates convergence of all programs will be created there. They will get preference in allocation of seed/fertilizer shops, outsourcing of block level soil labs, etc. Krishi Vigyan Kendras will continue to receive prime attention in view of their utility as centre of excellence in spreading agricultural knowledge to the rural masses. They will also be encouraged to cater to post harvest handling of the agricultural products and develop entrepreneurial skill among the rural youth. The KVK's will function in FIVE MISSION

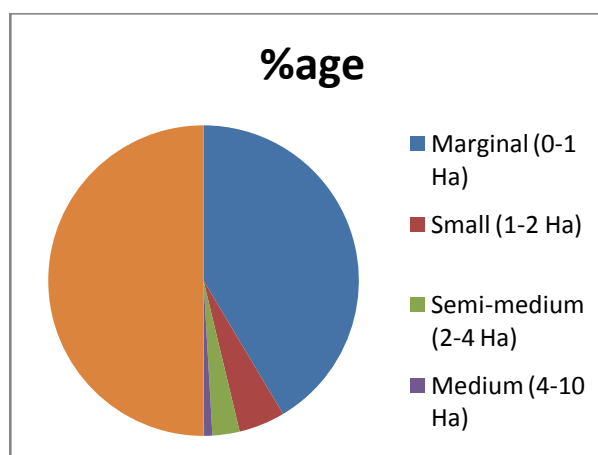
MODE, viz. on honey bee, seed production including seed villages, conservation agriculture, integrated farming and vermi-compost. Bihar has a total geographical area of 93.60 lakh hectares on which it houses a population of 82.9 million, thereby generating a population density of 880 persons per sq. km (Census 2001). Gross sown area in the State is 79.46 lakh hectares, while net sown area is 56.03 lakh hectares. There are around 1.04 crore landholdings in the State of which around 83 percent are marginal holdings of size less than 1 hectare (Table). With around 90 percent of the total population living in rural areas, agriculture as the primary feeder of rural economy continues to operate not only on margins of land but also on the margins of human enterprise, its productivity being among the lowest in the country. Without increasing returns to these margins, not much can be done realistically to develop the agricultural sector. Thus, agriculture continues to define both the potentialities and constraints to development in Bihar.

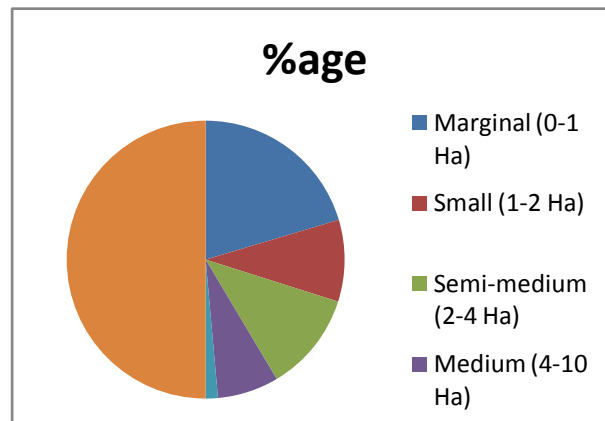
Table - 1.1 Distribution of Land Holdings by size class in Bihar, 2016-17

Category of land holdings (In Hectares)	No. of Holdings	%age	No. of operational Holdings	%age
Marginal (0-1 Ha)	8645932	82.88	2787789	40.76
Small (1-2 Ha)	1005650	9.64	1300667	19.02
Semi-medium (2-4 Ha)	590970	5.66	1582279	23.13
Medium (4-10 Ha)	178295	1.71	975355	14.26
Large (>10 Ha)	11570	0.11	193760	2.83
Total	10432417	100.00	6839850	100.00

Source : Agricultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi

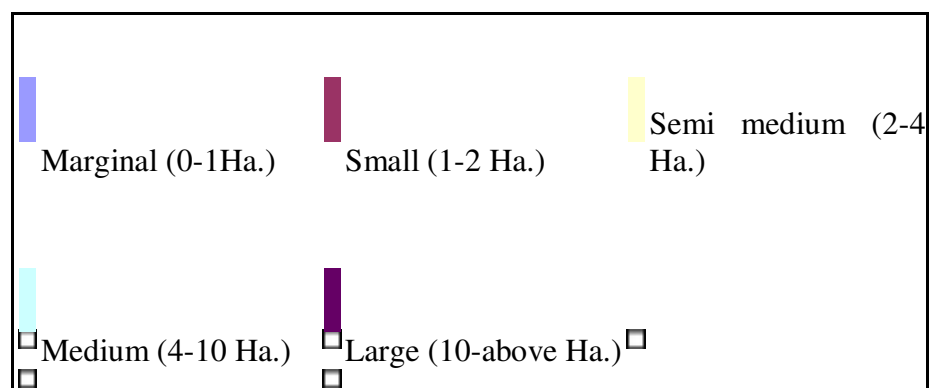
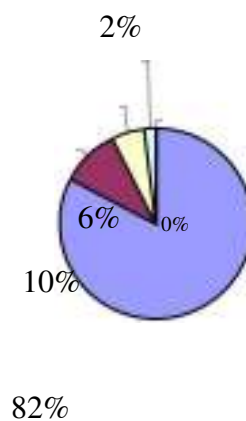
Table 2.1 : Distribution of land Holdings by Size Class





Source :Agricultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi

Percentage Distribution of Landholdings by Size Class



Agriculture in Bihar is crucially dependent on monsoon. Although around 57 percent of its gross cultivated area is irrigated, irrigation itself is crucially dependent on monsoon as it largely depends on the use of surface water. According to the soil quality and climatic conditions of the relevant areas, Bihar has been classified in 3 agro-climatic zones : North-West Alluvial Plane (Zone1), North-East Alluvial Plane (Zone 2), and South Alluvial Plane (Zone 3), the last zone being further classified in two sub-zones 3A and 3B (Table 2.2). Monsoon arrives earliest in the north-eastern Zone2, which also receives the highest rainfall among all three zones. Zone 3 receives monsoon showers last of all three zones and also the least amount. Total irrigated area in the State is 45.67 lakh hectares, of which nearly 30 percent is fed by canal water. This highlights the monsoon dependence of even irrigated lands as catchment areas of nearly all the major rivers in the State are outside the state.

2.2 Agricultural Production in 2016-17

Kharif 2016 started with a probability of a normal rainfall, but the deviation for the first showers of the monsoon was (-)48 percent. Rainfall in the month of June and July was normal, but was again below normal by 57 percent in August. It was again normal in the month of September. Finally, rainfall was 19 per cent below normal for the entire monsoon. This seems to have adversely affected area under cultivation. Area under paddy in the State according to the second advance estimate for kharif 2006 was 31.30 lakh hectares (Table 2.3) against the target of 37.00 lakh hectares (Table 2.4). Similarly, area under wheat for rabi 2016 stood at 20.34 lakh hectares, falling short of a target of 24.00 lakh hectares. Thus, there has been a fall in the area under foodgrains from 65.48 lakh hectares in 2015-16 to 61.55 lakh hectares in 2016-17 (Table 2.5). Under the conditions of deficient rainfall and a fall in acreage, foodgrain output is expected to register a fall over the figures for 2015-16. The second advance estimate of foodgrains for 2016-17 is 82.10 lakh MT. For kharif 2016-17 foodgrain production has been estimated at 40.04 lakh MT over an area at 34.83 lakh hectares. For rabi 2016-17 the estimate of foodgrain production is of 42.06 lakh MT over an area of 26.73 lakh hectares. This is a fall of around 4 lakh MT from previous year's production of around 86 lakh MT. Effect of falling acreage on production of foodgrains has, however, been moderated by an increase in yield from 12.39 qnts/hectare in 2005-06 to 13.34 qnts/hectare in 2016-17 (Table 2.6).

Cereal production is expected to fall by almost 3 lakh MT to 78 lakh MT as compared to previous year's production of 81 lakh MT (Table 2.7). This fall largely comes from a fall in acreage under cereals by almost 9 lakh hectares. Within cereals, fall in production is largely caused by fall in maize output by almost around 4 lakh MT. Other coarse cereals too are estimated to register a marginal fall in, both, acreage and production. While both rice and wheat are estimated to suffer a minor fall in acreage, their production is likely to improve over previous year due to increase in productivity (Table 2.5).

Production of pulses too is expected to fall marginally by 0.75 lakh MT in 2016-17 despite an increase in productivity. This is because of a substantive fall in the area under pulses by around 2 lakh hectares as compared to previous year. Oilseed production is expected to suffer a marginal fall from 1.19 lakh MT in 2015-16 to 1.11 lakh MT in 2016-17 due to marginal fall in both acreage and productivity. Sugarcane has been planted on an area of 1.43 lakh hectares and its output is estimated to be 12.33 lakh MT.

Table 2.2 : Agro-Climatic Zones in Bihar and north Bihar

Agro climatic Zones	Districts	Soil	Ph	Initiation/Ce ssation of rainfall	Total Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (dg. Celcius)		Important Cropping Sequence
						Maximu m	Minimu m	
Zone-1 (North west alluvial plane zone- Pusa)	Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, E.Champaran, W.Champaran, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzzafarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai	Sand y loam, loam	6.5 — 8.4	12 th June/ 30 th Septo 10 th Oct	1040 – 1450 (1245.00)	36.6	7.7	Rice – Wheat, Rice-Rai, Rice- Sweet Poatato, Rice- Maize(Rabi), Maize-Wheat, Maize-Sweet Potato, Maize- Rai, Rice-lentil
Zone-2 (North-East Alluvial Plane zone- Purnea)	Supaul, Khagaria, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria, Naugachia.	Sand y loam, Clay loam	6.5 — 7.8	7 th June/30 th Sep to 10 th Oct	1200 – 1700 (1450.00)	33.8	8.8	Jute-Rice, Jute- Wheat, Jute- Potato, Jute- Kalai, Jute- Mustard, Rice- Wheat-Moong,

								Rice-Toria
Zone 3		Sand y loam, Clay loam, loam, Clay	6.8 – 8.0		990 – 1240 (1115.00)	37.1	7.8	Rice-Wheat, Rice-Gram, Rice- Lentil, Rice-Rai
Zone-3A (South Alluvial Plane Zone- Sabour)	Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Jamui, Banka, Munger and Bhagalpur			15 th June/30 th Sep to 10 th Oct				
Zone-3B (South Alluvial Plane Zone – Sabour)	Bhabhua, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Buxar, Bhojpur, Jehanabad, Gaya, Nalanda, Patna, Nawada			10 th June/ 30 th Septo 10 th Oct				

Table 2.3 : Second Advance Estimates of Area and Production of Crops for 2016-17

	Area (000, hectares)			Production (000, tones)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice	3130.905	-	3130.905	3527.822	-	3527.822	1127	-	1127
Wheat	-	2034.305	2034.305	-	3238.614	3238.614	-	1592	1592
Jawar	5,870	-	5,870	5,958	-	5,958	1015	-	1015
Bajra	4,039	-	4,039	4,310	-	4,310	1067	-	1067
Maize	268,015	200,124	468,139	411,913	580.76	992.673	1537	2902	2120
Ragi	16.011	-	16.011	11.560	-	11.560	722	-	722
Small Millets	4,246	-	4,246	3,172	-	3,172	747	-	747
Barley	-	18,709	18,709	-	21,066	21,066	1126	-	1126
Coarse Cereals	298.181	218.138	517.014	436.913	601.826	1038.739	1465	2750	2009
Cereals	3429.086	2253.138	5682.204	3964.735	3840.440	7805.175	1156	1704	1374
Tur	-	35.814	35.814	-	46.845	46.845	-	1308	1308
Urad	28.415	-	28.415	21.340	-	21.340	751	-	751
Moong	10.873	-	10.873	6.132	-	6.132	564	-	564

Other Kharif Pulses	14.900	-	14.900	11.86	-	11.860	796	-	796
Gram	-	71.989	71.989	-	65.006	65.006	903	-	903
Other Rabi Pulses	-	311.704	311.704	-	253.834	253.834	-	815	815
Total Pulses	54.188	419.507	473.695	39.332	365.685	405.017	726	871	855
Total food Grains	3483.274	2672.645	6155.919	4004.067	4206.125	8210.192	11.50	15.74	13.34
Ground Nut	0.716	-	0.716	0.354	-	0.354	494	-	494
Castor Seed	-	0.133	0.133	-	0.127	0.127	-	957	957
Sesamum	3.635	-	3.635	2.824	-	2.824	777	-	777
Niger Seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sun Flower	2.604	6.047	8.651	3.573	8.871	12.444	1372	1467	1438
Soyabean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed and Mustard	-	83.021	83.021	-	68.658	68.658	-	827	827
Lin Seed	-	30.665	30.665	-	25.973	25.973	-	847	847

Safflower	2.604	6.047	8.651	3.573	8.871	12.444	1372	1467	1438
Total oil seeds	6.955	120.073	127.028	6.751	103.795	110.546	971	864	870
Cotton*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jute*	127.847	-	127.847	1191.963	-	1191.963	1678	-	1678
Mesta	12.990	-	12.990	118.357	-	118.357	1640	-	1640
Jute and Mesta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	103.115	-	103.115	4131.509	-	4131.509	40067	-	40067
Onion	14.863	-	14.863	123.66	-	123.660	8.32	-	8.32
Potato	52.580	90.535	143.115	421.692	811.194	1232.886	8.02	8.96	8.61

Source : Statistics and Evaluation Dept., GOB

Table 2.4 : Target area and Production of crops for 2016-17 (Area-lakhhectares/Production-lakh MT)

Name of Crop	Kharif		Rabi		Total	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Rice	37.00	68.00	2.50	6.00	39.50	74.00
Wheat	00	00	24.00	58.00	24.00	58.00
Maize	4.00	6.95	6.00	19.00	10.00	25.95
Other Coarse Cereals	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	1.25	1.25
Pulses	2.50	2.30	8.50	9.00	11.00	11.30
Total Foodgrains	44.25	78.00	41.50	92.50	85.75	170.50
Oilseeds	0.25	0.18	3.56	2.90	3.81	3.08

Source : Agriculture Dept., GOB

MT over an area of 22.53 lakh hectares. The fall in production has been largely on account of fall in area from 65.87 lakh hectares in 2005-06 to 56.82 lakh hectares in 2016-17. The second advance estimates for 2016-17 have put the production figures for coarse cereals at 10.38 lakh MT on an area of 5.17 lakh hectares and an yield of 20.09 quintals/hectare. Production of pulses has been estimated at 4.05 lakh MT and that of oilseeds at 1.11 lakh MT. Estimates put the area under sugarcane cultivation at 1.43 lakh hectares with an output of 12.33 lakh MT.

The observed trend of fall in acreage and production of cereals, is not incidental occurrence or happening but has been a deliberate effort by the State government during the last five years, to divert land under rice and wheat cultivation towards horticulture. Plan of crop diversion has been given priority in 12 districts of the state. About 30 percent of area under wheat in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani (Zone 1 districts) is being considered for diversion towards mango, litchi and makhana. Similarly 20 percent of crop area in the districts of East Champaran, Samastipur, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali is being considered for diversion towards banana. Further, about 20 percent of rice-wheat area in the districts of Buxar, Bhojpur, Sasaram etc. is likewise being considered for diversion towards vegetable production. Finally, about 30 percent total area of the state is being considered for diversion from current crops towards new crops.

Table 2.5 : Area, Production & Productivity of Foodgrains and Oilseed

	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Other coarse cereal	Pulses	Total cereals	Oilseeds
Year 2006 – 2007							
Area	36.44	20.33	6.80	0.85	7.60	71.92	1.62
Production	58.12	44.70	15.20	0.97	6.35	125.34	1.11
Yield	15.95	22.09	22.35	11.41	8.35	17.43	6.85
National Yield	18.82	26.79	17.20	10.72	6.35	16.14	9.26
Year 2008 – 2007							
Area	36.21	20.09	6.09	0.78	7.52	70.69	1.65
Production	53.95	39.39	12.01	0.75	5.48	111.59	1.21
Yield	14.90	19.61	19.72	9.57	7.29	15.78	7.35
National Yield	19.00	24.85	17.11	9.86	5.67	15.52	8.16
Year 2009 – 2010							
Area	36.39	20.53	6.19	0.68	7.35	71.14	1.77

Production	52.91	42.92	12.09	0.73	6.69	115.34	1.51
Yield	14.54	20.91	19.53	10.74	9.10	16.21	8.53
National Yield	19.21	25.90	17.57	10.68	6.34	16.27	9.44
Year 2009 – 2010							
Area	35.96	20.81	6.38	0.64	7.22	71.01	1.57
Production	55.47	45.84	14.27	0.69	6.20	122.46	1.15
Yield	15.43	22.03	22.37	10.78	8.59	17.24	7.32
National Yield	19.86	27.78	17.92	10.34	6.35	17.04	8.53
Year 2010 – 2011							
Area	36.56	20.68	6.21	0.56	7.17	71.18	1.54
Production	54.44	44.36	14.97	0.58	6.22	120.59	1.31
Yield	14.89	21.46	24.11	10.37	8.67	16.94	8.51
National Yield	19.01	27.08	18.22	10.27	5.44	16.26	8.10
Year 2011 – 2012							
Area	35.52	21.23	5.94	0.53	6.94	70.19	1.39
Production	52.03	43.91	14.88	0.53	5.47	116.82	1.17
Yield	14.65	20.68	25.05	10.00	7.88	16.64	8.41
National Yield	20.79	27.62	20.00	11.31	6.07	17.34	9.13
Year 2012 – 2013							
Area	35.85	21.31	6.04	0.53	6.98	70.69	1.37
Production	50.86	40.41	13.50	0.48	5.61	110.85	1.05
Yield	14.19	18.96	22.35	9.06	8.04	15.68	7.66
National Yield	18.04	26.19	16.42	9.62	5.56	15.62	7.10
Year 2013 – 2014							
Area	35.78	20.77	6.16	0.47	6.80	69.98	1.41
Production	54.48	36.89	14.74	0.43	5.57	112.11	1.24
Yield	15.23	17.61	23.93	9.15	8.19	16.02	8.79
National Yield	20.50	27.07	19.83	12.28	6.23	17.07	10.72
Year 2014 – 2015 (last forecast)							

Area	31.23	20.28	6.14	0.44	6.58	64.67	1.32
Production	24.72	32.63	14.66	0.39	4.67	77.07	1.17
Yield	7.91	16.09	23.88	8.86	7.09	11.92	8.66
Year 2015 – 2016 (4th advance estimate)							
Area	32.22	20.38	6.22	0.51	6.55	65.87	1.36
Production	34.17	28.40	14.25	0.48	4.83	81.12	1.19
Yield	10.60	13.94	22.92	9.41	7.37	12.47	8.73
Year 2016-17 (2nd advance estimates)							
Area	31.31	20.34	4.68	0.49	4.73	56.82	1.27
Production	35.28	32.39	9.93	0.46	4.05	78.05	1.11
yield	11.27	15.92	21.20	9.38	8.55	13.74	8.70

Note : Area in lakh hectare, production in lakh MT and yield rates in qtls/hectare

Source : Statistics and Evaluation Dept., GOB

Table 2.6 : Productivity of Different Crops

(Quintals / hectare)

Year	Rice		Wheat		Maize		Pulses		Oilseeds	
	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National	State	National
2003- 2004	14.15	18.88	21.30	23.80	21.50	16.02	7.09	5.98	7.05	7.99
2004- 2005	13.52	19.11	21.08	25.59	20.61	15.70	7.38	6.10	7.07	8.43
2005- 2006	12.18	17.97	20.06	24.83	20.14	15.95	6.15	5.52	6.84	8.51
2006- 2007	15.95	18.82	22.09	26.79	22.35	17.20	8.35	6.35	6.35	9.26
2007- 2008	14.90	19.00	19.61	24.85	19.72	17.11	7.29	5.67	7.38	8.16
2008- 2009	14.54	19.21	20.91	25.90	19.54	17.97	9.10	6.34	8.55	9.44
2009- 2010	15.43	19.86	22.03	27.78	22.37	17.92	7.96	6.35	7.32	8.53
2010-2011	14.89	19.01	21.73	27.08	24.54	18.22	8.35	5.44	7.44	8.10
2011-12	14.65	20.79	20.65	27.62	25.04	20.10	7.88	6.07	8.41	9.13
2012-13	14.19	18.04	18.96	26.19	22.35	16.42	8.04	5.56	7.66	7.10

2013-14	15.23	20.51	17.61	27.07	23.93	19.83	8.19	6.23	8.79	10.72
2014-15	7.91	-	16.09	-	23.88	-	7.09	-	8.86	-
2015-16	10.6	-	13.94	-	22.92	-	7.37	-	8.7	-
2016-17	11.27	-	15.92	-	21.20	-	8.55	-	8.73	-

Source : Statistics and Evaluation Dept., GOB

2.4 Flood Control and Drainage:

Every year, Bihar faces the vagaries of flood and waterlogging. After bifurcation of the State, Bihar has become the most flood prone area in the country. Total flood prone area of the State is 68.80 lakh hectares which is 73.06 percent of its total geographical area and 17.2 percent of the total flood prone area in the country. Flood situation is most severe in northern plains of Bihar. This is because almost all the major rivers in the State enter Bihar from Nepal in this region. Bed slope of these rivers is very sharp in the Nepal and they usually enter the State on plain lands. Because of a sudden drop in bed slope, silt brought by the flow of these rivers get deposited at their base to cause recurring floods.

While a long term solution to this problem can be achieved by constructing dams at upper catchment of Kosi, Gandak, Bagmati, Mahananda rivers in Nepal territory, in the short run, Bihar has to depend on construction and maintenance of embankments along the rivers. Till March 2006, 3430.47 km length of embankments have been constructed in the State which protect 29.16 lakh hectares of area, out of a total of 68.80 lakh hectare flood prone area. Thus, 39.64 lakh hectares of land area still stands exposed to the perennial problem of floods. Despite such high exposures to threat of flood, only 29 percent of the total 10th Plan allocation for flood control have been utilized (Table 2.7). A more efficient utilization of the allocated funds would have lessened the damage capacity of floods in the State.

Table 2.7 : 10th Plan Performance on the Outlays for Flood Control (Rs in crore)

Sl.No	Source of Funding	10 th Plan Outlay		
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Outlay	Anticipated Performance
1	Establishment (CSS+State Plan)	114.08	152.52	145.79
2	State Plan (Ongoing & New Schemes)	1576.00	332.92	329.81
3	NABARD	55.00	21.00	16.97
	Sub Total (works)	1631.0	353.92	346.78
	Total Flood Control	1745.08	506.44	492.57

Beside the menace of flood, about 9.41 lakh hectare of land suffer from the problem of water logging in Bihar. It has been found by various Expert Committees that it would not be economically viable to free 2.5 lakh hectares of land from water logging due to excessive depth. Thus, against 6.91 lakh hectares of water logged area from where water can be drained out, only about 1.50 lakh hectare have been freed from water logging. The task ahead is to free the remaining 5.41 lakh hectares of land area. Against a total agreed outlay of around Rs167 crore, on drainage works in the 10th Plan, there has been an actual utilisation of around 74 percent (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 : 10th plan performance and 11th plan requirement Rs in Crore

Sl. No.	Source of Funding	10 th Plan Outlay	
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Utilisation
1	State Plan (Ongoing & New Schemes)	120.94	7.79
2	NABARD	166.77	122.79
	Total Drainage	166.77	122.79

2.5 Irrigation:

Bihar is richly endowed with water resources and with a very healthy rainfall average of 1271.9 mms. Ultimate irrigation potential in the State is estimated to be around 102 lakh hectares which is far above total cultivated area in the State (Table 2.9). However, neither rainfall nor the distribution of the water resources is uniform across the State, causing uneven irrigation potential/coverage across the State. While Zone-2 (Table 2) receives earliest showers and highest rainfall (1450 mm) among all three agro-climatic zones in the State, Zone-3 receives an average rainfall of only 1115 mms.

Table 2.9 : Ultimate Irrigation Potential in Bihar (In lakh hectares)

Source	India	Bihar	% Share of Bihar in India
1. Surface Water	737	63.58	8.63
(a) Major + Medium Schemes	585	53.53	9.15
(b) Minor Irrigation	174	10.05	5.78
2. Ground Water	641	39.06	6.09
Total (1 + 2)	1399	102.64	7.34

Source : Central Water Commission, Dept. of Water Resources, Bihar and Central Ground Water Board.

Bihar has 45.67 lakh hectares of irrigated area against its total geographical area of 93.6 lakh hectares. While created irrigation capacity of 45.67 lakh hectare means that around 49 per cent of total area is irrigated, distribution of irrigation capacity is not even across the State. The percentage of irrigated area varies greatly across different regions/districts, from a low of 16 percent (in Jamui) to around 86 percent (in Sheikhpura). In fact, both irrigation capacity and its source vary greatly across the 3 agro-climatic Zones of the state.

While Zone 1 accounts for nearly 37 per cent of total geographical area of the State, its share in total created irrigation capacity of the State is about 31 per cent (Table 2.10). On the other hand, Zone 3B which also accounts for 31 per cent of geographical area has about 41 per cent of total irrigated land in the State. Zone 3A having 13 per cent of geographical area of the State has only around 8 per cent of total irrigated area of the. Finally, while around 64 per cent of Zone 3B area is irrigated, Zone 3A has only around 32 per cent of its area irrigated. This variation in irrigation capacity across the regions also extends to the sources of irrigation. Nearly 63 per cent of total created irrigation capacity in the State has tubewells as its source (Table 2.11). Canal irrigation accounts for nearly 30 per cent of total irrigated area. Thus major and medium sources of irrigation together account for 93 per cent of total created irrigation capacity in the State, with other sources (minor and micro irrigation) accounting for only about 7 percent of total irrigation. A very high dependence of irrigation on tubewells, and operation of diesel tubewell due to lack of power infrastructure in the rural areas means a high cost and inefficient irrigation.

The variation in irrigation source has a very clear pattern across the agro-climatic zones of the State. While nearly 50 per cent of irrigation in Zone 3B has canal as its source, only 13 per cent of the irrigated area in Zone 2 receives canal irrigation. Reliance on tubewells is very high in Zones 1 and 2 (source of 85 percent of

Zone 1's irrigated area). On the other hand, canals have a greater role to play in Zones 3A and 3B and there is a greater balance between tubewell and canal irrigation in these regions. Incidentally, the latter two zones are also the zones with lowest rainfall among all the regions of the state. Thus, while importance of canal irrigation is much greater in southern parts of Bihar (Zone 3), there is an almost exclusive reliance on tubewell irrigation in the northern parts, especially in Zone 2. This is rather peculiar as most of the rivers in Bihar flow through its northern plains, which therefore should have had a better canal irrigation capacity.

Minor and micro irrigation have only a limited coverage in the overall irrigation scenario of the State, accounting for only 7.53 per cent of the irrigated area. Here too, there is a great deal of variation in its use across the State. While only 2 per cent of irrigated area of Zone 2 has minor irrigation as its source, its contribution to irrigated area in Zone 3 is around 17 per cent.

Ground water resources have remained largely unutilized in the State. To tap the huge potential of ground water irrigation, Million Shallow Tubewell Programme has been prepared which would imply additional irrigation capacity of 20 lakh hectares. About 6.97 lakh diesel tubewells and pumpsets are to be distributed by March 2017 under this programme. Farmers are given a grant of 30 per cent and a loan of 50 per cent of total costs under this Programme and no discrimination is made between different categories of beneficiary farmers. Against the distribution target of 5.37 lakh pumpsets by March 2016, 3.80 lakh pumpsets were distributed by November, 2015.

On-farm water management programme is being run in all the 38 districts of the State under which shallow pumpsets, normal pumpsets, and other micro irrigation sources are being arranged. Watershed development programme is being run under which water generating ponds, and other devices of ground water regeneration are being constructed to develop and improve water utilization capacity in the State. In this direction, 5 lakh trees have been planted in 8 districts of the State under agro-forestry programme towards developing water utilization capacity. Sprinkler sets and HDPIP pipes are being distributed in the State under the Centrally sponsored ISOPOM plan for production of pulses, oilseeds and maize. By March 2016, additional irrigation capacity of 18000 hectares of land was created under this programme. Against the target to create additional irrigation capacity of 2.39 lakh hectares in 2016-17, an additional irrigation capacity of 1.76 lakh hectares was created by September 2016. In the 10th Plan, actual outlay on irrigation was Rs1980 crore which was only about 60 percent of total agreed outlay on irrigation (Table 2.13). A substantial portion of this outlay was on major and medium irrigation.

Table 2.10 : Zonal Land Usage, and Percentage of Irrigated Land

Districts	Land Area (in hectares)	Net Sown Area (in hect.)	Total Crop Area (in hect.)	Multi Cropped Area (in hect.)	total irrigated area	% irrigated area
Zone 1						
Saran	265,000	192938	233024	40086	117706	44.42
Siwan	224,000	162889	238635	75746	107262	47.88
Gopalganj	204,000	150524	232775	82251	107689	52.79
Muzafarpur	315,000	207145	339364	132219	130164	41.32
E Champaran	432,000	288804	323302	34498	155655	36.03
W Champaran	484,000	279758	366712	86954	176683	36.50
Sitamarhi	222,000	121048	188399	67351	71682	32.29
Sheohar	44,000	26483	43567	17084	12652	28.75
Vaishali	201,000	126660	190331	63671	77546	38.58
Darbhanga	254,000	172716	209949	37233	102087	40.19
Madhubani	354,000	225113	317083	91970	138551	39.14
Samastipur	262,000	184718	252196	67478	112387	42.90
Begusarai	188,000	117193	174313	57120	91089	48.45
total	3,449,000	2255989	3109650	853661	1401153	40.62
% of total land area	36.85					
% of land area		65.41	90.16	24.75		
Zone 2						
Saharsa	165,000	109633	194022	84389	94983	57.57

supaul	239,000	155251	268820	113569	142114	59.46
madhepura	180,000	131531	205481	73950	133124	73.96
Purnia	314,000	221166	307003	85837	170504	54.30
Kishanganj	189,000	131105	195648	64543	50535	26.74
Araria	271,000	180983	282645	101662	110962	40.95
Katihar	291,000	167217	278835	111618	129408	44.47
Khagaria	149,000	84684	133902	49218	83393	55.97
	1,798,000	1,181,570	1,866,356	684,786	915023	50.89
	19	65.71579533	103.8017798			
Zone 3A						
Munger	140,000	48029	69030	21001	37015	26.44
Sheikhpura	62,000	44217	62737	18520	53423	86.17
Lakhisarai	129,000	68044	78098	10054	41934	32.51
Jamui	305,000	81117	88723	7606	50780	16.65
Bhagalpur	254,000	145667	177576	31909	78364	30.85
Banka	306,000	153818	161325	7507	115698	37.81
	1,196,000	540,892	637,489	96,597	377214	31.54
% of total land area	13					
% of land area		45.23	53.30	8.08		

Zone 3B

Patna		317,000	206294	253848	47554	179595	56.65
Nalanda		232,000	180872	228353	47481	193288	83.31
Bhojpur		237,000	185364	227536	42172	188094	79.36

Buxar		167,000	138277	144944	6667	113910	68.21
Rohtas		391,000	254360	363159	108799	330834	84.61
Kaimur		342,000	154226	204719	50493	166537	48.70
Gaya		494,000	200333	277364	77031	235090	47.59
Jehanabad		94,000	63650	80024	16374	67206	71.50
Arwal		63,000	41784	58263	16479	48131	76.40
Nawada		249,000	110565	149046	38481	126558	50.83
Aurangabad		330,000	197912	281626	83714	224201	67.94
		2,916,000	1,733,637	2,268,882	535,245	1873444	64.25
% of total	31						
land area							
% of land			59.45	77.81	18.36		
area							
Bihar		9,360,000	5712088	7882377	2170209	4566,834	48.79

Source : Central Water Commission Dept. of Water Resources, Bihar and Central Ground Water Board.

Table 2.11 : Zonal Classification of Total Irrigated Area through Different Sources

Unit in hectares

	Name of District	Canal	Tube well	Other sources	Total irrigated Area
Zone 1					
	Saran	2414	115231	61	117706
	Siwan	6314	93353	7595	107262
	Gopalganj	50672	54027	2990	107689
	Muzaffarpur	-	130164	-	130164
	E. Champaran	794	154450	411	155655
	W. Champaran	128686	42971	5026	176683
	Sitamarhi	1491	63661	6530	71682
	Sheohar	-	12652	-	12652
	Vaishali	-	65655	11891	77546
	Darbhanga	-	95736	6351	102087
	Madhubani	-	41113	97438	138551
	Samastipur	-	112387	-	112387
	Begusarai	-	89416	1673	91089
Zone 1 total		1,90,371 (13.59% of total irrigated area)	10,70,816 (76.42% of total irrigated area)	1,39,966 (9.99% of total irrigated area)	14,01,153 (30.68% of total irrigated area)
Zone 2					

	Saharsa	5527	84562	4894	94983
	Supaul	67352	73678	1084	142114
	Madhepura	32795	92954	7375	133124
	Purnea	11729	158775	-	170504
	Kishanganj	-	50535	-	50535
	Araria	-	110962	-	110962
	Katihar	-	129408	-	129408
	Khagaria	-	76748	6645	83393
Zone 2 total		117,403	777,622	19,998	9,15,023
		(12.84% of	(84.98% of	(2.18% of total	(20.04% of
		total irrigated	total irrigated	irrigated area)	total irrigated
		area)	area)		area)
Zone 3A					
	Jamui	1040	30439	5536	37015
	Sheikhpura	23951	525	28947	53423
	Munger	13314	24550	4070	41934
	Lakhisarai	2185	41107	7488	50780
	Bhagalpur	4297	57797	16270	78364
	Banka	90062	23893	1743	115698
Zone 3A total		1,34,849	1,78,311	64,054	3,77,214 (
		(35.75% of	(47.27% of	(16.98% of	8.26% of total
		total zonal	total zonal	total zonal	irrigated area)
		irrigated area)	irrigated area)	irrigated area)	
Zone 3B					
	Patna	51115	121049	7431	179595

	Nalanda	9442	164270	19576	193288
	Bhojpur	40781	135775	11538	188094
	Buxar	44421	66410	3079	113910
	Rohtas	262570	36037	32227	330834
	Kaimur	98493	54414	13630	166537
	Gaya	232303	-	2787	235090
	Jehanabad	596	57839	8771	67206
	Arwal	28712	18034	1385	48131
	Nawada	13944	108831	3783	126558
	Aurangabad	142664	65794	15743	224201
Zone 3B total		9,25,041 (49.38% of total zonal irrigated area)	8,28,453 (44.22% of total zonal irrigated area)	1,19,950 (6.4% of total zonal irrigated area)	18,73,444 (41.02% of total irrigated area)
TOTAL		1367664 (29.95 of total irrigated area)	2855202 (62.52% of total irrigated area)	343968 (7.53% of total irrigated area)	4566834

Source : Central Water Commission, Dept. of Water Resources, Bihar and Central Ground Water Board.

Table 2.12 : The total outlay required including establishment as per source of funding is as follows :

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Source of funding	10 th plan outlay		Proposed outlay for 11 th plan	
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Outlay	Anticipated	
	Major & Medium Irrigation			Performance	
1	Establishment (CSS + State Plan)	468.00	508.35	482.58	625.00
2	State Plan (Ongoing & New Schemes)	1106.00	124.57	121.89	2006.90
3	RSVY	0.00	165.00	17.14	1500.00
4	AIBP	1257.63	995.00	980.85	2962.91
5	NABARD	441.56	188.0	144.87	1500.00
	Sub Total (Works)	2805.19	1472.58	1264.75	7969.81
	Total Irrigation	3273.19	1980.93	1747.33	8594.81

2.6 Agricultural Inputs

Seeds

Agriculture in Bihar has been bedeviled by a trend of falling productivity over the last few years. Major crops, particularly rice and wheat which together account for 77.26 percent of total cropped area have seen a substantive fall in their productivity in recent years.

Falling productivity of agricultural sector in Bihar , inspite of its rich soil endowment, can be partly explained by the limited availability of good quality seed and a very poor seed replacement rate. Seed replacement rate for cereals is about 10-12 percent, for gram it is 7.5 percent and for rapeseed and mustard, it is 30 percent(Table 2.13). The seed replacement ratio for paddy has increased from 6.8 percent in 2013-14 to 10 percent in 2014-15 to 12 percent in 2015-16. This ratio for wheat was 10 percent in 2014-15 and 11 percent in 2015-16. These rates are much below the desirable 30-35 percent for self-pollinated crops and 50 percent for cross-pollinated crops. In other states, the seed replacement for paddy is at 50

percent in Andhra Pradesh, the rate for wheat is 41 percent in Maharastra, for gram it is 30 percent in Orissa and for rapeseed and mustard it is 100 percent in Gujarat. However, the seed replacement ratios for oilseeds and maize in the State meet the desired norms, standing at 30 percent for rapeseeds and mustard, and 40 percent for rabi maize which is reflected in their yield being above the national average.

Table 2.13 : Seed Replacement Rates of Different Crops

Sl. No	Name of the crops	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	achievement	Target	achievement	Target	achievement	Target	achievement
		Kharif crops							
1	Paddy	8%	6.8%	10%	10%	11%	12%	15%	
2	Maize	40%	30%	50%	40%	50%	50%	60%	
3	Pulses	10%	6%	10%	7.5%	10%	8%	14%	
4	Oilseeds	5%	2%	5%	3%	5%	5%		
		Rabi Crops							
1	Wheat	10%	8.1%	10%	9%	15%	11%	15%	
2	Maize	-	-	-	-	50%	-	80%	
3	pulses	5%	1.2%	10%	7.5%	15%	-	10%	
4	Oilseeds	25%	20%	30%	25%	30%	-	30%	
5	Vegetables	25%	20%	60%	50%	60%	-	60%	

Table 2.14 : Certified Seed Requirement of Different Crops in Bihar (2016-17)

Name of crop	Certified seed requirement (In Qtls.)
Kharif	
Paddy	2,22,000
Maize	48,000
Arhar	3500
Urad	1400
Moong	420
Rabi	
Wheat	3,00,000
Maize	60,000
Gram	11,600
Lentil	5300
Pea	2400
Rai /Tori	1440

For last several years, Bihar State Seed Corporation had become non-functional and agricultural farms of the State government were lying barren. In the current financial year, the State government has given approval for restarting seed production by Bihar State Seed Corporation for the next five years at an outlay of Rs. 27.12 crore. Seed production for paddy has started on 45 agricultural farms in the last kharif season, and 10,000 quintals of HYV paddy seeds have been produced. In the current rabi season, programme of

production of wheat seeds is being carried out. This would facilitate timely and economical availability of modern crop breeds to the farmers.

- **Credit:**

From an already low level, agriculture's share in total bank credit has fallen over the last 5 years. While its share was at 24 percent in 2010-11, it fell to 20 percent in 2013-14. Though it has registered an increase to 23 percent in 2014-15, it is still lower than the share in 2010-11. The entire rural credit delivery system is not in a good shape in Bihar. In terms of access of cultivators to the banking institutions, average population per bank branch in Bihar, as on end of June 2016, was 25,000, as against the national average of 16,000 (RBI 2006). While the number of commercial bank branches in the State is 2082, only 60.37 percent of these branches operate in rural areas. There are 5 Regional Rural Banks in the State, with 1486 branches, of which around 86 percent are located in the rural areas. The credit-deposit ratio (CDR) of RRBs at 44.77 percent is much higher than those of commercial banks.

Taking the entire banking sector, a total of 4015 branches of 72 banks cater to the 82.9 million strong population of the State (Table 2.15). Even this sparse banking infrastructure is disproportionately oriented towards the urban economy of the State, with only 72 per cent of total branches catering to the rural areas which is home to nearly 90 percent of population . Total allocation of credit to agriculture in Bihar has been increasing over the last few years, but has remained way behind the target credit mark.

Table 2.15 : Institutional Arrangements (Branch Position)

Agency	No. of	No. of	Rural	Semi urban	Urban
	Banks	Branches	Branches		
CBS	30	2082	1257(60.3%)	443	386
RRR's	16	1486	1287(86.60%)	165	34
SCB	1	14	-	-	14
DCCB's	22	280	240(85.71%)	13	27
LDB	1	151	80(52.98%)	16	55
UCB	2	2	-	-	2
Total	72	4015	2880(71.73%)	637	578

Table 2.16 : Target and Achievement of Agricultural Credit by Different Banks.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Commercial Bank				Regional Rural bank				Cooperative Bank				Total Target
	Target	Achievement	% of total target credit for the year	% of total achievement in Credit allocation for the year	Target	Achievement	% of total target credit for the year	% of total achievement in credit allocation for the year	Target	Achievement	% of total target credit for the year	% of total achievement in credit allocation for the year	
2012-13	1050.33	604.73	57.20	70.30	391.62	153.84	21.33	17.88	394.14	101.6	21.47	11.81	1836.09
2013-2014	1220.15	792.44	64.21	50.85	376.98	204.87	19.84	13.15	303.21	561.11	15.96	36.01	1900.34
2014-2015	1386.29	1325.06	59.25	65.27	550.86	431.3	23.54	21.25	402.71	273.75	17.21	13.48	2339.86
2015-2016	1645.57	1489.33	61.00	68.51	644.26	450.09	23.88	20.70	407.65	234.61	15.11	10.79	2697.48

Commercial banks account for the largest share of the total credit disbursed to agriculture in the State, though this share has fallen moderately in recent years, from 70.30 percent in 2012-13 to 68.51 percent in 2015-16 (Table 2.16). Total outstanding credit as on March 2005 of all scheduled commercial banks to agriculture stood at Rs. 2973.52 crore, out of which direct credit was Rs.2634.49 crore and indirect credit was Rs.339.03 crore. The share of regional rural banks in total agricultural credit has fluctuated around 20 per cent, although it registered a sharp fall in 2013-14 to 13 percent. Similarly, the share of cooperative banks in total agricultural credit is found to be about 12 percent, although it was suddenly high at 36 percent in 2013-14.

The agricultural credit need was estimated to be Rs. 11341.22 crore for Bihar in 2016-17. An amount of Rs. 10042 crore for crop loans, Rs. 78.22 crore for the Macromode / ISOPAM plan, Rs. 60 crore for micro-irrigation, Rs. 18.50 crore for agri-clinics and Rs. 1142 crore for horticulture mission etc. would be needed as loan from the banking sector. However, the credit target or agriculture set by banks for 2016-17 was only Rs 3732 crore which was much lower than the requirement.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is an important medium for increasing agricultural credit. At present, there are 1.04 crore land holdings in the State, but till 2005-06, only 1450779 KCCs have been distributed against the target of 3047536. To meet the target of crop loans of Rs.10042 crore in 2016-17, KCCs have to play a very important role. Although total disbursement under KCC has increased almost 2.5 times, from Rs. 342 crore in 2012- 13 to Rs. 815 crore in 2015-16 (Table 2.22w), it still channels only a miniscule proportion of the total credit volume for crop loans. A target of 6 lakh more KCCs has been fixed by the banks for 2016-07. But even this target is grossly inadequate to measure up to the total credit demand in the current year. In the

area of micro-finance, more than 17,000 Self-Help Groups had been financed by banks upto 2015 through their priority lending schemes in 38 districts. The target for 2016-17 is to raise the number to 24,000 SHGs and advance Rs. 48 crore through the scheme.

- **Insurance:**

Agricultural production in Bihar has shown great fluctuation over the years. At one hand, this fluctuation can be devastating for a small-marginal farmer who operates on limits of subsistence, and, on the other hand, it is a disincentive for enterprising farmers who have the potential for investment. In this perspective, crops in the State are being insured since kharif 2000 to provide economic help to the insured farmers whose crops are damaged by natural disaster. Kharif crops such as paddy, maize, jute and chillies, and among rabi crops, wheat, gram, arhar, masoor, maize, rapeseed and mustard, potato, sugarcane and onion are covered under National Agricultural Insurance Plan. While participation of indebted farmers is compulsory in the plan, that of non-indebted farmers is voluntary.

Under this plan, grants are given in the premium to be paid by the small and marginal farmers, with equal shares of State and Central government. The number of beneficiary farmers for 2004-05 was 411532, 293442 in kharif and 118090 in rabi season. There has been a drop in coverage of farmers under crop insurance in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Crop insurance policy was taken by 409,946 farmers in 2015-16, out of which 221985 took cover for kharif season and 187961 took cover for rabi season. The spread of insurance cover, however, is grossly inadequate keeping in mind that there are around 104 lakh landholdings in the State, nearly 93 percent of which are small and marginal holdings which are specially required to be protected through the agriculture insurance plan. Its coverage would have to be significantly expanded over the years in order to stabilize income from agriculture and create conducive environment for productive investment in agriculture.

- **Extension Services:**

In a sector which is based on enterprise of nearly 77 percent of total workforce on around 1.04 crore landholdings (92.5 percent of them being small and marginal holdings), importance of agricultural research to create/upgrade agricultural technology and extension of this technology and other support services to the farmers, cannot be overemphasized. In Bihar, there is a huge breach between the technology available in the agricultural universities/institutions and those on the field. Efforts have to be made to transfer the available technology to the farmers in the field. The public sector agricultural research and extension system consists of the Rajendra Agricultural University for agricultural research and education; seven research centers/ stations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for commodity and location-specific research; and various Departments of the State government that provide agricultural extension and regulatory services. The agricultural research and extension system has not been fully effective in developing and disseminating appropriate technologies to the farmers in the State. While 0.4 percent of agricultural GDP is spent on agricultural research and education at the national level, the average for Bihar is 0.2 percent. Further, 95 percent of this spending is used for salaries and 5 percent for establishment expenses, thereby leaving no funds for operational expenses needed to carry out relevant research. NSSO 2003 figures point out that the performance of the extension system in the State has been such

that a mere 0.5 percent of farmers access information on modern technology from extension workers.

Steps to reform the above situation have been in the recent years and, in particular, in the current year. The State government has universalized Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) to cover all districts of the State. The ATMAs are designed to decentralize decision-making through 'bottom-up' planning procedures that would directly involve farmers and the private sector in planning and implementing extension programmes at the block and district levels. Similarly, a decision has been taken in 2016 to universalize Krishi Vigyan Kendras to all districts of the State. In addition, 31 new seed testing laboratories have been sanctioned in the current financial year to give each district its own seed testing laboratory.

The State has a very distorted pattern of nutrient consumption regarding NPK ratio, which not only leads to a waste of resources but also mars the soil quality of the fields. A major reason for this imbalanced use of fertilizers is lack of knowledge among the farmers about the soil quality of their fields. In the current year, 16 soil-testing laboratories have been sanctioned, adding to the earlier strength of 23, thereby allowing for a complete coverage of all the districts. In fact, a mega-project with an outlay of Rs 309 crore has been sanctioned in this year to establish soil testing laboratories in all the 534 blocks of the state over next 4 years.

Management of seed supply is an important component of any programme of agricultural development. In the current year, Bihar State Seed Corporation has been revived and production of seeds is being undertaken by it on 45 state managed farm which remained inoperative for some years. More than 1100 agriculture graduates have been trained as agriclinics in the State. The utilization of technical expertise of these trained youths is necessary for agricultural development. A decision was taken in the current year to use the seeds produced by agriclinic for public sector programmes. In the current year, the Kisan Samman Yojna was also launched to identify and acknowledge enterprising farmers in the State and using them as extension agents. This plan is unique and innovative programme of extension reforms.

2.8 Forestry, Orchard and Vegetables :

Out of total geographical area of 94,163 sq. kms. of the State, only 6473 sq. kms is under natural forests, which comprises only 6.87 per cent of the total geographical area. Out of 38 districts, these forests are located in only 10 districts. According to the Forest Survey Institute, Dehradun, there are only 13.6 trees/hectare in the areas outside the forest regions of the State. According to the Indian Forest Policy 1988, 33 per cent of the geographical area should be under forests for environmental balance. In a densely populated region like Bihar, it is difficult to increase the area under forests. But it can be compensated by making alternative arrangements and using all the empty lands of the State. Under already launched *Kishore Chetna Vriksh Yojna*, awareness about environment, especially about trees, is sought to be created among the school students and their participation is being ensured in the afforestation programmes.

Table 2.17 :Fruits in Bihar : Area (in hectares), productivity (qutls/hect), production (in tones), and estimated coverage for 2015-16 (in hect)

Sl. No.	Name of the Fruits	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tones)	Productivity (in Qntls / hect)	Estimated coverage for 2005-06 (in hectares)
	Mango	140106	865619	6.18	149500
2	Guava	27660	256057	9.26	27800
3	Litchi	28383	204897	7.22	28500
4	Lemon	16808	122875	7.31	17000
5	Banana	27988	920044	32.87	28300
6	Pineapple	4214	122534	29.08	4300
7	Coconut	15150	150778	9.95	15180
7	Others	30930	277450	8.97	31300
	Total	291239	2920254	10.03	292880

Source : Agriculture Dept., GOB

Table 2.18 :Area under vegetables - Area (in hectares), production (in tones), productivity (qutls/hect), and estimated coverage for 2015-16 (in hect)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vegetable	Area (in hect)	Production (in tones)	Productivity (quintals/hect)	Estimated area for 2015-16
1	Cauliflower	59701	955216	16.0	60000
2	Cabbage	36513	598813	16.4	36700
3	Onion	48759	975180	20.0	49000
4	Tomato	42987	601818	14.0	43100
5	Chilly	38070	456840	12.0	38300
6	Brinjal	53651	1073020	20.0	53800
7	Ladyfinger	56173	674076	12.0	56300
8	Kaddu	25143	402288	16.0	25300
9	Nenua	33606	470484	14.0	33800

10	<i>Jhiguni</i>	8078	48468	6.0	8300
11	<i>Karela</i>	8424	50544	6.0	8600
12	<i>Parwal</i>	4594	45940	10.0	4700
13	<i>Wodi</i>	11582	69492	6.0	11700
14	Others	99685	835590	14.0	59800
	Total	486966	7257769	14.9	489400

Source : Agriculture Dept., GOB

2.11 Agricultural Mechanization:

Current level of mechanization of agriculture in the State is very low. While there are only 17 tractors per hectare in the State, the figure for Punjab is 68 tractors per hectare. At present, Bihar has 111672 tractors, 4000 power tillers, 2.5 lakh stonery engines, 66128 mould board ploughs, 50000 cultivators, 15000 seed drills, 290000 sprayers, and 300000 threshers. While recommended electricity consumption for farming is 2 KW/hect, it is only 0.8 KW/ hect in Bihar due to limited availability of electricity. The Government is accordingly promoting agricultural mechanization on a large scale through provision of grants for small tractors, power tillers, threshers and GISE tillage machines.

2.12 Land and Agricultural Reforms:

The available data for landholdings demonstrate the extent of inequality in the agrarian structure. For example, more than 80 percent of operational holdings in Bihar are marginal (below one hectare), and they account for only 36 percent of total operational land area. At the other end, medium and large operational holdings of more than four hectares comprise less than 2.5 percent of all holdings, but constitute over 20 percent of operational land area. In Bihar, incidence of landlessness has increased in the decade of nineties from 9 percent to 10 percent of the rural households and the proportion of households in the marginal segment has also increased significantly in the same time period (Table 2.19).

Apart from widening of disparity in land distribution, it can also be observed that while incidence of poverty has declined for all landowning classes during the nineties it has actually increased for the landless from 51 percent to 56 percent, strongly suggesting that land ownership is clearly associated with poverty. At the end of the nineties, therefore, the share of land poor households in the total poor population has increased – from 12 to 14 percent for landless households and from 55 to 61 percent for marginal landholding households.

It is in this backdrop that the State government has constituted the Land Reforms Commission in June, 2016 to look into the issues of land ceiling, land consolidation and occupancy/tenancy rights. It also has been mandated to analyse the rural

turmoil in the backdrop of land related disputes and recommend remedial measures accordingly. The Commission is to look into feasibility and impact of co-operative farming, giving due importance to the rights and concerns of the small and marginal farmers.

Table 2.19 : Rural Poverty Incidence and Shares by Land Ownership						
Land owned (ha)	50 th round		% Share of the poor	55 th round		% share of the poor
	% of rural Population	Poverty Incidence		% of rural population	Poverty incidence	
		%				
No land	9	51	12	10	56	14
0<*<=0.4ha	43	51	55	53	46	61
0.4<*<=1ha	24	34	20	20	29	15
1<*<=2ha	15	28	10	10	30	7
2<*<=4ha	7	18	3	4	16	2
>4ha	3	6	0	2	18	1
Overall	100	40	100	100	40	100

Conclusion

During last five years, the annual growth rate of State AgGDP has been around 2.7 per cent whereas State Gross Domestic Product recorded growth of 10.9 per cent during the period which was higher than corresponding growth achieved at national level. But the growth has not been sustainable, mainly due to floods in 2007 & 2008 and draughts in 2009 & 2010. A number of central sponsored projects have already been initiated in the State but they have not yielded the desired results. The strong monitoring system of agricultural projects, investment in irrigation and research, improving access of farmers to inputs and agricultural development programmes, increased agricultural credit to small peasants and tenants and, of course, increased generation and improved transmission of electricity are the prerequisites for higher and sustainable agricultural growth in the State. In the absence of these, desired rate of growth will remain elusive. Agriculture Extension officials should also be trained for modern agriculture technology and package of practices. Analysis of food grain production during last 10 years revealed that average area under food grain declined from about 68 lakh hectares during 2011-12 to 67 lakh hectares during 2013-14, but their share in gross cropped area remained constant at 88 per cent during the period. Despite decline in area under food grain and unfavourable weather food grain production increased by about 18 per cent during last five years over preceding five years. But production of rice, the main food grain crop which is grown in about two- third area of net sown area in kharif season, did not show any increase in productivity. Production of rice is still to cross 60 lakh tonnes whereas production of about 55 lakh tonnes of rice was achieved in 2013-14. Hence, it may be said that rice production in Bihar still depends on weather. In Bihar, rice cannot be grown successfully in scanty rainfall due to unreliable and costly irrigation sources. About 60 per cent rice is grown in irrigated situation but the majority of farmers provide survival irrigation

to rice crop because diesel operated tube well is the main source of irrigation which is costly, particularly for marginal farmers who purchase water at the rate of Rs 70-90 per hour.

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POSSESSIVE LOVE IN WUTHERING HEIGHTS

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Abstract

The intent of the present paper is to discuss the possessive love of Heathcliff towards Catherine. *Wuthering Heights* is a supernatural love story of Heathcliff and Catherine by Jane Eyre. The novel is divided into eighteen chapters. Heathcliff is an orphaned adopted child of Mr. Earnshaw. Anyhow, Heathcliff wants Catherine, but unfortunately he cannot achieve her. In order to take revenge, he compels his son Linton Heathcliff to marry young Catherine, a daughter of Catherine to complete his love cycle.

Key Words

Possessive Love, Passionate, Revenge, Fortune, Villain

Possessive Love in Wuthering Heights

[1] Introduction

Wuthering Heights is a supernatural love story of Heathcliff and Catherine by Jane Eyre. The novel is divided into eighteen chapters. Heathcliff is an orphaned adopted child of Mr. Earnshaw. It tells the stories of two families: the Earnshaws who live at the Heights, at the edge of the moors, and the genteel and refined Lintons who live at Thrushcross Grange. Heathcliff from his childhood loves Catherine and she also loves him but with the curse of the time, she has to marry Edgar Linton. After the death of Mr. Earnshaw, Hindley ill-treats Heathcliff and sends him to work in the farm and behaves him with like an animal. Heathcliff runs away from the tyranny and returns with his good fortune after three years. On his returns, he learns about Catherine's marriage and wants to take revenge with Hindley and Edgar. In order to take revenge, he ruins the lives of Hindley and Edgar. His love is so passionate that even after the death of Catherine; she talks to the ghost of Catherine.

[2] Possessive Love of Heathcliff

Heathcliff is a leading character of the present novel. From the beginning to the end of the novel, he floats in front of readers' eyes. Throughout the course of the novel he proves himself to be an embodiment of malignancy and wickedness, as he wreaks destruction and misery upon himself and those around him. He earns sympathy of the readers because of his poor past and strong present. He is an orphan child adopted by the Earnshaw and he becomes rich person with the passage of the time. Mr. Earnshaw showers all his love and sympathy over him but his blood son, Hindley does not like Heathcliff from his childhood. After the death of Earnshaw, he beats Heathcliff, abuses him and sends him to the field to work.

Somehow, he manages to escape from the clutches of Hindley and returns after three years with his good fortune. On his return, he comes to know that his life like beloved is married to Edgar Linton and his enemy Hindley. Heathcliff cannot bear this reality and wants to take revenge anyhow. His love for Catherine is gigantic and untamed and matters to him more than anything else, but it is never easy it leads him to control and belittle and manipulate nearly everyone around him. Despite his many horrible deeds, Heathcliff is not a straight-out bad guy; he is a poor orphan who finds material success but not what he really wants the love of Catherine.

There is no character in *Wuthering Heights* who is either completely loveable or completely odious. Rather, as Phyllis Bentley has observed;

Emily shows to her characters exactly that clear-eyed compassion which she shows when she declines to judge the hare and the deer for timidity, or mock the wolf for his wolfishness (1).

Catherine knows that Edgar, though a coward, was kind, that Heathcliff, though cruel, was bitterly oppressed. As Oates states that;

Bronte is perfectly accurate in having her villain tell us, by way of Mrs. Dean and Lockwood, that brutality does not always disgust; and that there are those persons-often of weak, cringing, undeveloped characters-who innately admire it, provided they themselves are not injured (435-449).

Heathcliff finds him ready prey for his onslaught. When he visits Cathy at Thrushcross Grange his long denied happiness returns in a limited measure, now that Cathy has confirmed her love. He gets vicarious pleasure from the humiliation of Linton. Compounded by strange unconscious psychic impulses he plays out a double game of spiting Cathy and Linton at the same time. Having floored Cathy he entices Edgar's sister Isabella to elope with him to *Wuthering Heights*. That being done, he treats her cruelly and boorishly to make up his sum for all that he had suffered from the Linton family, and also Cathy. The enigma of it all is in the fact that he tried to inflict pain on Cathy for whose sake he went through the worst of both worlds. He tells the dying Catherine quite ruthlessly indeed, with all the rancour of one who believes in social propriety and who feels wilfulness must be punished;

Why did you betray your own heart, Cathy? I have not one word of comfort. You deserve this. You have killed yourself. Yes, you may kiss me and cry; and wring out my kisses and tears: they'll blight you - they'll damn you....Because...nothing that God or Satan could inflict would have parted us, you, of your own will, did it. I have not broken your heart - you have broken it; and in breaking it, you have broken mine. (Bronte 188)

Heathcliff's love is highly ambivalent after his reunion with Cathy just as hers was before her marriage. The map of relations is fraught with many lines going across apart from parallel. Being the godless and kinless gypsy that he is, the high notes of current religion do not go past him in his distress. Heathcliff fulfils the thirst for revenge by Hindley as a boy, but with less physical violence. His greatest revenge was in disinheriting Hareton. The others of the generation of Hareton are Linton, the son of Heathcliff with Isabella, and the junior Cathy,

daughter of Catherine Earnshaw and Edgar Linton. Linton and Cathy Junior are actors in the game of resuscitated love. Now the romance is between these two who are proxies of time for their passionate parents who were inseparable but star-crossed. Thus the two-children myth remains the continuous plot for romance in the novel. Catherine says, "I am Heathcliff," (Bronte 189) to Nelly Dean when she cannot bear the smarting she received when questioned about her love for him. This story which abounds in the danger of pure love testifies that danger is the quintessence of romance. The greatest challenge to love at all time has been from society because all great love stories from Romeo and Juliet showcase love among non-equals. It is against the difficult terrain of love symbolically suggested by the wild moors that season the great romantic adventure.

Heathcliff is suddenly disarmed by Cathy's and Hareton's resemblance to her. His behavior changes abruptly and Heathcliff no longer takes enjoyment in Cathy's and Hareton's destruction. Catherine's ghost like haunting makes him yearn to be with her in death. Heathcliff's final scenes of suffering and madness take on intense forms of erratic behavior. Open to several symbolic interpretations, the romantic tale ends in accordance with Gothic traditions. Peace finally descends on Wuthering Heights.

[3] Conclusion

Heathcliff loves Catherine wholeheartedly. His love is so passionate that even after the death of Catherine, he can talk to her ghost. To take revenge, he plays even a role of villain and he owns both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. Even he compels his son, Linton Heathcliff to marry young Catherine, a daughter of Catherine to complete his love revenge. Heathcliff is more remembered as a victim of manmade circumstances. We need to take his revenge in the positive sense, because there lays a genuine cause behind it.

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THE DEMISE OF THE DEPENDENCY DEBATE OF LATIN AMERICA: AN EXPLORATION INTO ITS CAUSES

Jamini Buragohain

The dependency debate of Latin America had its fair share of academic critics. But its structuralist approach to political economy limited its analysing ability to a specific region and a limited time period. Beyond the region and the time horizon, the debate had limited appeal. The present paper argue that two developments nailed the coffin on the dependency debate by the end of the twentieth century. The first is the emergence of the tiger economies of Asia, and second is the evolution in the perception of 'development' in development economics. Both these developments, the paper argues, stuck at the core of the dependency understanding that drained out substantive logic from the dependency analysis.

Introduction

Since its very inception the dependency debate in Latin America has faced rigorous scrutiny from leading scholars of political economy. Both structuralist and Marxist *dependentistas* highlighted different facets of Latin American dependency through their respective narratives which were countered by equally insightful counter narratives. The structuralist approach of the moderate *dependentistas* and the leftist leanings of the radical ones obfuscated search for a more innovative understanding of the potentialities of capitalism. This was amply discovered by the 'Tiger/ Dragon' economies. The rapid economic growth displayed by these economies for over three decades dispelled the proposition forwarded by the radical *dependentistas* that economic development is not possible within the capitalist system. In addition, a major shift in the concept of development took place with the induction of the 'capabilities approach'. The notion that economic growth should be complemented with enhanced human capabilities led to a substantive shift in the understanding of the process of development. As a consequence of these developments, the dependency debate never saw light by the turn of the twentieth century.

To structure these ideas, the paper is organised into two broad research questions. First, what are the fundamental premises of the dependency debate? And, second how were these premises challenged by the rise of the Asian Tigers and the evolution in development economics? The first question is dealt with in the second section which discusses the various facets of dependency as was expounded by the key *dependentistas*. Here, an attempt would be made to draw the key premises that shaped the dependency debate. The second question is addressed in the third and the fourth sections. The third discusses the nature of the tiger economies and underlying factors that led to their rapid growth. The fourth discusses the 'capabilities approach' and its implications on the ideas of development economics. The last section attempts to connect the three section and present some broad observations relating the three sections.

Dependency: The Fundamental Premises

The fundamental premises of the dependency debate in Latin American can be drawn from the works of leading dependentistas of Latin America. The following section draws

from the works of structuralist Raul Prebisch and Celso Furtado, radicals Andre Gunder Frank and Theontino Dos Santos, and hybridists Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Falleto.

The dependency debate of Latin America was initiated by Raul Prebisch through his seminal work on the problems of development in Latin America in the 1950s. David Singer through an independent study on the nature of international trade also arrived at a similar conclusion. Both the studies were directed towards the prices of commodities in international trade. As both Prebisch and Singer derived similar conclusions, their works were jointly recognised as the 'Prebisch-Singer' hypothesis. The present work focuses on Prebisch's version of the hypothesis.

Deploying UN trade data from 1870s to the 1930s, Prebisch observed that there was a secular decline in the commodity prices of primary products vis-a-vis manufacturing ones. This led him to argue that the terms of trade of a country exporting primary produce has the tendency to deteriorate over those countries which produced manufacturing goods (Todaro 1991: 376). The hypothesis propounded by Prebisch had important implications for the Latin American countries. First, it dispelled the notion that unmediated specialisation of primary products, as the theory of comparative advantage advocated, would be beneficial for those who produce them. This is because the relative terms of trade of such countries would become increasingly adverse as prices of their products would fall over time. And second, this condition would lead to a state of dependency, as the primary producing countries would be dependent on the manufacture producing ones for their capital requirements.

Celso Furtado (1967), in his refutation of Rostow's stages theory, argued that the process of development is an uneven process due to variation in the nature of capital penetration. As a consequence, countries displaying characteristics of a 'dualistic economy' has the tendency to remain underdeveloped. For Furtado, the primary producing countries of Latin America exhibited characteristics of a dual economy where a more developed export sector with an industrial nucleus co-exists with a subsistence sector (Furtado 1967: 138). Due to lack of integrative linkages among these sectors, desired structural changes does not take place. For instance, Furtado was perturbed by the fact that the advance industrial sector has failed to absorb the surplus workforce from the subsistence sector. Thus, Latin American underdevelopment and dependency was a function of the operation of these non-integrative archaic structures.

Andre Gunder Frank's predisposition towards Marxism led him to frame the problem of dependency through a historical-sociological lens. Through this prism, development and underdevelopment were considered as mutually dependent processes rather than independent ones (Frank 1975: 1). To explain this further, he draws the metropolis-satellite logic, akin to the one propounded by Immanuel Wallerstein, where satellite peripheries are asymmetrically connected to a metropolis core. The relation between the satellites and the metropolis is asymmetric because "...the metropolis expropriates economic surplus from its satellites and appropriates it for its own economic development" (Frank 1971: 33). This asymmetric relation within a dependent society is reproduced, according to Frank, by the 'lumpenbourgeois' who identify their economic interest with that of the external sector leading to a state of perpetual backwardness (Frank 1974: 5).

Cardoso and Falleto retained both the core-periphery structure and the role of an internal mediator from Frank's analysis. But they read the process of development more as a

socio-economic process rather than a mere economic process. For them the process of development involves a consistent struggle among the various social classes, particularly among the group which creates a structure of domination and groups involved in social movements which seek to preserve national autonomy (Cardoso and Faletto 1979: 15, 21). Dependency results when social groups with outward-orientation are able to form a structure of domination within a primary producing economy and "...develop an economic order consistent with their interest and objectives" (ibid. 15).

Theotonio Dos Santos, on his part, introduced the notion of technological-industrial dependency. He argued that dependent countries rely on the technological know-how supplied by the advanced capitalist countries for expanding their industrial base. The latter take advantage of this superior position by supplying obsolete technology to the former, thereby accentuating dependency in the dependent countries (Santos 1970: 234). Second, the monopolisation of the export sector by the outward-oriented bourgeoisie drains the economy from its critical export earnings which are squandered on wasteful expenditures (ibid. 233).

Dependentistas did not had common grounds of understanding due to divergence of opinion amongst themselves. But despite these divergences, a few basic principles can be drawn from the above discussion. First, there was a broader understanding that the state should play an important role in the economic process. The advocacy for import substitution industrialisation (ISI) is a direct result of this understanding. Unfortunately, for many Latin American countries, the direction of the ISI policy was misguided. Many sought to industrialise from light to heavy industries which did not introduced the desired structural change. Emphasis on light industries does not build the necessary forward linkages with the other sectors but it does consume scarce capital resources in the process. Second, redemption from dependency was sought either through an autarchic isolationist model or through a socialist revolution. As notions of archaic structures and the core-periphery nexus were responsible for the underdevelopment and hence dependency of the Latin American countries, *dependentistas* sought remedy from their previous condition by working outside the capitalist system. Third, although the role of the state was envisaged in the economic sector, its role in the social set-up were not take up adequately. In fact, the state's role in societal restructuring was totally absent in the work of early *dependentistas* which was more focused on economic ones. Late *dependentistas* (Cardoso and Faletto) sought a role for the state in some social set-up, but it was more for achieving social balance than for achieving social efficiency.

Asian Tigers: The Empirical Refutation

The Rise of the Asian Tigers not only disproved the core premises of the dependency approach but also redefined the role of the state in the process. Their focus on heavy industrialisation, massive state intervention in increasing social efficiency, and their working within the capitalist system displayed the fact that even resource scarce economies have the ability to embark upon a path of rapid development. The present section explores some of the factors that led to the emergence of the Asian Tigers through the role of the state and the social set-up that facilitated the development process.

Within the developmental process of the Asian Tigers, the state has played a pre-eminent role. Dixon and Smith (1993) has categorised such economies as 'plan rational political economies' where "...national economic goals are identified and the state operates to encourage or cajole companies to act in accordance with these goals". In such economies,

‘an overwhelmingly part’ is with the private sector but the state too intervenes actively to achieve national objectives (ibid. 88). In other words, these economies fall within the continuum of, what Dixon and Smith terms as, ‘plan ideological political economies’ and ‘market ideological political economies’. A growth driven state, a state moderated substantive yet diversified private sector and a social set up that believes in enhancing social efficiency are some of the key features of these economies. The role of the state in these economies can be analysed from two broad dimensions: i) its intervention in the economy; and ii) its intervention in creating social overheads.

State intervention in the economies of the Asian Tigers has been massive yet productive. Public outlays were targeted and fixed and provisions of state resources were made accordingly to achieve national objectives. For instance, the government of South Korea with the aim of creating heavy industries favoured the three leading conglomerates of Dawood, Hyundai and Samsung while allocating “...subsidised credit for working capital” and “...long term credit at favourable rates of interest” for their expansion of exports (Amsden 1989: 73). A policy of active state support for product diversification has brought the core value of business dynamism among these Korean conglomerates for which they have been able to establish themselves as household products in the South Asian markets. In contrast, Taiwan, has been more sensitive to investment from large MNCs for financing its development process. Here, [Planning] “...documents from the early 1960s pick quite specific products in electronic appliances and electronics for promotion” as they were considered favourable by foreign investors (Wade 1990: 87). In addition to favourable state provisions in terms of credit, these growth oriented states adopted various tariff and non-tariff barriers to protect their domestic industries from external competition in their initial stage.

Dixon and Smith (1993) argue that subsidisation of capital is not a unique process in the “annals of state-economy relation” but what was unique was the tying of ‘performance criterion’ for the recipient private companies. The interventionist states of the Asian Tigers required that recipients of state benefits “...meet certain performance standards”. For instance, in South Korea “...companies in receipt of subsidized capital are required to export a minimum of 25 per cent of output” (ibid. 98).

In addition to intervening in the economy directly, the states of these economies made substantial investment in social overheads to improve the efficiency of its workforce. In the case of Singapore, Holliday and Wilding observes that the welfare state is detected through four key aspects: “...hostility to welfarism in public discourse and policy, a massive public housing programme, a multipurpose Central Provident Fund (CPF), and a drive to raise the educational level of the work force” (Holliday and Wilding 2003: 26). In Hong Kong, the state intervenes actively to provide subsidised public housing and provide for an expanding education system that is geared to generating skills (ibid. 24). Despite its non-intervention policy, the government takes care of social security through a Mandatory Provident fund that was created in 2000 (ibid. 24). Similarly in Taiwan, important measures were initiated by the government to encourage and expand skill-based education, providing social security through a National Pension Programme and coverage of health risk through an insurance programme (ibid. 31). However, South Korea has displayed an aversion to the notion of a welfare state. Nevertheless the state introduced insurance policies which were contributory in nature and facilitated the expansion of higher education (ibid. 28-29).

Besides, the Asian Tigers also displayed a unique social nature best captured by Jones (1990). Citing Jones (1990), Holliday and Wilding’s point out that there was an

“...overriding primacy for economic growth as a policy goal, faith in the family as a provider of welfare, a distaste for politics, a concern to build and reinforce community, low expectations of the state, a lack of interest in social justice, social rights and redistributive policies and an underlying anxiety about the implications of Western-style welfare state policies” (Jones 1990, cited in Holliday and Wilding 2003: 6).

It is evident from the above characteristics that the state of the Asian Tigers were at odd with social processes that might trigger politicisation of the society. This anxiety emanates from the fact that states dependent on its external sector for development should ensure stability and order within both to attract foreign investment and to make rapid economic progress. Use of repressive force on popular sector, “...particularly of labour unions”, according to Dixon and Smith (1993), is justified on this rational. In South Korea, the intelligence agencies are responsible for labour relation and a ministry with the state (ibid. 100-101). This is reflective of the fact that “...political exclusion and the neutralization of the popular forces has been a common feature of all the societies under consideration” (ibid. 101). For instance, during the Kwangju uprising the state resorted to assassination and murder of its opposition in Korea.

The rapid economic progress which the Asian Tigers experienced for nearly three decades under state guided model of development, that transformed these resource scarce economies to competitive self-sufficient economies, disproved one of the core argument advocated by the Marxist *dependentistas* that economic progress was possible within the capitalist system. Besides, the Asian Tigers emphasis on improving the social skill and efficiency of the workforce through proper education and training was not envisaged by the *dependentistas* as a contributing factor of development who focused more on structural conditions.

Capability Approach: The Theoretical Refutation

Apart from the examples of the Asian Tigers, another development within economic thinking posed the most important theoretical challenge to the dependency debate. It was the introduction of the capability approach in development economics that shifted economists and policy makers' focus from mere capital formation to the social capital formation through enhancement of basic human capabilities as a prior condition for achieving rapid economic development. The present section seeks to capture the gradual evolution of this approach within development thinking and its implications for the dependency debate.

Prior to the capability approach emphasis was provide only on economic growth. The priority on growth was due to the fact that once a high rate of growth has been achieved, it was expected that the growth would ‘trickle down’ to other sectors. Accordingly, “...to generate and sustain an annual increase in (a country's) gross national product (GNP) at rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more” over a sustained period of time was expected to ensure development (Todaro and Smith 2004: 15). But the assumption of ‘trickle down’ fallaciously presupposed a number of interlinked process in turn. It presumed that that a high rate of GNP per capita would ensure automatic income redistribution through the market mechanism through labour adjustments in various sectors and that structural problems faced by developing economies like chronic poverty, malnutrition, unemployment etc. would also be taken care of. However, this narrow definition of development came under increasing

scrutiny when in the 1950s and 60s developing nation failed to achieve their social objectives despite a rise in their GNP (ibid. 16).

Besides, the experiences of the Asian Tiger economies had amply demonstrated that the state could and should play an active role in bringing about desired structural changes to ensure speedy rates of economic growth and a high rate of development. It is within this evolution of economic thinking that the stage was set for the capabilities approach of Amartya Sen. Sen defines capabilities as "...the freedom that a person has in terms of the choice of functionings, given his personal features (conversion of characteristics into functionings) and his command over commodities..." (Sen 1985). In this definition mere possession of income or commodities by people is not sufficient, it is equally important how people use their resources to live a better life. Explained from this paradigm development implies "...expansion of the capabilities of persons to lead the kind of lives they value- and have reason to value" (Sen 2000: 18). This is significant, for Sen, a) '...for the persons overall freedom'; and b) "...for fostering the person's opportunity to have valuable outcomes" (ibid. 18). Thus, for Sen, development should concern "...with enhancing the lives we lead and the freedoms we enjoy" (Sen 1999).

Following Sen, Todaro and Smith (2004) have derived three core values, - "sustenance, self-esteem and freedom", of development. Sustenance implies the "ability of people to meet their basic needs", which is measured in terms of peoples's access to adequate "...food, shelter, health and protection" (ibid. 21). Self-Esteem implies "a sense of worth and self respect" and the state of "...not being used as a tool by others for their own ends" (Todaro and Smith 2004: 21). And by freedom, Todaro and Smith, meant "...emancipation from alienating material conditions of life and from servitude to nature..." (Todaro and Smith 2004: 22). It is through such freedoms that people would be enabled to make their choices rationally.

One need not subscribe to Sen's libertarian prospective of development that perceives, 'Development as Freedom' but there are definite rationale and long term implications of human resources development. Access to provisions like better health and education have long terms spill-over effects that favours an economy beneficially. These provisions not only ensure a healthy workforce but also a skilled one which can adapt to the rapidly changing technological world. Dependency's myopic emphasis on economic structures and its lack of focus on the constituents of those structures led to the perpetuation of underdevelopment because capital accumulation became an eluding factor in the development process of Latin America.

Lack of a sociological analysis of dependency with special focus on the nature of the social constituents has been a major drawback of the dependency debate. Given the racialised nature of the Latin American social set-up, inherited from its colonial period, social fragmentation were reinforced through cultural practices in the post-independence period. And without some degree of social integration, policies directed to increasing social skill was bound to fail. The capability approach exposed this glaring gap in the dependency analysis.

Conclusion

The dependency debate was premised on the inefficiency of the market mechanism. It therefore recommended a strong role of the state to bring the desired level of industrialisation to break the shackles of dependency within an autarchic set-up. But from here on it took on a different trajectory. *Dependentistas* assigned roles to the state only to correct distortion in the

economic structure of dependent economies that was caused by the free flow of capital within the capitalist system. Their emphasis only on economic correction rather than on socio-economic correction limited the efficacy of their suggestions. Moreover, the Marxist tilt of the radical *dependentistas* implied that corrections were sought outside the capitalist system rather than within it.

The experience of Asian Tigers took the inherent logic out of the dependency debate when these economies not only assigned new roles for the state but also worked within the capitalist system to bring about their development. A growth oriented state with its emphasis on achieving socio-economic corrections and increasing social efficiency to achieve national objectives was the perfect agent for breaking dependency, a role which was never assigned by the *dependentistas*. Moreover, the rise of the Asian Tigers within the folds of capitalism implied that development within the system is possible once countries has decided their specialised role within the system. The structural and Marxist logic of dependency has failed to capture the essence of human resources to transform and change structures. Dependency belonged to a milieu when acquisition of more capital was emphasised for rapid economic development. As a consequence, investment on human resources, which have positive spill-over effects over time, were either ignored or put into the peripheral zones of the debate. Though the role of the state was emphasised upon, it was directed to correct structural rigidities associated with the economy and making provisions for enhanced capital. Focus on enhancing societal skill to improve social efficiency was never comprehended by the *dependentistas*.

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CORRELATES OF SUICIDE IDEATION AMONG ENGINEERING ASPIRANTS

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Abstract

Suicide is the third leading cause of death among students today. Suicidal behavior in adolescents found mostly because of parental pressure and lower family support. Today students are facing a lot of problems whether it is related with academic performance, or some other personal problems, there is a huge pressure on them. The present study is an effort to see the relationship among family satisfaction, personality trait, and suicidal behavior. The sample consisted of 100 adolescents (50 male and 50 female) engineering aspirants. The sample has taken from different cities of Rajasthan. For measuring suicidal behavior, family satisfaction & Personality traits Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised (2001) by Osman, Family Satisfaction Scale (1982) by David H. Olson, The Big Five Inventory (1999) by Oliver and Bagger were used respectively. For analysis of the data correlation and t- test were used. Result showed that there were significant difference found in the level of family satisfaction, suicidal behavior, and personality trait. The results revealed that suicidal behavior was found to be positively correlated to personality traits (agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism). Suicidal behavior was found to be negatively correlated to personality traits (extraversion and openness to experience) and family satisfaction.

Key words: family satisfaction, Suicide Behavior & engineering Aspirants

Introduction

The rapid pace of life that is tend to lead these days, which is characterized by the stress of education, low family satisfaction high aspirations, economic upheaval, relationship and poverty, are some of the leading causes of depression amongst our youth today. Those who attempt suicide do so far lack of social, economic and emotional resources. India has one of the world's highest rates of suicides among people aged between 15 to 29 years. (Saha, 2017). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year, between 30 to 40

people per 100,000 Indians kill themselves. A common cause for concern is the pressure from parents to do well in the national board examinations, especially for class XII, before finishing school. As scores in these exams often determine college admissions and subsequent employment opportunities, students aged 16-18 are often subjected to undue pressure at home to succeed. When they don't 'suicide becomes a way out. In 2013 alone, 2,471 suicides were attributed to "failure in examination". Nock, Borgres, Bromet, Cha, Kessler and Lee (2008) conducted a systematic review on the epidemiology of suicide. Their main aim was to examine the prevalence of, trends in, and risk and protective factors for suicidal behaviour in the United States and Cross-Nationally. Suicide is more prevalent among men, whereas nonfatal suicidal behaviours are more prevalent among women and person who are young, are unmarried or have a psychiatric disorder. Personality traits play a key role in adjustment of human being. Personality traits reflect the pattern of people's characteristics such as thoughts, feelings and behavior. suicidal ideation was positively associated with depression, stressful life events and two dimensions of personality i.e. extraversion and psychoticism. Singh and Joshi (2008) Minimal research is done on the relationship between suicidal ideation and personality traits. (Berg, Hem, Lau, Loeb & Ekberg, 2003). Psychoticism is predictor of suicide behaviour (Kerby, 2003). Suicide Ideation is positively related to introversion when individual is unable express their feelings they are more prone to suicide. (Kerby, 2003 & Lolas, et. Al. 1993).

Physical and mental illness, disturbed interpersonal relationships and economic difficulties (family satisfaction) were the major reasons for suicide. The vulnerable population was found to be women, students, farmers etc. a social and public health response in addition to a mental health response is crucial to prevent suicidal behaviour in India. (Kumar 2010).

RATIONALE

The present study aims at identifying the relation among family satisfaction, personality traits and suicidal behavior between male and female engineering aspirants. Today students are facing a lot of problems whether it is related with their academic performance, or some other personal problems, there is a huge pressure on them, the researcher was curious to know how Family Satisfaction, Personality trait and Suicidal Behaviour are related to each other.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is a positive relationship between personality traits (agreeableness, conscientiousness and neuroticism) and suicidal behavior among adolescents.
2. There is a negative relationship between personality traits (extraversion and openness to experience) and suicidal behavior among adolescents.
3. There is a negative relationship in family satisfaction and suicidal behavior.
4. There is a significant difference in suicidal behavior, family satisfaction and personality traits between male and female engineering aspirants.

Sample: It consisted of 100 adolescents from different cities of Rajasthan. Their age ranges were between 18 to 21 years and all were engineering aspirants.

Tools : To measure suicidal behavior, family satisfaction & Personality traits Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised (2001) by Osman, Family Satisfaction Scale (1982) by David H. Olson, The Big Five Inventory (1999) by John and Srivastava were used respectively.

Research Design

Correlation design was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table:1 correlation coefficients for variables of personality traits, family satisfaction and suicidal behavior in male engineering aspirant

*P<.05, ** P<.01

Variables	S.B	FS	A	C	N	O	E
S.B	1						
FS	-0.79**	1					
A	0.81**	-0.67**	1				
C	-0.13	0.049	0.016	1			
N	0.84**	-0.76**	0.74**	-0.08	1		
O	-0.60**	0.64**	-0.64**	-0.13	-0.64**	1	
E	-0.77**	0.76**	-0.68**	-0.03	-0.73**	0.75**	1

The table no.1 presents the correlation amongst the variables of family satisfaction, suicidal behavior and big five personality trait i.e. agreeableness, conscientiousness, neurotic, openness to experience and extraversion in the sample of 50 males engineering aspirants. The result table shows that there is a negative relationship between Family Satisfaction and Suicidal Behavior. The r value is -0.79, which indicates that the male aspirants are not satisfied with the family and that leads to higher suicidal behavior. The result table further shows there is negative relationship between Openness to Experience and Suicidal Behavior ($r = -0.60$), which indicates that the male aspirants tend to show more prone to suicidal behavior. The result table illustrates that the Extraversion personality trait shows a significant negative relationship with Suicidal Behavior ($r = -0.77$), so it can be predicted those male aspirants who get their energy from interacting with others tend to have low suicidal behavior or those who are introverts (shy, quiet) shows more suicidal behavior.

Hereby, in the sample of 50 males, they found to have more Suicidal Behavior as they have negative correlation with Family Satisfaction, Openness to Experience, and Extraversion. Likely, they have highly positive correlation with Neuroticism and Agreeableness.

The matrix correlation was found to be highly positive between Suicidal Behavior and Neurotic personality ($r = 0.84$) as neuroticism experience feeling of anxiety, worry, frustration and depression. Also, there was a positive relationship between Agreeableness and Suicidal Behavior ($r = 0.81$).

It was also found that those who are low on Agreeableness show less Family Satisfaction ($r = -0.67$). There is negative correlation between Neurotic personality and Family Satisfaction ($r = -0.76$) indicates that those who are high on Neuroticism doesn't have high satisfaction level with their family.

It was seen that Extraversion Personality trait shows highly positive correlation with Family Satisfaction ($r = 0.76$) as those who are extroverts flourish in social situations; are out going, talkative and happy to be the center of attraction even in the group of strangers. The personality trait, Openness to Experience also shows highly positive correlation with Family Satisfaction ($r = 0.64$) as they are more open to novel and unconventional ideas, whereas Conscientiousness Personality trait of male aspirants doesn't show any significant relationship with Family Satisfaction.

Personality traits of an individual help him to maintain a positive family relationship ($r = -0.67$). The results shows that agreeableness personality trait is negatively correlated with family satisfaction as adolescents with low agreeableness may be able to manipulate their parents to choose the subject of their choice; they are able to manipulate their personal life in order to maintain a positive relationship with their family. Neurotic personality traits shows negative correlation with family satisfaction ($r = -0.76$). Adolescents who are more stable tend to show more positive relations with family. Whereas, both Openness to Experience and Extraversion personality traits shows highly positive correlation with family satisfaction ($r = 0.64$); ($r = 0.76$).

It was also seen that the personality traits are interrelated with each other. Those who are high on Agreeableness shows negative correlation with Openness to Experience ($r = -0.64$) and Extraversion ($r = -0.68$) personality trait. The matrix correlation between neuroticism and agreeableness is highly positive ($r = 0.74$)

Table:2 correlational coefficients for variables of personality traits, family satisfaction and suicidal behavior in female engineering aspirants.

Variables	SB	F.S	E	A	C	N	O
SB	1						
F.S	-0.89**	1					
E	-0.78**	0.75**	1				
A	0.73**	-0.61**	-0.80**	1			
C	0.35**	-0.39**	-0.53**	0.50**	1		
N	0.84**	-0.82**	-0.88**	0.74**	0.41**	1	
O	-0.81**	0.77**	0.80**	-0.72**	-0.37**	-0.80**	1

Note:

** $p < 0.01$,

* $p < 0.05$

The result table 2 shows that the matrix correlation was found to be highly significant amongst the entire variables. The Satisfaction of Family in females is found to be highly negative with Suicidal behavior which indicates that adolescents with higher suicidal behavior belong to the unbalanced families with low cohesion and flexibility ($r = -0.89$).

There is a negative correlation between Suicidal Behavior and Extraversion Personality Trait ($r = -0.78$). Adolescents who are shy and quiet could not share their thoughts and feelings with people so they tend to show more suicidal behavior. Another personality trait, Openness to Experience has negative correlation with suicidal behavior ($r = -0.81$) which indicates that adolescents with low level of openness to experience will usually not enjoy venturing beyond his or her comfort zone, any change in their environment could let them feel anxious or uncomfortable which results in higher suicidal behavior in some cases. They are more likely to pass the opportunities to try new experiences. They prefer the "tried and tested" familiarities of traditions.

On the variable of Agreeableness the correlation is 0.73 with relation to Suicidal Behavior, which actually means there is a positive significant correlation. Those who are high on agreeableness are very cooperative which leads them have some suicidal thoughts are they usually agree with others without arguing as they have warm, kind, sympathetic and tactful personality. The correlation is found to be highly positive between conscientiousness and suicidal behavior ($r = 0.35$) as they are conscious of the first impression that they make on others when they are introduced to new people. Also, there is a positive correlation of Neurotic personality trait and Suicidal Behavior ($r = 0.84$) as they are likely to be moody and experience feelings like anxiety, worry, anger, fear, frustration and loneliness.

Same as male aspirants, female engineering aspirants shows highly positive significant correlation of Extraversion Personality Trait and Family Satisfaction ($r = 0.75$) as they are more outgoing and feels comfortable to interact with others. Also, Openness to Experience shows highly positive correlation with Family Satisfaction ($r = 0.77$). Whereas, the Personality Traits such as Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Neuroticism shows highly negative correlation with Family Satisfaction ($r = -0.61$), ($r = -0.39$), ($r = -0.82$) respectively.

It was seen that the matrix correlation was highly positive with Extraversion ($r = 0.75$), Openness to Experience ($r = 0.77$) and Family satisfaction which indicates that those who are socially active and open to try new things tend to show more positive relations with family. Whereas, Agreeableness ($r = -0.61$), Conscientiousness ($r = -0.39$) and neuroticism ($r = -0.82$) personality traits are negatively correlated with Family Satisfaction.

Further, the researcher was curious to know if there is any significant difference in the level of Personality Trait, Suicidal Behavior and Family Satisfaction between male and female engineering aspirants.

Table 3: Inferential statistics of Suicidal Behavior Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	Df	Mean	SD	t
SB males	50	98	8.86	3.5	2.12**
SB females	50		7.4	3.35	

Note:

** $p < 0.01$

The table 3 presents evidence which clearly proves the hypotheses which proposed that there is a significant difference in the level of suicidal behavior between male and female

engineering aspirants. The value of t-test proved to be significant, which is 2.12. The mean value proved that there is higher suicidal behavior in male engineering aspirants than females.

Table 4: Inferential statistics of Family Satisfaction Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	Df	Mean	SD	t
FS males	50	98	27.58	8.64	2.11*
FS females	50		31.32	9.01	

Note:

* $p < 0.05$

The table 4 proves another hypothesis which posits that there is a significant difference in the level of Family Satisfaction between male and female engineering aspirants. This is evident by a t of 2.11 which is highly significant value. The mean indicates that family satisfaction found to be higher in female engineering aspirants than males which results in lower suicidal behavior.

Table 5: Inferential statistics of Extraversion Personality Trait Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	Df	Mean	SD	t
EPT males	50	98	22.44	7.75	1.84*
EPT females	50		29.46	7.55	

Note: * $p < 0.05$

The table 5 verifies that there is a significant difference in the level of Extraversion Personality Traits between male and female engineering aspirants. The value of t-test is found to be -1.84. Females are shown to have higher Extraversion Traits than males by the mean as 29.46 and 22.44, respectively.

Table 6: Inferential statistics of Conscientiousness Personality Trait Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	Df	Mean	SD	t
CPT males	50	98	22.72	8.26	5.48**
CPT females	50		29.38	4.80	

Note: ** $p < 0.01$

Table 6 indicates that there is a highly significant difference in the level of Conscientiousness Personality trait which is found to be higher in females than male engineering aspirants. The value of t-test is -5.48.

Table 7: Inferential statistics of Agreeableness Personality Trait between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	Df	Mean	SD	t
APT males	50	98	27.28	7.66	1.74
APT females	50		25.29	5.29	

The table 7 states that males tend to have higher Agreeableness than females engineering aspirants as the mean value is 27.28 and 25.29, respectively. The t value of -1.74 proves that there is a difference in the level of Agreeableness Personality Trait between male and female engineering aspirants but not significant.

Table 8: Inferential statistics of Neuroticism Personality Trait Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	df	Mean	SD	t
NPT males	50	98	21.68	8.39	-1.15
NPT females	50		30.14	9.08	

The table 8 states that females tends to show higher Neuroticism than males engineering aspirants as the mean value is 30.14 and 21.68, respectively, proves that there is a difference in the level of Neuroticism Personality Traits between male and female engineering aspirants.. The t value is 1.15 and it is not significant.

Table 9: Inferential statistics of Openness to Experience Personality Trait Between Male and Female Engineering Aspirants.

Group	N	df	Mean	SD	t
O-EPT males	50	98	29.52	9.65	0.031
O-EPT females	50		23.7	9.16	

The table 9 states that males tends to show higher Openness to Experience than females engineering aspirants as the mean value is 29.52 and 23.7, respectively, proves that there is a difference in the level of Openness to Experience Personality Traits between male and female engineering aspirants.. The t value is 0.03 and it is not significant.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that there is a significant differences found in the level of suicidal behavior, family satisfaction and personality traits between male and females engineering

aspirants. All the variables were found to be correlated with each other. Family satisfaction and personality traits plays important role in determining suicidal behaviour.

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बच्चन : साहित्य, संवेदना और प्रासंगिकता

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प्रत्येक युग में मनीषी, ऐसे चिन्तक, ऐसे साहित्यकार होते रहे हैं जिन्होंने पुराने अनावश्यक रूढ़ियों का, मान्यताओं का उन्मूलन किया और जो शाश्वत अंश है उन्हें अमरता प्रदान की। समाज में जो अशोभन, अप्रिय अनावश्यक है उसे छांटने की कोशिश की जिनके मनन चिन्तन से संस्कार प्राप्त कर बौद्धिक सामग्री साहित्य का रूप धारण कर विकसित होती रही है।

हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रवाह में ऐसे साहित्यकारों का आगमन होता रहा है जिन्होंने अपनी अमर रचनाओं से स्वर्णिम घाटों का निर्माण किया है, जिन घाटों की पवित्रता सुन्दर भावों के शीतल पवन उस युग के लिए शाश्वत नूतन पवित्र सन्देश देते हैं। हिन्दी साहित्य में ऐसे घाटों का निर्माण आधुनिक काल में अनेकों साहित्यकार और मनीषियों ने किया है। उन्हीं में एक है श्री हरिवंश राय बच्चन। वे हिन्दी जगह के ऐसे रत्न हैं जिनकी आभा से हिन्दी साहित्य आलोकित एवं गौरवान्वित है। इनकी रचनाओं साहित्य से हिन्दी साहित्य का रूप वैभव बढ़ा है। विदेश एवं हिन्दी साहित्य ने भी अपने इस साहित्यकार की हिन्दी साहित्य एकेडमी पुरस्कार, सोवियत लैन्डनेहरू पुरस्कार, लोटस पुरस्कार, पद्मपूषण पुरस्कार तथा सरस्वती पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया है।

बच्चन जी छायावाद के बाद के काव्यधारा के पुरोधा हैं कवि के रूप में उनके सक्रिय जीवन विस्तार लगभग पचपन वर्षों के लम्बे समय तक फैला हुआ है। उनकी साहित्य हिन्दी जगत में प्रख्यात है। वे हिन्दी में नये गीतों और नयी गीत पद्धति के प्रणेता हैं। बच्चन जी विलक्षण प्रतिभा के धनी साहित्यकार हैं। बच्चन जी का वास्तववाद अत्यन्त मानवीय संवेदनाओं से भरा है। बच्चन साहित्य में एक और उनके निजी जीवन के भाव विचार हैं तो दुसरी ओर समष्टि के अनुभवों का रस भी है बच्चन जी के गद्य में प्राचीन भारतीय वाङ्मय इतिहास, पौराणिक कथायें, किवदन्तियाँ, शिक्षा दर्शन, आध्यात्म सभी पर तथ्यपरक धारा रखी गई है, कविताओं में अन्धकार से प्रकाश की ओर की यात्रा गाथा

गायी गई है। उनकी रचनाओं में ऐसे उदान्त भाव, ऐसी उन्नत विचारधारा और संस्कारशील दर्शन है जिससे बहुत कुछ सीखा जा सकता है।

बच्चन साहित्य में जीवन के व्यावहारिक पृष्ठभूमि पर खड़े होकर जीवन की समस्याओं से जूझते हुए उमंग और उत्साह की गीत गाये गये हैं। जिसके मूल आध्यात्मिक संस्कार के बीज हैं। धर्म और नैतिकता का खाद है परिश्रम एवं दृढ़ संकल्प की उष्णता है जिससे उत्पन्न साहित्य में अपने देश, अपने समाज, अपने परिवार तथा विश्व के लिए प्यार है अपने अतीत, अपने वर्तमान, अपने भविष्य सभी के लिए एक अभिजात्यतापूर्ण आत्मीयता है।

संवेदना :

संवेदना मानव के आन्तरिक भावनाओं को उजागर करती है। संवेदना शब्द का जब संधि-विच्छेद किया जाता है तो प्राप्त होने वाला शब्द होता है। सम् अर्थात् समान वेदना अर्थात् किसी का दर्द। संवेदना एक ऐसा भाव है जो मस्तिष्क से नहीं अपितु हृदय से प्रस्फुटित होता है। बच्चन जी का जीवन निरन्तर संघर्षों से घिरा रहा। जिन्दगी में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ खोया और उससे ज्यादा पाया। बच्चन जी ने अपने साथ घटने वाली घटना का सफलतापूर्वक अध्ययन किया और अपने आपको मजबूत किया। बच्चन की संवेदना ने सत्य को स्वप्न नहीं अपितु स्वप्न को सत्य बनाने का संदेश दिया है।

बच्चन श्री की रचनाओं में उनके मन की संवेदना इतनी प्रबलता से दिखाई पड़ती है कि उन्हें शब्दों की लड़ी की कड़ी में पिरोना, आसान नहीं है। उनकी रचनायें हृदय की गहराईयों में संचित संस्कारों मानव चेतना की स्थाई रागात्मक प्रवृत्तियों एवं व्यक्ति की अंतरतम भावनाओं से अधिक अनुप्राणित होती है।

बच्चन के आत्म संघर्ष में केवल उनका जीवन ही नहीं जगत में होने वाली हर घटना का वर्णन है, जो कि मानवीय संवेदना से परिपूर्ण है। बच्चन जी ने अपनी साहित्यिक संवेदना से परिपूर्ण हैं। बच्चन जी ने अपनी साहित्य अभिरुचि के आधार पर जो भी गीत गाये हैं – उसमें हृदय की कसक के साथ एक ऐसी संवेदनात्मक अनुभूति हैं, जो तत्कालीन एवं वर्तमान युगानुरूप हैं। उनका व्यक्तित्व आत्म निर्देशित हैं। समाज की कुरीतियाँ, धर्म की रूढ़ियाँ, जाति, पाँति, अछुतोद्धार, दहेजप्रथा, बाल-विवाह, विधवा विवा के प्रति उनके विचार सुधारवादी प्रगतिशील रहे हैं बच्चन जी के साहित्य में मस्तीभरा, फक्कड़, दार्शनिकता, राष्ट्रप्रेम, शिक्षाप्रेम सब दिखाई देता है। बच्चन समाज में होने वाले अंधविश्वासों के प्रति बहुत संवेदनशील रहे हैं। उनकी कविता में उनका आक्रोश स्पष्ट रूप में झलकता है।

संवेदना की जो सरिता उन्होंने बहाई है वह अनवरत कविता के माध्यम से हिन्दी के साहित्य जगत में प्रवाहित हो रही है। बच्चन जी की सम्पूर्ण रचना वैयक्तिक अनुभूतियों का काव्य हैं, प्रेम की मधुरता एवं अल्हड़पन के चित्रण की काव्य हैं। परिवेश, परिस्थितियों एवं मनः स्थितियों की भिन्नता के अनुकूल प्रेम की भी भिन्न-भिन्न स्थितियाँ बच्चन जी के काव्य में मुखरित हुई हैं। बच्चन के साहित्य में मानव और जीवन के अनेक रूप अनावृत हैं, अनेक पहलू भी उद्घोषित हुए हैं, पर कहीं भी किसी की रूप में मानव और जीवन का

तिरस्कार नहीं है। चाहे कितनी ही घनघोर निराशा क्यों न हो, कितना की कठोर संघर्ष क्यों न हो, वह जीने की ललक नहीं छोड़ पाता है।

बच्चन के संवेदना साहित्य में साधारण भाव तथा उससे भी साधारण पद गीत बन गए हैं। अपने अनुभवों के सोपान पर खड़े होकर कवि बच्चन जैसे अपनी व्यथा तथा युग के शंका विषाद और निराशा के सागर का मंथन कर उसके जहर को अमृत में बदलने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

बच्चन की सौन्दर्यानुभूति मूलतः उनके भावों से स्पंदित हैं। इसीलिए उनके मधुकाव्य में मस्ती का सौंदर्य है, निशा-निमंत्रण आदि में वेदना का सौंदर्य है उल्लास एवं प्रणयकाव्य में राग के बहुरंग रूपों का सौंदर्य है। लोक धुनी गीतों में लोक जीवन का सौंदर्य है। उनकी सौंदर्यानुभूति ने प्रत्यक्ष अनुभूति से सीधा संबंध रखने वाले सारे प्राकृतिक और भौतिक उपकरणों को उन्होंने सहज साधारण यथार्थ रूप में आग्रह स्वीकार किया है। बच्चन के साहित्य की लोकप्रियता का प्रमुख कारण उसमें पूर्ण ताजगी और स्पष्टता से व्यक्त मानव मन का, जीवन की अनेक विधि नीरसता, समस्या संकुलता और व्यथा के बावजूद जो थोड़ा सा रस है, उसे पूरी ताजगी और उमंग के साथ पी लेने की बात कही गयी है।

बच्चन जी ने अपने जीवन की यथार्थता को अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से मुखरित किया है। बच्चन की साहित्य चेतना सजग एवं संवेदना वृहद है। बच्चन के साहित्य में विशाद, निराशा, हर्ष, आशा उल्लास, अवसाद, यौवन, मस्ती, प्रेम, मानवता, आल्हाद आदि के स्वर मुखरित हुए हैं। बच्चन ने अपनी कविताओं में जीवन के खट्टे-मीट्टे, सुखद-दुःखद अनुभूतियों को बहुत ही ईमानदारी से संप्रेषित किया है। बच्चन कर्मवादी है। वे कर्म ही पूजा है वाले सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं।

बच्चन जी की संवेदना सुख-दुःख के क्षणों में बड़ी प्रबलता से दिखाई पड़ती है। पर उनकी संवेदना के महासागर को मापना एक चुनौती है। बच्चन भी मुख्यतः मानव भावना, अनुभूति तथा जीवन संघर्ष के आत्मनिष्ठ कवि हैं। संवेदना पर आधारित उनके प्रमुख काव्यों में 'मधुशाला (1935)' 'मधुबाला (1936)', 'मधुकलश (1937)' निशा नियंत्रण (1938) 'एकान्त संगीत (1939)', 'आकुल अन्तर (1940)' आदी है। बच्चन जी का काव्य अधिकांशतः यौवन के प्रथमोन्मेष का काव्य है। कालान्तर में बच्चन के काव्य में प्रेम का स्वरूप परिवर्तित होता गया तथा अपने फलक में अन्य संवेदना को भी समाविष्ट करने लगा।

बच्चन की साहित्य की लोकप्रियता का प्रधान कारण उसकी सहजता और संवेदनशील सरलता है और यह सहजता और सरल संवेदना उनकी अनुभूतिमूलक सत्यता के कारण उपलब्ध हो सकी। हरिवंश राय बच्चन ने अपनी कविताओं से जीवन और प्रेम से उपजे अवसाद को साहस में बदलने की पुरजोर कोशिश की है। आत्मकथा के माध्यम से उत्तर छायावाद के प्रमुख कवि बच्चन का लेखन इस युग का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण और विवादास्पद रहा है। उनकी आत्मकथा के चार खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं – "क्या भूलूँ क्या याद करूँ (1967) नीड़ का निर्माण फिर (1970), बसेरे से दूर (1977), दशद्वार से सोपान तक (1985)। इस आत्मकथा में लेखक ने अपने को केन्द्र में रखा है जो एक कर्मठ व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व का जीवन्त प्रेरणा परक प्रबल साक्ष्य है। वह बेहद संवेदनशील एवं

धैर्यवान थे उनका धैर्य अटूट था। बच्चन का दृष्टिकोण मानवातावादी है। बच्चन के अनुसार – “मानव की उपेक्षा कर कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता है।”

प्रासंगिकता :-

बच्चन साहित्य युग की मांग के अनुकूल समयानुसार रचित साहित्य है। उन के विचार युग की आवाज है। उसकी आज भी प्रासंगिकता बनी हुई –

हिन्दी भाषा क्षेत्र में : आजादी के 70 वर्ष बाद भी हिन्दी की वही स्थिति है जो 1955 में थी। बच्चन जी हिन्दी को वह स्थान दिलाना चाहते हैं जो उसका प्राप्य है। कहा जाता है गुलामी का प्रभाव सात पीढ़ी तक नहीं जाता है शायद यही कारण है कि मानसिकता वहीं बनी हुई है। आज भी अंग्रेजी का माह नहीं गया है। यह मोह घटने के बजाय और भी बढ़ गया और एक अधिकचरी पीढ़ी का निर्माण हो रहा है। बच्चन जी को विदेश मंत्रालय में कार्य करते हुए हिन्दी अनुवाद संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। अंग्रेजी कर वर्चस्व देखकर ये दंग रह गये थे। “दशद्वार से सोपान तक” में इन्होंने इसका तथ्यपरक और वास्तविक विवेचना किये है। बच्चन साहित्य आज इस दिशा में इंगित कर रहा है। आज भी अंग्रेजी परस्त नौकरशाह अंग्रेजी के मोह में लिपटे हुए हैं। बच्चन साहित्य इस समस्या पर आज भी प्रासंगिक है। यदि उनके इन विचारधाराओं का आध्ययन अध्यापन विद्यालयों में होता है तो युवा वर्ग के विचार उससे प्रभावित होंगे जो भविष्य में देश के कर्णधार बनने वाले हैं।

धर्म के क्षेत्र में : बच्चन जी ने अपनी साहित्यिक कृतियों में प्रत्येक में उपयुक्त अवसर प्राप्त होने पर हिन्दू धर्म की वैज्ञानिक विवेचना प्रस्तुत किया है वह आज भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण और प्रासंगिक है जितना लिखने के दिन था। अपने धर्म के प्रति आस्था उनकी वैयक्तिक विचारधारा उन्हें सर्वत्र वेद, पुराण, उपनिषद्, गीता एवं रामायण के लिए आदर एवं श्रद्धा प्रकट करने को प्रोत्साहित करती है। आज के वर्तमान पीढ़ी हिन्दुत्व के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव से ग्रसित न हो इसमें बच्चन साहित्य बहुत कुछ कर सकता है। अपने धर्म की खराबियों को छोड़कर खूबियों को हम ग्रहण करें बच्चन साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता है।

व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में : संसार एक संघर्ष स्थल है जीवन संघर्ष में उलझे दुखी दग्ध मानव के लिए बच्चन साहित्य एक अमृत तुल्य संजीवनी बूटी है। जीवन में उल्लास और पीड़ा दोनों के लिए स्थान है। बच्चन तूफान और झंझावात के कवि हैं। संघर्ष ही जीवन है बच्चन की यह संघर्षानुभूति उनके काव्य में काफी महत्वपूर्ण है किसी भी संघर्षरत व्यक्ति के जीवन में यह प्रेरणा भर सकता है। वर्तमान समय में मानव त्रासदी में जी रहा है, समाज में अन्याय अत्याचार, विघटन, विखराव बढ़ गये हैं कवि बच्चन हर्ष और उल्लास के गीत सुनाकर मस्ती से जीने का भी संदेश देते हैं – रो रोककर मुख म्लान न कर,

हँस हँस हलका हो जायेगा तेरा दुख का भार”।

ऐसे काव्य की प्रासंगिकता आज के युग में बढ़ कर गयी है एक निराश आदमी भी बच्चन की कविता पढ़ आशा की किरणों को पा जाता है। बच्चन साहित्य में आशावाद की प्रबल अभिव्यक्ति है। जिसके बल पर जीवन संघर्ष में सफल हुआ जा सकता है। कवि जीवन को एक मादक सुराही मानता है। अतः बच्चन साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता वैयक्तिक दृष्टि से हर व्यक्ति के लिए है।

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में :

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में मनुष्य समाज के बीच ही जीवन की सीख ग्रहण करता है। बच्चन जी ने भी समाज से बहुत कुछ लिया और समाज को बहुत कुछ दिया है। फलतः बच्चन साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता समाज के लिए अक्षुण्ण रहेगी। अपने प्रारम्भिक जीवन में ही उन्होंने जात-पात, छुआछूत रूढ़ियों पर आघात किया, अन्तर्जातीय विवाह किया। सम्प्रदायवाद एवं मौलवी पंडित पर कटाक्ष करते हुए उन्होंने लिखा है :-

दुतकारा मस्जिद ने मुझको कह कर है पीने वाला

टुकराया टाकुरद्वारे ने देख हथेली पर प्याला।

समाज की कुरीतियों ने, धर्म की गलत परिभाषा ने हमेशा आगे बढ़ने वाले को दुतकारा है। सौ सुधारकों का काम मधुशाला करती है। समाज में साम्प्रदायवाद की खोखली भावना पर कवि ने आघात किया है। कवि की लेखनी वर्तमान जीवन की विखंडित होती मूल्यों पर, समाज की त्रासदी पर शासन की विडम्बना पर चलती है जो आज भी उतना ही त्रासदायक है। अतः बच्चन साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता आज के युग, आज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए बनी हुई है।

नैतिकता के क्षेत्र में :-

आज के समाज में नैतिकता का अभाव हो गया है जबकि नैतिक मूल्य हमारी संस्कृति की विशेषता है। आज नैतिकताविहीन मानव समाज में विघटन, हिंसा, भ्रष्टाचार, स्वार्थलिप्सा का प्रसार कर रहे हैं जिससे आज देश की समाज की स्थिति भयावह को उठी है। बच्चन जी समाज की स्थिति का अवलोकन कर विह्वल हो उठते हैं। उनकी कविताओं नैतिक मूल्य से परिपूर्ण है। साथ ही साथ गद्य में भी संस्कार मंडित नैतिकता एवं उच्च विचार सर्वत्र निहित है फलतः उनके साहित्य को पढ़ने वाला नैतिकता की पाठ ग्रहण करता चलता है। आत्मकथा में अपनी गलतियों का जैसा मंथन पश्चात् एवं विवेचन किया गया है उससे पाठक को ऐसा लगता है कि जीवन में ऐसी गलती करना बहुत बड़ा अपराध है और फसलें बचने का संस्कार निर्मित होता है।

बच्चन साहित्य निराशा पर आशा के विजय का साहित्य है अतः सभी के लिए प्रेरणाप्रद है। बच्चन साहित्य जीवन संघर्ष में हिम्मत के साथ खड़े होकर परिस्थिति से जूझते हुए स्वर्णिम प्रभात के स्वागत गीत से भरे हैं। इसमें चरित्र निर्माण उदात्त भाव, विचार, नैतिकता, अध्यात्मिकता इत्यादि के भाव भरे हैं। इसमें सभी तरह, वैयक्तिक जीवन, सार्वजनिक जीवन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जीवन सभी के ज्ञान का विपुल भंडार है जो आज की पीढ़ी के लिए स्वस्थ विकास, स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण, निर्मित करने में पूर्णतः सफल होगा।

बच्चन साहित्य वस्तुतः ऐसी पारस है जिसे पढ़कर व्यक्ति के जीवन में जो कुरूप है। वह सुन्दरता में, जो निराशा है वह आशा में, जो भय है वह सुदृढ़ विश्वास में ढलने लगता है। जीवन की पीड़ा में भी एक आशावादी सृजनात्मक प्रकृति का उदय होता है। बच्चन साहित्य में जीवन के कोई भी क्षेत्र घुटने नहीं पाया है बच्चन का साहित्य व्यवहारिक जीवन की धरातल पर निर्मित हुआ है। इनका पूरा साहित्य संवेदनाओं से भरा पड़ा है। अतः इनकी दृष्टि से कुछ भी छुटने नहीं पाया “मिट्टी का तन मस्ती का मन क्षण भर जीवन मेरा परिचय।”

बच्चन साहित्य उदात्त भावनाओं से निर्मित साहित्य है। बच्चन में सरल सीधी किन्तु हृदय को छूने वाली भाषा में ऐसी रचना की है जो सर्वसाधारण के लिए उपयोग एवं अनुकरणीय है। उनके सभी कृतित्व हिन्दी साहित्य के अमूल्य निधि है। यह जग को सुन्दर से सुन्दरतम बनाने की सीख देता है।

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औपनिवेशिक काल में भारतीय कृषि का वाणिज्यीकरण

शोधार्थी

अभिनन्दन कनौजिया

मध्यकालीन एवं आधुनिक इतिहास विभाग

लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ

शोध सारांश—

ब्रिटिश सरकार की कृषि नीति के बड़े दूरगामी परिणाम निकले। ब्रिटिश नीति ने पूर्व प्रचलित मान्यताओं तथा व्यवस्थाओं को तोड़कर, अर्थव्यवस्था तथा सामाजिक जीवन में बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया और पुरानी ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता की स्थिति को समाप्त कर दिया। नई व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लगान का आधार फसल न होकर भूमि का टुकड़ा हो गई थी। अब लगान का भुगतान फसल की बजाय मुद्रा में किया जाना था जिसका उसके पास सदा अभाव रहता था। भूमि पर निजी स्वामित्व का सिद्धान्त स्थापित करके ब्रिटिश प्रशासकों ने भारत में भारी क्रान्ति पैदा कर दी। पहले भूमि पर पुरे गाँव का अधिकार था जिसे बेचा या खरीदा नहीं जा सकता था किन्तु नई व्यवस्था में भूमि को बेचा या रेहन रखा जा सकता था।

मुख्य शब्द : औपनिवेशिक, वाणिज्यीकरण, पूँजीवाद, सामन्तवाद, सर्वहारा, औद्योगिक, कुटीर, अर्थव्यवस्था, निवेश।

कृषि और किसानों की दुर्गति करने के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार की कृषि नीति ही नहीं बल्कि औद्योगिक नीति भी जिम्मेदार थी। 1813 ई० के चार्टर एक्ट द्वारा कम्पनी का व्यापारिक एकाधिकार समाप्त कर मुक्त व्यापार नीति अपनाई गयी। अब भारत पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के साथ-साथ ब्रिटिश पूँजीपतियों के लिए एक मण्डी बन गया जिसके कारण यहाँ के कुटीर उद्योग नष्ट हो गए। चूँकि इंग्लैंड में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति चल रही थी, अतः उसे सस्ते कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता पड़ी, जिससे भारत कच्चे माल का उत्पादन करने वाला देश बना।^प अब भारत को ब्रिटेन में बने माल की मण्डी और कच्चा माल भेजने वाले एक उपनिवेश की भूमिका निभानी थी।

वाणिज्यीकरण का सही-सही प्रतिमान प्रत्येक फसल के लिए भिन्न होता था। इस प्रकार चाय की खेती के लिए जिसका अविष्कार कम जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में हुआ था, श्वेतों के प्रत्यक्ष प्रबन्ध वाले बागानों की आवश्यकता थी। इसमें श्रमिकों की भर्ती अनुबन्ध पत्रों के माध्यम से की गयी थी। मध्य बंगाल में नोल की खेती मुख्यतः किसान स्वयं करते थे किन्तु अनिच्छापूर्ण क्योंकि गोरे साहब उन्हें जबरन पेशगी रुपया देकर नील की खेती करने के लिए बाध्य करते थे। पूर्वी बंगाल में पटसन की खेती धान की खेती से अधिक लाभदायक थी।^{पप} 1853 ई० के बाद तो ब्रिटिश पूँजीपतियों द्वारा भारत में पूँजी निवेश के कारण नील, चाय, कॉफी, रबर आदि की खेती पर बल दिया गया।

लेकिन जहाँ इन फसलों से व्यापारी वर्ग एवं व्यापारी सरकारी कम्पनी को लाभ हुआ, वहाँ इसने किसान की गरीबी को और अधिक बढ़ा दिया, क्योंकि व्यापारी वर्ग खड़ी फसल को सस्ते दामा पर खरीद लेते थे और किसान हलांकि छः महीने बाद वह वही फसल अपनी बिक्री की कीमत से अधिक कीमत देकर खरीदता था, जो उसकी तबाही का कारण बनती थी। चूँकि फसलें औद्योगिक क्रान्ति को ध्यान में रखकर उगाई जाती थी, अतः खाद्यानों में भारी कमी आने लगी, जिससे की अकाल पड़ने लगा।^{पपप}

उन्नीसवीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध तक देश के विदेश व्यापार, जहाजरानी एवं बीमों के कारोबार पर वस्तुतः ब्रिटिश व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों का पूर्ण नियंत्रण हो चुका था। अतः बढ़ते निर्यात से मिलने वाले लाभांश का बड़ा हिस्सा विदेशी फर्में हड़प लेती थी और रिसाव के रूप में बाहर चला जाता था। इसका एक गौण किन्तु फिर भी अच्छा खासा भाग भारतीय व्यापारियों एवं महाजनों को जाता था। कुछ क्षेत्रों में धनी कृषकों के एक छोटा सा वर्ग भी उदय हो रहा था, जैसा कि दक्षिण के कपास क्षेत्र में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के गोदावरी-कृष्णा एवं कावेरी के मुहाना क्षेत्र में और पंजाब में जहाँ उस सदी के अन्त तक सिंचाई की बड़ी योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप समृद्ध कृषि हो रही थी। किन्तु मुख्य बात सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था की वह अंतर्निर्मित प्रवृत्ति थी जो उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी एवं संगठनों में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति के विरुद्ध थी।^{पपप}

ब्रिटिश कृषि नीति ने भारतीय गाँवों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की एक इकाई बना दिया। बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक परेशानियों व यातायात में सुधार के कारण गाँव-गाँव और गाँव-शहर परस्पर समीप आए। उनमें आपसी सहयोग की स्थापना हुई। इस सहयोग से राजनीतिक चेतना का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ और शोषणकारियों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह के लिए उकसाया। यही कारण है कि जैसे-जैसे पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था मजबूत हुई, वैसे किसान विद्रोह भी हुए। 1870 ई० में बंगाल के बंटाइदारों के आर्थिक संकट बढ़ने के कारण उन्होंने लगान देने से इंकार कर दिया। इसी समय संथालों ने भी विद्रोह किया। परिणामस्वरूप आगे चलकर 1885 ई० में बंगाल काश्तकारी अधिनियम पास किया गया। 1857 ई० में दक्कन में मराठा किसानों ने साहूकारों के विरुद्ध बगावत की जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 1879 ई० में दक्कन काश्तकारी सहायता अधिनियम पास किया गया।^अ

डेनियल थार्नर का कहना है कि, "भारतीय इतिहास के किसी अन्य युग में धनी जोतदारों का इतना विशाल, सुस्थापित एवं सुरक्षित समूह देखने को नहीं मिलता जितना कि 1790 ई० और 1940 ई० के दशकों में भारत में पनपा और फला-फूला (लैण्ड एण्ड लेबर इन इण्डिया, पृष्ठ 109)।" जमींदार और धनी किसान प्रायः वाणिज्यीकरण की प्रक्रियाओं से भी समृद्ध हो जाया करते थे, किन्तु जिस बात की कमी थी वह थी कि प्रत्यक्ष कृषि उत्पादन में पूँजी निवेश करने की कोई संरचनात्मक आवश्यकता नहीं थी। भूमि को पुनः लगान पर देना, साहूकारी और व्यापार सीधे पूँजीवादी कृषि में निवेश करने से कहीं अधिक लाभदायक थे। एक विशाल ग्रामीण सर्वहारा वर्ग जातिगत दबावों और कर्जदारी के कारण इन बड़े किसानों पर पूर्णतः निर्भर था। इस प्रकार हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था पर उपनिवेशवाद का प्रभाव आधुनिकता नहीं रहा है, बल्कि इससे अर्द्ध-सामंतवादी सम्बन्धों को मजबूती मिली है।^{अप}

निर्यात करने वाली बड़ी फर्मे एवं चतुर भारतीय व्यापारी और साहूकार तो घटे हुए मूल्यों से भी उसी प्रकार लाभ उठा सकते थे जिस प्रकार बड़े हुए मूल्यों से, किन्तु उत्पादक पूँजी निवेश अथवा नए व्यापार में बहुत खतरा था। किसी भी किसान के पास जब थोड़ा धन जमा हो जाता था तो वह व्यापार, साहूकारी अथवा अपनी जमीन को बंटाई पर देने की ओर रुख करता था और इस प्रकार स्वयं वास्तविक पूँजीवादी कृषि न करके उत्पादन का सामंत खतरा परजीवी रूप से दूसरों पर डाल देता था। जहाँ तक बहुसंख्यक निर्धन किसानों का प्रश्न था, वे बाध्य होकर वाणिज्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया में पड़ते थे क्योंकि राजस्व एवं भूमि का भाड़ा चुकाने के लिए नकद रुपयों की आवश्यकता होती थी।^{अपप} कोयम्बटूर के किसानों ने एक बार एक अंग्रेज जिलाधीश से कहा था कि वे कपास की खेती केवल इस कारण कर रहे हैं कि वे कपास को खा नहीं सकते। यदि वे अन्न उगाते तो उसे खा डालते और फिर लगान भरने को पैसा कहाँ से आता। अब वे आधे पेट रहते हैं किन्तु लगान तो चुका सकते हैं। राजस्व एवं लगान के दबाव के कारण खेती का रुख गरीबों के खाद्यान्नों जैसे— ज्वार, बाजरा या दालों से हटकर नकदी एवं गेहूँ जैसी अधिक मूल्य देने वाली फसलों की ओर हो गया जिसके कारण प्रायः अकाल के साथ संकट उत्पन्न हो जाया करता था। एक अन्य अपरिहार्य परिणाम था साहूकार पर बढ़ती हुई निर्भरता, क्योंकि नकद फसलों को खेती में अधिक लागत आती थी और इसलिए अग्रिम राशि भी अधिक देनी पड़ती थी। इस प्रकार कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण ने कृषकों में विभेदीकरण तो उत्पन्न किया किन्तु (कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर) वास्तविक समृद्धि में शायद ही यह सहायक हुआ हो।^{अपपप}

भारत अब एक संतुलित ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता से उठकर एक कृषि प्रधान देश बन गया। इस नीति परिवर्तन के कारण भारत को अब केवल ब्रिटेन की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करनी थी। इसलिए किसान अब उन फसलों को उगाने के लिए मजबूर होने लगा जिसका बाजार में क्रय-विक्रय हो सके। इस तरह उत्पादन के स्वरूप और प्रकृति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन हुए। फलतः एक ऐसे तत्व का आविर्भाव हुआ जिसके 'कृषि वाणिज्यीकरण' की संज्ञा दी जा सकती है। अब किसान केवल वे वस्तुएँ उगाने लगा जिनका देशी और विदेशी बाजार के दृष्टिकोण से अधिक मूल्य था। इस तरह कृषि के स्वरूप में मूलभूत परिवर्तन हुआ। अपनी विशिष्टता के कारण कई स्थानों में अब एक सी ही फसल उगाई जाने लगी, जैसे बंगाल में केवल जूट के उत्पादन पर और पंजाब में केवल गेहूँ की फसल पर अधिक बल दिया गया। अफीम के व्यापार के लिए पोस्त की खेती को बनारस, बिहार, बंगाल तथा मध्य भारत व मालवा में बढ़ाया गया, बर्मा में चावल की खेती बढ़ी।^{अप}

भारत में परंपरागत ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता के चलते ब्रिटिश पूँजीवादी दृष्टिकोण से विकास नहीं हो सकता था। यही कारण है कि प्राक् ब्रिटिश भारत में पर्याप्त धन होने के बावजूद पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था का जन्म नहीं हो सकता था। इसलिए अंग्रेजों ने प्राक् ब्रिटिश भारतीय ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता को तोड़कर

गाँव और शहर के बीच विनिमय शुरू किया, राजकीय सामंती व्यवस्था को तोड़कर नए आर्थिक वर्गों को जन्म दिया। पुराने कुटीर उद्योगों को नष्ट कर नए व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से उद्योगों की शुरूआत की। इसके अतिरिक्त साम्राज्यवादी नीति को लागू करने के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत में रेलवे संचार व्यवस्था, डाक-तार व टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को आरम्भ किया। उन्होंने ज्यादा अच्छी सड़कों का निर्माण किया और नई आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या यह सब भारतीयों के जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने व विकसित करने के लिए किया गया था या अपने निहित स्वार्थों के लिए? किसी भी साम्राज्यवादी के लिए विभिन्न कार्यों की प्रेरणा स्रोत उसके घरेलू हित होते हैं, औपनिवेशिक नहीं। इसलिए अंग्रेजों ने भी यहाँ ये सभी कार्य इसलिए किए ताकि उनकी व्यापारिक घुसपैठ आसान हो सके तथा लंकाशायर और मैनचेस्टर की मिलों में बने सामानों को दूर-दराज के गाँवों तक पहुँचाया जा सके।

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ROLE OF PARENTS IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The role of parents is very critical in a student's life. In many cases, parents put a lot of pressure on their children to perform well in the exams and when the student fail to do that then it also affects student's self-esteem and further performance in life.

Our education system is somewhat being responsible for poor performance of some students as it is observed that some of the students having excellent practical knowledge about the subject has to struggle a lot to get a good job because of lower marks in theory subjects. Therefore, students give more attentions to the theoretical part of the subjects and if they fail in this then get depressed. The current paper highlights the role of parents in academic achievement of their children.

KEYWORDS: Parents, Performance, Student

INTRODUCTION

Performance of a student can be affected after getting a failure in exams. Counseling can be a good option for these kinds of students as they need to be encouraged in that kind of situation of life.

Teacher-parent expectations, peer interaction and structure of the education system play a vital role for mental stress of a student after getting failed in exams.

The role of family members can't be ignored as they are the primary source for a student in providing positivity if any decrease in self-esteem is observed in the children.

Maturity level of student is also a big factor which evaluates how the student reacts on getting failure in exam. If he/she is so mature enough then compromise with the situation can be observed and wait for the second opportunity. It is observed that some students build a lot of expectations regarding exams from themselves and after the results are out, if their expectations are not fulfilled and they get low marks than expected, they go under stress.

Not only for the students but every individual, self-esteem plays a critical role in their lives. If it is shattered due to any mishappening, then it is quite a difficult task to perform well in life.

If the environment in the family is supportive with stable emotional atmosphere, then it undoubles enhances the performance of the student.

The relationship between teacher and student also affects the performance of the student as the student gets the right guidance about the future prospective.

A teacher needs to point out the average students of the class and should provide more attention to them so that they can compete with the good ones. Some schools organize teacher training programs to handle the difficulty of the students related to education. Students with high self-esteem perform well in life and those with low self-esteem don't succeed so much.

The factor of self-esteem affects the performance of the students. Students with high self-esteem have a goal in their mind and their performance stays at higher node. Parents should not give a lot of stress to students regarding their results. They should treat it normally in spite of giving much attention to it.

Family is, in fact, a social subsystem or a part of the greater society. The institution of family is on the one hand related to other social institutions and organizations, such as school, market, etc. and on the other, forms a web of relations between its members. Hence, family, which consists of individuals, is related to other social systems.

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Major chunk of the child's personality is formed in the family as a fundamental institution where parents play a pivotal role in the process of this formation. In other words, family is the first institution where a child is educated and raised. As a result, family plays a fundamental in the academic achievement of children.

There are two fundamental factors affecting academic achievement of students: heredity and environment.

Environment is divided into two categories: home and school. Students may spend an equal amount of time at home and school.

A child learns the mother tongue and many other skills and habits at home. Many ethical virtues are also learnt at home, which lay the foundations of later social relations.

Family functions as a center of love and security for children, which are two fundamental and necessary elements for the proper nurturing of kids. Children, who are deprived of family love and sense of security, may face disorders in adolescence or youth in interactions with others. It is in the family that kids develop self-confidence and self-esteem.

But the duty of family does not end once children join school. A family can preserve this role even when children go to high school and university.

On the other hand, the role of school in academic achievement of students is undeniable. A school plays a vital role in academic achievement of students. At the same time, without parental contribution, one cannot have full-fledged academic achievement.

In certain cases, students spend more time in school or higher educational centers than in the family. Hence, proper educational planning is a must for all schools and higher educational centers to ensure children have a rewarding family life.

An important point that should be borne in mind is education based on proper planning should meet the requirements of children from lower ages.

Social life will become healthier if the institution of family discharges its duties properly. In other words, family can prepare individuals to play their roles in the society and social system. These individuals function both as individuals and as members of a human institution called family.

Many personality traits are formed in the family, hence, parents-children relations can function as a model in later social relations.

Since education is partly imparted to the students at home, parents are willingly or unwillingly

involved in the educational programs offered by school.

Some students are weak in their educational performance. Parents can help them improve their studies through supervision of their homework or by arranging extracurricular programs. An important point is that the attitude of parents toward school plays a very important role in the future life and attitude of kids toward this institution. Hence, the education of parents also plays an important role in the formation of their attitude toward school and education.

Schoolchildren may face some problems in performing their homework. They may seek parents' help in this regard. If this assistance is rendered in a proper manner, it will be effective in the children's academic achievement. However, this assistance must not take the form of permanent help, because it will give rise to undesirable results, undermining the self-confidence of school students. This will irreparably damage the children in future.

The positive attitude of parents toward learning can also play a decisive role in encouraging children to learn and educate. Since schools are founded to educate, a close relationship

between parents and school officials is also very effective in enhancing the academic achievement of children.

In order to organize the relationship between parents and school, certain associations have been established, including the Teachers and Parents Association. The contribution and participation of parents in such associations could dramatically help smooth cooperation between the parents and teachers to facilitate better academic achievement of children. Unfortunately, parents do not attach the necessary significance to this association and don't regularly participate in its sessions. According to available studies, educated parents attach more significance to this association compared to less educated parents. The logical and pertinent sensitivity of parents toward the education of their children plays a significant part in the academic success of their children, although irrelevant sensitivity may create disorder in this process.

As a result, parents with logical sensitivity toward the education of their children have more successful kids. The abovementioned factors indicate that parents should regularly interact with the school. This interaction should also be friendly and parents should contribute to all aspects of educational decision-making at the school. As a result of such a relationship, kids would consider the school as their second home and trust the school officials and teaching staff, and feel secure in this environment.

However, in order to achieve this goal, parents' expectations of the school must be logical, justified, clear and attainable.

Parents should also bear in mind that their kids would succeed if they prepare a disciplined program for them. Therefore, in the first place, parents should prepare a precise program for their kids and secondly must lay emphasis on its proper implementation, which will help the academic achievement of their kids.

DISCUSSION

Getting parents involved in their children's learning, especially at home, is known to make a real difference and potentially has a much bigger impact on a child's success at school than anything else.

Every student has unlimited potential. But there are contributing factors that can affect whether they eventually live up to that potential. Experts believe that a parent's role in a child's life has far-reaching impact. Parental involvement is extremely important for a child to do well in school.

In the early years, parents are their children's first teachers — exploring nature, and, reading, cooking, and counting together. When a child begins formal school, the parent's job is to demonstrate how school can lengthen the learning started at home, and how exciting and meaningful this learning can be. As preschoolers grow into school age kids, parents become their children's learning coaches. Through guidance and reminders, parents help their kids organize their time and support their desires to learn new things in and out of school.

Recognizing that parent involvement can be with the child, school personnel, or other parents is important because not all strategies of involvement are likely to yield the same result. In fact, one of the confusing aspects of the literature is that so many different conceptualizations

of parent involvement are relied upon, and these conceptualizations cut across the domains (child, school, parents) with little discussion of the implications. Why is this important? Because some forms of parent involvement are likely to more greatly affect student attitudes and behaviors, while other forms more greatly affect achievement. In the current literature, the two most widely used “domains” of parent involvement include parent-child and parent-school involvement, which are the focus of this research.

A second way to conceptualize parent-child involvement is the degree to which a parent is actively engaged in their child's life, knows their child's whereabouts, and makes sure their child's homework is completed. These measures are usually referred to as monitoring. Monitoring is usually associated with student behavior and performance by parents reinforcing or sanctioning desirable and non-desirable behavior.

The preceding paragraphs clarify at least two dynamics related to parent-child involvement. For discussion, the primary effects of modeling should be to alter student attitudes and behaviors; for monitoring, the primary effects of reinforcement should be to alter adolescent behavior. Any effect these two parent involvement strategies have on academic achievement should primarily be secondary and indirect. Nonetheless, many studies continue to examine direct relationships between discussion, monitoring, and achievement – often reporting inconsistent findings.

The basic premise is that some forms of parent involvement are not usually engaged in pro-actively by many parents, but are used reactively. Adolescents begin to exhibit difficulties in school, at which time parents become aware of the behavior. It is only once the student has already begun to inadequately fulfill the expectations of the student role that parents then intervene with the school. Often times, in fact, parents use these tactics at the request of school personnel (i.e. the dreaded “why don't you come in for a visit so we can talk about your child” request). In these cases, negative relationships appear in the empirical estimates because poor performance led to parental intervention. Nonetheless, the general belief is that parental use of educational support strategies proves beneficial in preventing further poor performance.

CONCLUSION

This research also has implications for parent involvement initiatives more broadly. Parent involvement initiatives must explicitly address what type of involvement they are trying to foster and what outcomes they are trying to affect. The findings indicate that there are few parent involvement strategies that we can expect to directly affect achievement; those that are theorized to matter, such as parent-school involvement strategies, show little relationship to academic achievement during the early high school years. Initiatives might be considered only to the degree that they raise student expectations and reduce absenteeism and truancy. By altering these mechanisms, we can expect indirect and cumulative effects on achievement.

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THE CONFIGURATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH ASIA: HUMAN SECURITY VS STATE SECURITY

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Abstract-

The present paper endeavors to bring forth some of the prevailing issues related to human trafficking in South Asia. The prime focus of the paper shall remain on India, Nepal and Bangladesh. Objective of the paper is to examine whether an approach based in state security has been able to adequately address the problems of trafficked people. Such an approach has a tendency to prioritize state security over human security in that it focuses on trafficking as a process rather than the trafficked people. In order to establish the facts related to the prevention of human trafficking and rehabilitation of trafficked people, the paper shall look into the modus operandi of the anti-trafficking interventions of the NGO's working on this issue in three countries of South Asia viz. India, Nepal and Bangladesh. Based on this enquiry certain policy prescriptions shall be made in order to effectively tackle the issue of human trafficking in South Asia.

Key Words: Human Trafficking, Human Security, State Security, South Asia.

Introduction-

Human trafficking heavily affects the socio- economic development of an individual/Society/ State. It brings serious challenges to International, regional and national security. Human trafficking induces number of socio-economic challenges which are increasing spread of deadly and infectious sexually transmitted disease such as HIV/AIDS and increasing crime. It also jeopardizes the socio-economic structure by making it more fragile through proliferation of corruption and related crimes. All this leads to increasing organized cases of violence which harms the state and individual both.

South Asia is a region which faces the problem of cross border trafficking severely. This is coupled with the problem of internal trafficking. Close analysis of data tells us that South Asia has been recorded as a region where around 150,000 individuals are trafficked annually and consequently it is home to second largest number of trafficked people (UNODC,2007)

Historically, movement of people across the Indian sub-continent was prevalent. Even during that period people came across multiple forms of exploitation. For the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation 'trafficking' is regarded as the most noxious form in the South Asian region. In the post-cold war era, region has strongly felt the wave of globalization and privatization. This has brought rapid transformations in political, societal, economic and demographic sectors. An example of this is change in the labor trend. Heavy population growth in the region has resulted into availability of cheap labor. Opportunity induced by private sector growth has led to the heavy rate of migration whether legal or illegal. In a way globalization has also contributed to increasing number of illegal migration. Bangladeshi and Nepali young girls and women being brought to Indian brothel is very much common. This is a typical case of illegal migration. These women are further moved to Middle Eastern countries as well as other destinations. This series of movements showcases illegal migration as well as trafficking. This sort of migration happens because of low of supply and high demand of cheap labor in sending and receiving country. Supply side is featured by poverty, illiteracy, lack of economic opportunity and widespread inequality. On the other hand, demand side grows with the increasing need of cheap labor. People from third world countries are at the risk of exploitation at large. For example, there are lot of trafficked people hailing from countries such as Bangladesh and Nepal residing in India.

A report on prepared by the Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), on sexually exploited children reveals that young girls are being trafficked for the purpose of marriage and then land into the prostitution, these girls at come from rural villages of Bangladesh, Nepal and India. (Shamim,2010)

South Asia is the region which is featured as one of the most conflict prone regions in the world. It is home to largest number of poor people. There are issues of poverty, unemployment, inequality, gender- discrimination etc. In south Asia, one of the most pertaining issues is of trafficking. The debate related to trafficking in South Asia is based on two prominent approaches: Prostitution/ Sex approach and migration approach. Prostitution/ Sex approach has been an issue of conflict among activists and practitioners. The point of contention is grounded in the fact whether prostitution should be banned by considering it as a source of trafficking or it should be given a status of legitimate trade. The other approach which is 'Migration' stresses upon the supply/ demand nexus of trafficking. This approach focuses on providing set of solutions to the problem wherein it focuses upon bolstering safe and legal migration to demand side of countries. It also recommends separating illegal migration from human trafficking. There have been multiple attempts of anti- trafficking interventions by government and by several non-state actors (NGO's, INGO's and other donor agencies). All these anti-trafficking interventions are based on these two approaches in South Asia. It is crucial to mention here that trafficking has rarely been addressed from the individual security perspective, in both academic research and in policy prescriptions. Research on the subject of human trafficking from the security perspective is still at the margin of the discipline. Probing the issue of trafficking with the focus on Prostitution/Sex/ Migration approach lacks in addressing the root cause of trafficking and insecurity of trafficked individual.

This paper is an attempt to understand the issue of human trafficking from the perspective of human security. It endeavors to analyze how trafficking brings a perspective of human security in South Asia. Also, how it is exacerbated by root cause in the countries of South Asia. To probe the same, corruption has been considered as the intervening variable which acts as root cause of trafficking. The objective of this research paper is to explore the existing interrelationship among human trafficking, human security and corruption. Dynamics of this relationship builds a conceptual framework for the paper to investigate the issue of human trafficking in South Asia. Present paper is based on qualitative research method. Primary sources of data collection were Interviews and case-reports. This has helped in examination of the insider perspective of the prevalent issue. Secondary sources were Research articles, book chapters, review articles etc. An extensive literature review has been conducted to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relevant concepts.

Understanding the Concept of "Human Trafficking"-

Human Trafficking is most commonly defined as 'human trade' or 'trade of humans'. It occurs for the purpose of forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation and sexual slavery. Trafficked people are used for extraction of organs (surrogacy and oval removal) and forced marriages (as spouse) etc. It is a crime against a trafficked people because it violates the right of trafficked people's movement through the use of force. Further it involves their commercial sexual exploitation. There are transnational pernicious effects of it.

Human trafficking is not a new phenomenon. The inception of present day trafficking can be traced back to late 19th century. The notion of female sex slavery found its relevance in 19th century in a form of 'white slave trade'. Here white women were being trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution. During this period a movement against 'transatlantic slave trade' started and hence it provided the framework to abolish the human trafficking. Following this, the International Agreement for the suppression of White Slave Traffic constituted in the period of 1904-1910. It has recognized human trafficking in white women for the purpose of prostitution in European countries. It was held to be the first International Legal Instrument against human trafficking. Later on certain changes were made to it and it was replaced with another Convention known as Trafficking in Women and Children in 1921. The changes have happened because of racial notion and inadequate law enforcement. The International Convention for the suppression of the traffic in Women of Full Age was adopted by the League of Nations in 1933. It was to pay attention to the prevalent distinction between young women and girl child. Convention known as the 'Suppression of the traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others' has been concluded in 1949. It has consolidated all the anti-trafficking conventions which were concluded before. This convention has defined trafficking as a major problem which is associated with prostitution. There were a number of international anti-trafficking instruments adopted during 20th century. The starting of 21st century saw the first major internationally recognized convention against human trafficking in Palermo, Italy. In the year 2000, this major convention widely known as UN Trafficking Protocol on Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children has been embraced.

"Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"^{ix}(UNODC, 2004)

The US Government has defined human trafficking as commercialization of sex by coercive means involving under 18 children. It has also brought forced labor under the purview of trafficking and criminalizes the use of force for involuntary services or slavery.

Since its inception the problem of Human trafficking has always been an issue of debate in the domain of theory and practice. This discourse has emphasized on connecting the problem of trafficking with other pertinent issues viz. migration, prostitution, organized crime and human rights etc. In this circumstance, trafficking has always been linked with prostitution. According to this, sole objective of trafficking is prostitution and all the trafficked individuals are sexually exploited. Thinkers who consent to this view opine that prostitution is the root cause of trafficking and hence it should be abolished to stop trafficking (radical feminists/abolitionists view). On the other hand, there is section which claims that prostitution is claimed to be asexwork. They strongly argue that all migrated people indulged in sex work are not trafficked. They also put forth that all sex works are not result of trafficking. This

analysis is based on the rationale of legalization of prostitution. Another framework is 'migration approach to trafficking' It prescribes a conservative migration rules to check the problem in source countries. It provides that trafficking is result of those migration which are illegal and hence it is harmful to the security of the host countries. This understanding leads to the prosecution of trafficked rather than traffickers. This situation leads to the human rights violation of people from host countries. Concept of state security which is at play here does not consider the aspect of human rights. It is ignorant of the root causes or vulnerability aspect of the trafficking. Conceptualization of human trafficking provides that the focus is only on debate over prostitution vs. migration approach of trafficking. There is a need to pay serious attention to the questions such as- Why trafficking happens? What is the ultimate reason behind trafficking? How does it is linked to the notion of Human security etc.

Conceptualisation of Human Security-

"The UNDP Human Development Report 1994 defines human security basically in two respects: "protection from sudden and harmful disruption in the patterns of daily life" and "safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression" which are represented by its twin goals: freedom from fear and freedom from want" (UNDP,1994) (ibid:20) UNDP's report provides seven key parameters of human security. These are food, personal, economic, health, political, community and environmental. These indicators emphasize upon the concept of human security

Post-cold war era of late 1990's witnessed the origin of securitization theory. This has emerged in response to the broader conceptualization of human security. "The securitization theory pioneered by Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and their associates aims at defining how an issue becomes securitized. Securitization focuses upon the interrelationship among three main elements: 1) an existential threat, 2) securitizing actor/agent, and 3) the referent object. Key criteria is how a certain threat is treated as legitimate by a particular audience, who then seeks to obtain the approval for emergency measures to be taken against the threat." (Weaver,1995) (ibid:20)

It entails a framework which does not focus upon what security is in practical rather on what and how it is being identified as a threat. Theory of Securitization has been criticized because of its state-centric understanding. It also lacked the proper attention towards the voices of individuals. It basically excludes the voices of those who are not in power and who lack the ability to speak about their own security. In light of this, human trafficking has always been viewed from the perspective of state security. Owing to this interpretation states have always tried to secure their borders through enforcement of stringent measures to prevent illegal and irregular migration which incorporates trafficking as well. It can be argued here that state security is given predominance over individual security.

According to Kempadoo and Lobasz the countries where trafficked people are taken to largely consider trafficking to be a security threat, thus avoiding the human angle. The only anti trafficking measure taken in this light is that of deporting the victims. (ibid:20) (Kempadoo,2005; Lobasz,2010)

States acts as the actors which securitizes, seeks trafficked migrants as the referent object and hence securitize. This leads to further victimization of the trafficked individual and presents a

negative repercussion of securitization. States overlook the reason of why people are being trafficked? And also what are the factors which are compelling them to cross the border. Conceptualisation of State Security lacks framework where one can include these set of questions to analyse the problem of human trafficking. On the other hand, there is need to look how problems such as, bonded labor, poverty, economic insecurity, inequality, gender discrimination, organ trade, etc. constitutes the issue of human security. And how Human Security approach incorporates these underlying issues with the human trafficking. Human security approach makes us understand that there is an urgent need to focus upon these underlying factors which are the basis of initial platform of trafficking.

Anti-Trafficking Interventions-

The issue of human trafficking has been addressed widely by the governments, NGO's and INGO's. These institutes have adopted numerous methods to deal with the particular issue. Their interventions towards curbing the trafficking are classified into three stages: i) Prevention, ii) Protection & iii) Prosecution. The first stage which is Prevention includes skill training, workshops, seminars, various awareness programmes, anti-trafficking posters/publications/street dramas (nukkadnatak) etc. It is being initiated in collaboration with governments and NGO's. Significant improvement has been observed in this phase.

In the countries of South Asia especially India, Nepal & Bangladesh, the problem remains at the stage of Protection and Prosecution. According to the statistical enquiry from these countries, the prosecution of trafficked offence especially in case of conviction of traffickers and registration of case against traffickers is significantly less. In case of Protection phase there are serious challenges like rescue and rehabilitation are being faced by the governments. Repatriation of trafficked individuals has been another serious challenge which the governments of India, Nepal and Bangladesh are witnessing. These problems get intense in countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh where other burning problems such as poverty, inequality, socio-political instability and natural disaster form another layer of challenge. In such a scenario the onus for rescue, rehabilitation, as well as repatriation for cross border trafficked people should be on the shoulders of India which is receiving these trafficked victims.

Bangladesh and Nepal have not yet ratified the International Convention against trafficking such as UN Trafficking Protocol. In these states, reforms of regional/national legislations are imperative. Apart from this, in these countries, the practical enforcement of regional and national legislations has not been ensured yet. Reason for non-implementation of guidelines for these reforms is pitfalls of the legal frameworks and convention. At South Asian regional level, Trafficking convention concluded by SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is being taken as a landmark to deal with the problem of trafficking. The definition of trafficking provided by the SAARC Convention does not comprehend the situation from general perspective. Article 1 of the SAARC Trafficking Convention defines trafficking as the movement and trade of women and children against their will for the purposes of prostitution in order to receive monetary benefits.² Article 1 of the convention also focuses upon the fact that trafficking is the invariably linked to the prostitution and hence it constitutes to be the main purpose of trafficking. It has been observed here that vulnerability factors and root causes related to trafficking does not find any recognition here.

The factor of corruption has also been ignored here which is responsible for the regular events of trafficking. A close study of the SAARC Convention reveals that, the text of the convention requires a revision because it only follows the prostitution approach to the trafficking. It should be more inclusive in terms of defining reasons of trafficking and should also include human security approach.

In case of International conventions, India has ratified the UN Trafficking Protocol in 2011, but Nepal and Bangladesh has not ratified yet. It is necessary for Bangladesh and Nepal to ratify because it will help them to comply with international standards and will help them to include and enforce the measures provided in convention in their legislations. Ratification will also help them in developing a bilateral mechanism for quick and speedy repatriation. In case of addressing corruption as a cause of trafficking, these states have taken meager efforts.

“Section 3 of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) 1956 of India clearly prescribes punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel and such punishment becomes rigorous in the event of any second or subsequent conviction” (ibid:24) There are other legal instruments available such as The Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, The Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA) 1988, The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 to prevent corruption as well as trafficking. Despite of the existence of such laws due to the political backing and power, the brothel owners/managers get free from the police and law of the state.

In case of Bangladesh, “the government has initiated legal proceedings against eight officials for aiding trafficking during the period of June 2004 to June 2006”. (TIP, 2006) (ibid:25) Same is the case of India, strict enforcement of laws related to trafficking remains the problem of the government in Bangladesh. There are few measures which have been taken by the Bangladeshi government such as Repression of Women and Children Act 2000, Article 372 & 373 of Penal Code, Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2004, The Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act 2012.

In Nepal, there are provisions on trafficking mentioned in the interim constitution of Nepal. Article 29 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal deals with the issue of trafficking. It provides for prohibition of all forms of human trafficking. Other legislative measures related to trafficking involve: Trafficking in Person and Transportation (Control) Act 2007, Children's Act 1991, Foreign Employment Act 1998, Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 2000. Though there are legislative measures available to curb the trafficking, lack of implementation remains one of the pertinent problem.

Preventing Human Trafficking in South Asia: Initiatives from Non-State Actors-

Non-Government Organizations have performed well in terms of extending supply and support to trafficked people for rehabilitation. They are skilled in protection of trafficked people. They provide their comprehensive assistance services to victims. NGO's have reinforced the proliferation of awareness and training campaign against human trafficking in South Asia.

NGO's who are actively helping trafficked people are effectively marking a change by helping them. They provide secure stay and source of livelihood to victims. It helps trafficked people in the process of recovery. Security of livelihood helps them to open up to police and

prosecutor. This in turn, helps state in the process of tracking the trafficking as well as provide safe haven to victim.

Anti-trafficking mechanisms adopted by NGO's have been a success story. Survivors themselves have come forward and provided a positive feedback which has helped in increasing effectiveness of these anti-trafficking interventions.

One of the oldest NGOs working in Nepal is "ABC Nepal." The NGO has raised the issue of female and child trafficking and come up with innovative solutions which are rooted in human security. It has helped in the eradication of poverty amongst the trafficked people by providing them vocational training so that they can generate incomes to improve their living standards. Following the same footsteps, the NGO Maiti has been actively working in Nepal in order to prevent trafficking in women and rehabilitating the rescued trafficked people. It is also working for the justice of the victims. Prerna, an NGO based in India, among its other works, has also focused on trafficking. It has put several tools, such as information dissemination, advocacy and consultancy, to effective use in its fight against trafficking. The NGOs do a wonderful work in this field by furthering research and cataloguing data, lobbying for social and legislative reforms, spreading awareness through various camps and workshops and empowering the vulnerable groups susceptible to trafficking.

Conclusion

While India has been signatories to international covenants, Nepal and Bangladesh have been found wanting on this front. Domestic legislations made so far also lack the requisite coverage and depth. Progress on the front of adequate legislations, both on domestic and international front, is required in order to make any significant dent to this social menace. However, accurate and tightly worded laws should be supplemented by a robust executive machinery to produce real benefits on ground level. In the implementation phase, the focus should shift from trafficked to traffickers. Along with making provisions for those who have already been trafficked, there should be aggressive attempts to curb any further trafficking. This could only be achieved by making a complete crackdown on traffickers and their rackets. Again, this statist approach should be supplemented by humanist perspective. The means to achieve the aim of preventing trafficking should draw its support from human security angle rather than from state security angle. Another, step to eliminate this problem is to envisage a joint collaboration between state and non state actors so that the problem could be comprehensively tackled by covering all the three aforementioned aspect of solution.

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EMERGENCE OF SOCIAL LISTENING: PAY HEED OR PERISH

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Abstract

The research reported here sought to examine the social listening phenomenon with a formal approach, and seek to establish it as a vital component of marketing strategy. With the phenomenal growth in social media, it was predicted that marketing companies would need to leverage access to this platform to understand and reach customers. The study was based on an intensive analysis of four case studies. This data was supplemented by interviews with eight individuals to understand their perceptions about how social listening as a component of integrated marketing communication (IMC) impacts the organizational brand. The interviews and case studies all indicate that in order to perform in today's market, social listening is imperative to business. Companies that do not do social listening will perish, sooner or later. Further, the study has attempted to develop a model for social listening, based on the insights collected from the four case studies and the in-depth interviews.

1. Background

Social media represents a network of communications and information access practices that are driven by evolving technology over platforms, structured by a miscellany of players, service providers, developers, users and other stakeholders (Lodhia and Stone, 2017). The turn of the millennium saw the internet emerge as the leading marketplace for transactions of goods and services. USA's online consumer spending surpassed USD 100 billion (in 2007) and the growth rates of online demands for information goods, such as books, magazines, and software, were between 25 per cent and 50 (Albuquerque, Pavlidis, Chatow, Chen, and Jamal, 2012).

By 2011, more than 50 per cent of social media users were known to follow brands on social media so that companies stepped up investments in social media. This was clear from the global marketing spend on social networking sites of about USD 4.3 billion (Williamson and Ghani, 2012) to build up bands of brand fans who positively impact their brands with their word of mouth influence loyalty. Recognizing the mobile as an excellent means of targeted communication, Don DeLoach, President and CEO, Info bright, (DeLoach, 2014) predicted

that marketing companies would need to leverage access to this platform to understand and reach customers.

Companies had already developed considerable expertise in capturing and extrapolating increasingly voluminous data from online profiles and opinions and other sources. This is of great significance for marketing men who are constantly seeking insights into consumer minds in a bid to anticipate needs, serve and even influence consumers' current and demand and thought trends.

2. Review of Literature

An extensive literature search was carried out to examine the research developments in the area of social listening and the concepts associated with it. A selection of findings from relevant documents are summarized in this section.

2.1 Importance of IMC in the context of the current ecosystem of marketing

In 2016, The Advertising Research Foundation (ARF) announced the findings from its vast independent study on How Advertising Works (Advertising Research Foundation, 2016), based on over 5,000 campaigns, 12 years of data, and \$375B in advertising spend in 41 countries across over 100 categories.

The groundbreaking insights provided by the ARF were:

- Marketers may be starving off growth by not investing enough in advertising as they shift the mix from traditional to new platforms, missing the opportunity to generate billions in additional return.
- Spending across multiple platforms delivers greater ROI than any single platform – including for millennial consumers.
- “Silo-investing” – too much frequency via a single platform can lead to diminishing returns.
- To jumpstart growth, marketers can take advantage of the “kicker effect” of smart spending with specific combinations of traditional plus new media on the right platforms.

A unified creative strategy across platforms is the key to compound the investment of a multi-platform campaign, but unified creative executions also need to be specifically tailored to each platform to ensure optimal consumer engagement.

According to Talavera (2001), if the message doesn't align, the customer is lost forever – that is the new reality of the ultra-short attention span consumer.

2.2 Social media and its importance for consumers and marketers

In its essence, social media represents a network of communications and information access practices that are driven by evolving technology over platforms, structured by a miscellany of players, service providers, developers, users and other stakeholders (Lodhia and Stone, 2017). According to Lomborg (2015), it is important to understand the complexities of social media as it has evolved over the last three decades because technology is constantly rendering a lot of earlier ideas obsolete.

The growth of social media has created a complex world for the brand that must engage with its consumer; it is an extremely difficult world that has upturned the nature of communications from a linear to a circular structure (de Vries, Gensler, and Leeflang, 2017). Keller and Kotler (2016) consider social media as a means by which consumers can have a two-way exchange of information with companies and with each other. The marketing strategist must embrace this world, because the social media is central to the marketing mix. It also accounts for huge investment into the media and thus demands accountability (Kim and Youm, 2017). This adds to the complexities facing the consumer brands owner, particularly those operating in international markets, who quite easily find themselves with dozens, even hundreds, of social channels to manage (Corcoran, 2009).

Social media marketing involves the triple channel strategy (owned media, earned media, and social media (Corcoran, 2009; Xie and Lee, 2015). Marketers often distinguish between the three media channels – paid (e.g., advertising), earned (e.g., word of mouth, news story or online social media) and owned media (company websites, company blog or other content owned by the company) (Lovett and Staelin, 2016). Owned media not only use media at their command but also have paid media that are financially rewarded for getting content into the social media and traditional sponsorships, advertising (O'Neil and Eisenmann, 2017). Companies are deriving greatest value from the successful integration across genres and channels. The integration of paid, earned and owned content, judiciously using sponsored advertising, working closely with media partners to reach the target audience, is one of the key elements of marketing effectiveness (Basney, 2014).

Jucaitytė and Mašpinskiene (2014) emphasize that with growing social media, the consumer is getting empowered, as the locus of control is inexorably moving away from the brand owners to the consumers. The technology-driven interactivity has added new dimensions to the company-customer engagement phenomenon in what is an enhanced experience and a transformational one for marketers who have hitherto been accustomed to linear communications (Nelmapius and Boshoff, 2016). Using the social media begins with the fundamental realization that the internet was made for people, not for companies and brands. Therefore it is people who provide insights if marketers can economically and regularly peep inside people's lives (Fournier, Quelch and Rietveld, 2016). Kavada (2015), provides further insights on conversations. The social media obviates the possibility of disregarding how people create and remake the world collaboratively and in interaction. Social media are designed for conversations and they draw their power from them. Both brands and customers feel that regular engagement and customer servicing on social media are the best ways to promote engagement and conversion (Ahuja and Medury, 2010).

Millennials force businesses to have better practices, internally and externally (Iyer, Eastman, and Monteiro, 2016). Parment and Brorström (2016) propose that by listening to what millennials want, you can actually become a better company and, in the long run, attract loyal customers that act both as consumers and brand ambassadors because the millennials are the most important customers.

The viewers' focus is found to be shifting, from television to social media. In the US, even the Super Bowl, which generally breaks viewership records, showed a decreased viewership (Abrahamson, 2017). According to Killian and McManus (2015), this presents a new opportunity for brands. Instead of considering television schedules and audience demographics for television programming, brands can now share personalized messages with consumers at any time and place, through social channels. Moreover, big data will offer big rewards if used correctly (Smit and Neijens, 2011).

2.3 The Indian scene

Ernst & Young's Report on Social Media Marketing Trends in India (Ernst & Young, 2016) shows that "44% of brands surveyed run 360° integrated campaigns, while 16% of brands state that they adopt a complete omni-channel approach to their marketing initiatives. This shows that digital and social media marketing is being integrated with traditional marketing strategies to engage with customers through multiple touch points". In India, companies still depend heavily on their website, which is often considered the most effective means to engage with customers (Ahmad, Rahman, and Khan, 2016). Mobile use is growing and it is an important channel for the brands as well as consumers (Sarkar, 2015).

2.4 Integrating social media into an IMC campaign

According to Terpening et al. (2015), social media is no longer a novelty but is a widely adopted means of customer engagement. Today's social strategist faces various challenges of harnessing social media and also achieving new levels of employee engagement and advocacy. Payne, Storbacka, and Frow (2008) recommend mapping of strategy to the lifestyle of the customer. The marketing message must be aligned across all the touch points accessed by the typical consumer.

Automation has been one of the most significant trends in social media, in the recent past (Brătășanu, 2017). Speed, efficiency and client-oriented strategies and redefining client experience form face to face to on-line automated interactions. Social media channels will constantly evolve, more so as they compete with each other to help enhance the brand experience in the digital sphere (Ahmed, Vveinhardt and Streimikiene, 2017).

2.5 Social Media Listening

Companies using the social media platform can engage in what is being called 'social listening', which is the science and art of monitoring digital conversations to get a first-hand understanding of customer perceptions and positions about a brand, a company, an industry or a service online (Stewart, Atilano, and Arnold 2012). Curious and creative learning organizations need to listen to their customers, more than what they talk. Conversations are often more about listening than talking (Fuimano, 2004).

The presence of "noise", which is anything that distorts or disrupts this process is a hindrance to clear communications. (Stevens, Loudon, Clow and Baack, 2014). Solutions are being worked upon; identifying fake news for instance is a welcome phenomenon (Chen, Conroy, and Rubin, 2015). Some other challenges in terms of understanding social media may be

possible to overcome while others will continue to dog us, and new ones will appear, but understanding will improve as new insights are gained about a wide variety of important cases and contexts (Parks, 2017).

2.6 Converting Conversations into Actionable insights

The combination of mobile devices, email and social media, can benefit companies, provided they creatively develop strategies to capture critical insights into the consumer, the brand and the category (Paul, Peretti, and Datta, 2017). Fournier, Quelch and Rietveld (2016) emphasize that social listening competency is emerging as a premium facet for competitive advantage. Analysis reveals that listening accounts for approximately one-third of the characteristics perceivers use to evaluate communication competence among employees and their communication with clients and customers.

With the help of literature, the study posits that social listening is a significant component of integrated marketing communication. The literature search has brought forth a very large body of published work addressing the issues relating to social listening in the current, highly competitive marketing scenario. However, there is very little evidence of rigorous research on the issues concerned. Thus, the present research sought to examine the social listening phenomenon in depth, focusing on its dynamic and valuable role in marketing.

3. Methodology

This study is qualitative and based on case studies. As the amount of work done in the area of social listening is rudimentary and at a nascent stage, it is important to conduct in-depth analysis of situations where social listening has been practised and how it impacted the companies' integrated marketing strategies and hence, overall revenues. The study has carried out an intensive analysis of social listening in selected situations, to arrive at conclusions about the importance and efficacy of social listening in advertising, and to identify the parameters relating to social listening that contribute to its optimum use. The case study method was selected as it would allow for a wide and deep perspective on the situations to be studied.

An in-depth analysis of four case studies has been done. The cases were selected on the basis of the special characteristics of each case that helped to display some seminal issues relating to social listening in integrated marketing communications. The researcher, being well immersed in the field of media and marketing communications, had come across numerous live situations and cases where social listening was involved, and had shown certain outcomes that needed to be recorded, analyzed and shared.

Out of the repertoire of cases encountered by the researcher in his professional life, the four cases selected relate to the following:

- A dairy whitener
- A breakfast cereal
- A telecom service provider – case related to gender bias
- Another telecom provider – case relating to an error in translation of a message

All these cases were selected carefully keeping in mind the possibility of extending the inferences to similar companies providing similar services or organizations that share a similar customer base.

Data and information have been gathered from the relevant social media. The data is in the form of messages in digital form, as seen on Facebook and other social media. Further, a few in-depth interviews were conducted to get some clarity on the way social media listening is gaining popularity in India and how Indian consumers and organizations are getting ready to embrace the challenge.

In addition, a sample of eight individuals was selected for in-depth interviews to understand their perceptions about how social listening as a component of integrated marketing communication (IMC) impacts the organizational brand and bottom-line. The eight individuals include a social activist, a post graduate student, an IT project management consultant, a high court lawyer, a marketing manager in an international FMCG company, a professor from a leading business school, a 14-year-old girl in the digital era who is also very tech-savvy, and a lady who is a mother and also a brand manager in a reputed toy store.

4. Inputs from in-depth interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted to get some clarity on the way social media listening is gaining popularity in India and how Indian consumers and organizations are getting ready to embrace the challenge. The following conclusions appeared from the interviews:

1. Earlier, customer service in India was poor. Now it is different. According to one interviewee, "If there is a problem in the product – just post it on FB – even if the company takes no care, let the whole world know about it. On several occasions, I have noticed such posts have the potential of going viral."
2. Social listening is an integral part of customer service. It can easily help a company to gain an edge over its competitors in terms of improvement in products, delivery of services, customer relationship and aftersales services. Many a times, listening to customers may also help companies to modify their services and also product properties to provide greater customer delight.
3. Comprehensive knowledge about customers' requirements can create new demand that can generate additional sales. There are several examples of brands reaching out to their customers through social media and solving their problems, to ensure lifetime engagement.
4. Social marketing is a unique platform where social listening can be effectively used to convert intrusive marketing to permission marketing. While intrusive marketing is often based on push sales, permission marketing can meet the needs of customers in a customized manner catering to needs based on predictive modeling. A respondent said, "Customers are now getting used to receiving advertisements that are customized and need-based. Thanks to Google, Facebook and Amazon! This is a unique way to connect to customers in a customized manner. This is a kind of conversation with the customer, you can say." This is permission marketing.
5. Another respondent stated, "Thanks to social media – marketing expenses are less than what they used to be in the good old days. OYO rooms are a good example. Without OYO or Trivago or Booking, most of the hotels that have sprawling businesses would have not existed today. With cheap marketing they have reached their customers, no matter how far they are. Similarly, if there are adverse reviews about a hotel, it is practically impossible to regain confidence. So, it is a double-edged sword."

6. The interaction with actual users is very crucial for products that require guidance. One respondent's family bought a new sophisticated washing machine, but had a problem in operating it. They went to the washing machine website. The respondent reported that "There was a customer executive open to chat with me. I started chatting with him and simultaneously explained to my mother how to get it started. Believe me, the whole episode gave me immense confidence and raised my belief system."

7. There are various organizations that use expert help in identifying social influencers. Many a times, such social influencers can create content and publish about the brand. As one respondent put it, "I came across a social marketing influencer who was promoting our brand, simply because it was good. He did not have any vested interest, neither was he connected with us. Approaching such people could be often sensitive – one never knows how they will react. Also, if they are promoting one of your products, that does not necessarily mean that they will promote your other products. In such cases, after getting in touch with such social influencers, it is good to provide the entire information about the product so that they have complete knowledge while they promote the product."

8. Dissatisfied customers are more dangerous than satisfied customers. Effective social media listening solves the problems that the customer faces and simultaneously puts the company on a better pedestal.

9. Social media conversations must be analysed with great care. For example, a frustrated international traveler sarcastically messaged an airline, "Thank you for safely reaching me to Amsterdam and my luggage to Paris. You are simply awesome." The automated software used picked up the words – "Thank you", "safely", "reach", etc. The response was, "We thank you for your feedback. We sincerely hope that you select our airlines for your next travel." This was a disaster and the brand equity of the airlines was adversely impacted when people started talking about it.

The message that emerges clearly from the interviews is – either listen and respond to customers or perish. Moreover the listening must be done with careful analysis and timely action must be taken.

5. Case Studies

5.1: Nidos: Promotion of dairy whitener product

Nidos is a Global Fortune 500 company in the food and beverages segment of FMCG. It connects with consumers via Facebook (210 million fans over about 850 brand pages); and shares some 1500 pieces of unique content per day. It is a social media savvy operation, across the globe. The case examined in depth relates to Nidos' product D-White, which is a dairy whitener, and substitute for fresh milk.

Earlier, in March 2017, Greenpeace had released a report on the company's use of palm oil in its food products. When Nidos noticed it, they reacted right away asking to take it off, but by then the damage was already done, thousands of protestors went on Facebook and Twitter. After a month or so the company reported on social media, "We do care and will continue to pressure our suppliers to eliminate any sources of palm oil which are related to rainforest destruction." Subsequently the company set up a Digital Acceleration Team (DAT) to guide

its social listening to provide leadership to its community management initiatives. It makes extensive use of real-time listening and data visualisation to tap online conversations and interactions as soon as they happen. There are various lessons learned from this experience. First, in order to be successful, large brands need to ensure that their marketing teams listen to customers in a more sensitive manner. Further, it is important to consider these complaints with sensitivity as they can potentially jeopardize the brand once and for all. Hence, if there is any element of truth in what customers or rivals say, it is important to apologize and take immediate action. It is equally important to update customers and rivals about the steps taken so that people cannot assume that things are unnecessarily getting delayed. Also, real time data visualization can go a long way to make sense of digital conversations to help brands to take the right measures at the right times.

Going on to the case study, dairy whitener is a milk substitute but has the perception of not being natural or fresh in comparison to milk. The Nidos product is called - D-White. The purpose of the case study was to understand the barriers to consuming D-White while making tea and coffee among consumers in milk flourished markets. The second objective was to identify opportunities to change the consumer perception about the use of dairy whitener in tea and coffee by trials, which would result in an increase in usage over a period of time.

In order to increase the sales and market share, they wanted to leverage social listening practice for this research exercise for three reasons – speed of execution, relevant audience profile (progressive homemakers) availability, and most importantly, unaided insights.

During the research, it was found that there were certain barriers to consumption of dairy whitener, and their key causes were identified. It was found that there was a lack of certainty with regard to the amount of dairy whitener to be used in tea/coffee, and that most of the attempts on the same led to unsatisfactory results among the consumers. Hence, it was proposed to highlight the right mix of the product to make one perfect cup of tea/coffee in areas of public interaction (like advertisements).

Further, the study reiterated the fact that milk powder is used as an alternative to liquid milk and out of convenience in hotels/offices/hostels/trains/flights/etc. They required education/information on why they should be consuming D-White at home, as well.

Consequently the company released a new TV Commercial (TVC). It showed the recipe to prepare a perfectly balanced cup of tea. The brand also moved on from highlighting the negatives of milk in their communication, i.e. taste and expense, as discovered from the social media, to focus on the benefits/positives of using D-White. The awareness for use of D-White was established and hence, the use of it for preparing tea or coffee gradually spread across the country.

Further, through social listening, they noticed high mentions of dairy whitener in situations of natural calamities, due to its ease of transportation and longer life. This could be a brilliant avenue to boost the sales of D-White. This can also be considered as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative during disaster management situations, as well and can

largely boost the brand equity and awareness among users across all spectra of the population.

5.2: Nidos: Promotion of oats as a breakfast food

Consumption of oats for breakfast is relatively low in India. Consumers prefer Indian foods like poha, upma, etc. There is a love-hate relationship that was noticed among customers. 40 percent of the respondents preferred oats, while the rest 60 percent hated it. Also, in India, 'love for oats' is significantly being pushed by news articles highlighting the health benefits of oats. Similarly, blogs have been pushing oats recipes as good in taste for consumption. While customers were not so vibrant when responses were taken in favor of oats, there were customers who were vocal that they did not like the texture of oats, while some found them tasteless/bland in pure form. Hence, they consume it by mixing with add-ons like nuts, honey, fruits. Oats provide very high health benefits, e.g. reducing cholesterol hence, beneficial to the heart; fighting against fatty tissues, hence, reducing weight; helping the skin glow. It also has pregnancy benefits and can fight against thyroid problems.

Nidos has learned to take advantage of the situation and the poor presence in media. Taking inputs from customers and their varied comments on the internet, Facebook, Twitter and other social websites where they interact, Nidos oats has changed the way it is marketed and sold across the world. As Indians do not like the taste of oats, despite its health benefits, there was a requirement for a major revamp of the product, to take care of taste and also include ingredients in oats that can make it more tasteful, crunchier and attractive. The brand has started making snacks from oats. These are delicious to eat and also compete with the competitor's product of masala oats. Nidos has subsequently launched oats upma, porridge and noodles. The principal focus of all marketing and advertisement campaigns that revolves around oats is its health benefits. Without reinstating that, encouraging people to take oats is impossible. This is a major learning from social listening.

Nidos quickly learned that the only way is to focus on two things – one, constantly communicate the health benefits and simultaneously sell oats as a more acceptable form that is tasty and cheerful. Nidos would have had a major drop in sales in the oats market, had it not listened to the inputs provided by its customers.

5.3: Telexcel: Error in translation of advertisement

Telexcel (Name changed to protect anonymity) is amongst India's top telecommunications brands with a towering global presence and operations in 17 countries across Asia and Africa. The telecom sector is amongst the top five employment opportunity generators in the country and is expected to generate four million direct and indirect jobs over the next five years. The challenge for Telexcel is to design a strategy that will enable it to remain at the commanding heights in the telecom space, by deepening the inroads it has made into people's homes and in the industrial and employment landscape of India.

Consumers, especially the millennials and the post millennials, hooked on to constant connection, demand failsafe service and expect service excellence as a given. It is also a world where consumers express themselves and can turn popular sentiments against brands and companies. Professional social listening, capturing sentiments and opinions about brands and rivals, analyses them across a range of categories — from complaints to praises; from

new developments to new offerings; from geographies of cluster complaints to those with satisfied customers.

In order to create better connectivity with its customers, it has been a user of social listening to drive its growth. However, Telexcel's recent advertisement where there was a very lucrative offer of transferring unused data to the next month's plan, turned out to be a complete debacle. After the advertisement appeared in a local leading newspaper, there was huge protest as the quality of language used was atrocious, including grammatical errors. Due to faulty usage of Bengali words, the meaning and also the tone of the advertisement was wrong. The error in the Bengali advertisement resulted in strong backlash from the native language speakers. The advertisement, as Bengalis perceived, was a distorted translation from Hindi. It was considered to be insensitive and a misrepresentation of facts and the language, even a blatant insult to the language and community. Around 30 percent of the readers strongly felt that Telexcel should apologize for such a blunder. There was a small number of readers who also felt that the company considered Bengal as an outcast. This was a case where social media had taken up the situation extremely seriously and protests were pouring in. Immediate redressal to the problem was the key to survival.

Understanding the gravity of the situation, Telexcel unconditionally apologized for the oversight. They admitted that their translators got it wrong and they took the entire responsibility, without providing any excuse. The company mentioned in the apology note that it had the deepest respect for the Bengali language and culture and had taken necessary steps to avoid such mistakes in the future. Readers immediately reciprocated. They thanked Telexcel for the acknowledgement and assurances. The unconditional apology helped to revive the brand equity. Timely action prevented this situation from going out of control and shielded the brand from any more negativity. Within a span of just three days the negative emotions dropped by 89 percent, in terms of mentions.

This is a case showing how social listening and responding to social media can save a brand from destruction. Had Telexcel been arrogant and turned a deaf ear to the protests and the innumerable mentions on social media, the outrage would have spread and been uncontrollable. Instead, the company realized the gravity of the situation and immediately apologized and successfully saved the brand.

5.4: Telexcel: TV campaign backlash

Telexcel also carried out a TV campaign (TVC) where they asked children what features they would like to see in a smartphone. Among all these expectations, there was one TVC that portrayed a little girl asking for help to protect her from bad elements in the society. This was linked to a safety feature offered by the telecom network. This led to strong backlash from social media communities. They took offence to how the brand was reinforcing gender stereotypes in these advertisements by portraying a little girl asking for help. A famous celebrity also took to Twitter and voiced his concern about it. Following his tweet, the issue exploded and negative sentiment for the brand increased sharply. Viewers not only protested against using children for advertisements, but, also reported that children are too innocent to be cast in a TVC. News outlets also jumped on the bandwagon and started to share the celebrity's tweet and thus created more negative content for the brand that was being freely shared on social media. The average negative mentions per day increased by 50 percent due to the advertisement.

Telexcel has always been a company that has been sensitive to social media and listening. Listening data clearly showcased that the increase in negativity was fueled by the celebrity's tweets and the news outlets' coverage. It was recommended that the brand immediately pull the TVC off the air. It was also recommended that the company talks to social media comments and answers queries. Everybody agreed that an apology should help, as the damage was unintentional. The advertisement was also taken away from social media channels and the posts on social media were also taken away from all channels. The offending TVC was immediately pulled down and GRPs were reduced to the tune of 10% following this observation. Negativity immediately dropped the next day to average levels and any further exacerbation of the brand's online reputation was avoided.

The above case studies all indicate that in order to perform in today's market, social listening is imperative to business. Companies that do not do social listening will perish, sooner or later.

6. The Process of Listening: An Empirical Model for Application

In this study, we attempted to develop a model for social listening, based on the insights collected from the four case studies and the in-depth interviews.

The first step towards developing a robust social listening model for application is to setup a center for data collection. The objective of this center will be to monitor conversations across different forms of media. From the overall data collected, the department's job will be to filter relevant conversations and information for analysis. While this activity is largely software-driven, often it is complex and not straightforward. In such cases, human intervention is required.

After the preliminary analysis is over and the data is ready in usable format, individual keyword-based reports are generated on the tool. These reports are run at set times, at regular intervals. Following a random process, some of these automated analyses are checked for accuracy, sentiment analysis and accuracy. Statistical quality control mechanisms are used to ensure that the deviations of the analyses are within the control limits. This phase is called conversation analysis.

The next stage is related to business intelligence. The objective of this step is to use analytics to find insights from data. Social media analytics is an integral part of data analysis and monitoring. This involve analyzing – who is saying what, what is the context, the general topics of discussion, the element of sarcasm, sentiments, comparative analyses, suggestions for change/modify or improvement, etc. Such business intelligence helps in decision-making in terms of changing features of existing product, how to target customers better, how to address grievances, after-sales services, and many more.

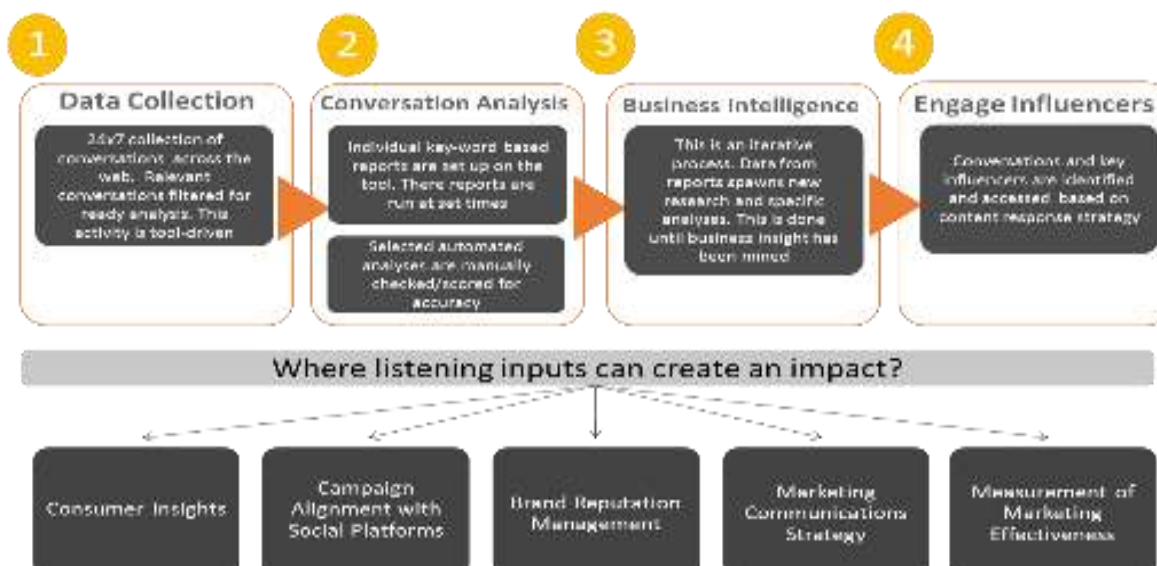


Fig. 1: Social Listening Model

The final stage of the process entails engaging customers. It is important the organization engages into conversation with the customers and key influencers are identified and assessed based on content response strategy. While it is important to identify the right social audiences with whom the organization would like to associate, it is equally important to identify effective influencers. Often such social influencers are experts or specialists in the area who can engage the customers well, they can also be in the form of brand ambassadors, or users of the product with a clout and fan following. This is the most crucial stage of social listening as the issue raised by the customer is systematically and strategically addressed thereby closing the loop with respect to a specific issue. Unless this stage is effectively handled there is always a possibility of resentment or disappointment for keeping an issue unresolved.

There are several channels where social listening skills can create an impact. We have already discussed about consumer insights. With the use of social media analytics relevant consumer insights are to be extracted, that can facilitate a tailored approach to differentiated markets.

Campaign alignment is another platform where social listening inputs can create impact. Today's brands are in a more advantageous position than the past. Social campaigning is all about how brands and marketers use it to connect to their target audience, turn consumer insights to impactful content and campaigns that will help increase revenues, improve brand equity and create a sustainable organization.

Effective management of social listening, generation of consumer insights in a dynamic manner and engaging in campaign alignment with potential customers and target audience help in brand reputation building and management. Every satisfied customer eventually becomes a brand ambassador that helps the organization. So, it is all about the right and effective marketing communication strategy that the organization and the product would like to adopt to ensure the best impact in the market. Marketing communication strategy is the larger umbrella of the organization that strategizes social listening strategy, effectively utilizing consumer insights, campaign alignment, use of the apt social platforms, and brand management strategy. Last, but not the least, unless there is a proper tool to evaluate and measure all these methods of enriching marketing effectiveness, the whole exercise remains

unaccounted for. Hence, evaluation of marketing effectiveness from social listening is crucial to its evolution.

7. Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the study, complemented by insights from the professional literature, it is concluded that organizations should use data analytics and predictive modeling as complementary to social media and the information that is collected from customer inputs. A learning organization, where customer inputs and feedback through social listening becomes one of the principal sources of research and development and product development, is the future of organizations.

This is something completely contrary to the earlier Indian way of thinking about customer service. Till very recently, companies hardly cared to listen to customers and their feedback. A lot of products which are of suboptimal quality would sell without any protest or objection. The times have changed. Today the customer is the king, queen and also the prime minister. They can make or break the brand.

The silver lining is visible. Most reputed companies have woken up to the cause. There is no way out, other than paying heed to social listening, it is – listen or perish.

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किन्नरों का राजनैतिक एवं प्रशासनिक इतिहास (प्राचीन काल से 1857 तक)

सितारा बानों (शोध छात्रा)
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प्राचीन साहित्यिक ग्रन्थों, विशेषतः ऋग्वेद-पुराण मुख्यतः धार्मिक साहित्य से किन्नरों का राजनैतिक जीवन जाना जा सकता है। उनके राजनैतिक जीवन की चर्चा ऐतिहासिक ग्रन्थों में हुई है। पुराणों, बौद्ध एवं जैन आदि धार्मिक ग्रन्थों में इनका संदर्भ आया है। भारतीय इतिहास में कुछ ऐसे किन्नर भी हुये हैं जिन्होंने अपनी योग्यता एवं बुद्धिमत्ता के बल पर स्वयं का स्वतन्त्र राज्य भी स्थापित किया और योग्य शासक के रूप में भी शासन किया। इनमें मलिक काफूर¹, मलिक सरवर² आदि प्रमुख नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं।

यद्यपि साहित्यिक ग्रन्थों में किन्नरों से सम्बन्धित राजनैतिक घटनाओं का विवरण अत्यन्त अल्प है। मात्र ऐतिहासिक मिथकों में इस बात का प्रमाण मिलता है। जिसका संबंध इक्ष्वाकु एवं ऐल वंशों के वितरण से है। प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक मिथकों में वर्णन मिलता है कि मनु की उभयलिंगी पुत्री से चन्द्रवंश का प्रारंभ हुआ था। और इस चन्द्रवंशी पुरुष शासकों का शासन भारत के पश्चिमी और उत्तरी एवं पूर्वी भाग में फैला था। इस वंश के मूल जनक होने के नाते मनु ने शासन के नियम और विधान बनाये और भूमि की उपज का $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग वह कर के रूप में वसूल करता था।³

ऐतिहासिक प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में एक अन्य स्थान पर आता है कि उत्सव संकेत के गण किन्नरों को पराजित कर रघु ने उनके अस्त्र (देवदारों) छुड़वाकर उनसे उनके परम्परागत गान के रूप में अपनी भुजाओं द्वारा अर्जित विजय गीत गवायें।⁴ वे लोग हाथों में भेटे लेकर लघु के सम्मुख उपस्थित हुये। संभवतः इन गण किन्नरों ने रघु की अधीनता स्वीकार कर ली थी।

महाकवि कालीदास ने अपने ग्रन्थों में किन्नरों के गण होने का उल्लेख किया है। जिनका अधिपति चित्ररथ कहलाता था।⁵ वर्तमान में इस स्थिति का सम्बन्ध किन्नरों की गद्दी प्रथा से समझा जा सकता है जो किसी निश्चित क्षेत्र का सर्वोच्च होता है जिसे गुरु कहा जाता है। इसका कार्य सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के किन्नरों पर पूर्णतः नियन्त्रण रखना होता है। जिसके लिये वह कुछ नियम व कानून बनाता है। अन्य किन्नर द्वारा इन नियमों का पालन न करने पर दण्ड का प्रावधान भी करता है।

मैंने अपने शोध के दौरान पाया कि किन्नर छोटे-छोटे कबीले बनाकर रहते थे जिसमें उस कबीले का अपना नेता होता था। यदि अधिकृत कबीले के किन्नर इस स्थिति से अन्य अनाधिकृत क्षेत्र में चले जाते थे तो टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती थी। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिये कबीले के बड़े-बड़े सरदार (गुरु/नेता) को बुलाया जाता था और न्याय करते हुये ऐसे किन्नरों पर भारती जुर्माना लगाया जाता था। महाभारत में शिखंडी नामक राजा का भी उल्लेख मिलता है। अतः उपर्युक्त तथ्यों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि प्राचीन काल में किन्नर अपने गण में राजा की भाँति शासन किया करते थे। जिनका युद्ध संभवतः अन्य राज्य से होता रहा होगा। यद्यपि इनका उल्लेख गणों (कबीलों) के रूप में किया गया है। सम्भवतः यह अपने से शक्तिशाली राजा को कर आदि भी दिया करते होंगे। इनके राजनैतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य को और स्पष्ट रूप से समझने के लिये प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक ग्रन्थों का अध्ययन अवश्य हो जाता है।

मध्य काल

किन्नरों की राजनैतिक स्थिति को ठीक प्रकार से समझने के लिये मध्यकाल भारतीय इतिहास दो भागों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है। (1) सल्तनतकाल में हिजड़े (1206-1526) (2) मुगलकाल में हिजड़े (1526-1709)।

सल्तनत काल

दिल्ली सल्तनतकाल में हमे मलिक काफूर नामक एक ऐसे ही किन्नर का उल्लेख मिलता है। अलाउद्दीन ने इसे ताज-उल-मुल्क की उपाधि भी दी थी।¹ अलाउद्दीन ने 1297 में गुजरात अभियान के दौरान मलिक काफूर को 1000 दीनार में एक दास के रूप में खरीदा था। जिस कारण से 1000 दीनारी भी कहा जाता है जो बाजार में अपनी सुन्दरता के कारण लोगों का आकर्षक का केन्द्र था। प्रारम्भ में यह एक हिन्दू था, जिसका नाम मनिकदास था। यह किन्नर जल्द ही अलाउद्दीन का विश्वास पात्र बन गया था। इसकी योग्यता से प्रभावित होकर अलाउद्दीन ने इसे अपना सलाहाकार नियुक्त किया और फिर एक सेनापति के रूप में दक्षिण भारत के अभियानों पर भेजा। योग्यता एवं कूटनीतिक शक्ति के बल पर जल्द ही दक्षिण भारत के लगभग सभी राज्यों पर अधिकार कर लिया था। इसका पहला अभियान 1307-08 में देवगिरि पर था। इस अभियान के दौरान मलिक काफूर के साथ अमीर खुसरों भी था। दूसरा अभियान इसका 1309-10 में तेलंगाना के प्रताप रूप देव के खिलाफ था। जिसने जल्द ही इसकी अधिनता स्वीकार कर ली और अपने सोने की मूर्ति के गले में जंजीर डालकर उसके पास भेजी। प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार **खफ़ी खां** लिखते हैं कि इसी अवसर पर प्रतापरुद्र देव ने मलिक काफूर को विश्व प्रसिद्ध कोहिनूर हीरा प्रदान किया जिसे उसने अलाउद्दीन खिलजी को भेंट स्वरूप प्रदान किया। मलिक काफूर ने 1311 में पाण्ड्य राज्य अभियान किया। इसका यह अभियान सबसे सफल अभियानों में से एक था। मलिक काफूर का अन्तिम अभियान 1312 ई० में देवगिरि के विरुद्ध था। इन अभियानों के साथ ही उसने अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाया। इसकी बढ़ती शक्ति से स्वयं अलाउद्दीन व उसके अन्य अधिकारी भी चिन्तित थे। उसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिये के खिलाफ षड्यन्त्र रचे जाने लगे लेकिन इसकी भनक होने पर उसने देवगिरि में ही रहकर शासन करने का विचार किया। उसने तेलंगाना के कुछ राज्यों को भी मिला अपने राज्य लिया था।¹

कहा जाता है कि अलाउद्दीन खिलजी की मृत्यु के बाद उसने उसके अल्पव्यस्क पुत्र शहाबुद्दीन उमर को गद्दी पर बैठाया लेकिन शासन की बागडोर स्वयं संभाली इसने लगभग 36 दिन दिल्ली का शासन संभाला लेकिन अलाउद्दीन के अन्य पुत्र मुबारक खां ने धोखे से उसका वध कर दिया। मलिक काफूर को भारतीय इतिहास में सबसे बड़ा **क्रिमिनल कॉन्सपीटर** भी कहा जाता है। इसकी बढ़ती महत्वकांक्षों के बारे में जियाउद्दीन बरनी, अमेरिकी स्कॉलर बेरी डानिंगर और आदित्य बल की पुस्तक **Love Stubble Magic** में विस्तार से वर्णन किया गया है।¹

तुगलक काल में एक ऐसे ही किन्नर मलिक सरवर का उल्लेख मिलता है, जिसने जौनपुर में अपनी स्वतंत्र सत्ता स्थापित की और साथ ही शर्की राजवंश की भी स्थापना की। मलिक सरवर मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक का एक दास था जिसे मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक ने उसकी योग्यता से प्रभावित होकर अपना वजोर नियुक्त किया। फिरोज शाह तुगलक की मृत्यु के बाद हुए उत्तराधिकार के संघर्ष में इसने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और उच्च पद प्राप्त किया। **सुल्तान अबू-बक्र** के समय में उसे शहनाए शहर नियुक्त किया। मोहम्मद शाह ने उसकी वफादारी और ईमानदारी को देखते हुये उसे **खाजा जहा** की उपाधि से नवाजा और बाद में उसे पूर्वी क्षेत्रों का कार्यभार सौंपा तथा मलिक-उस-शर्क की उपाधि भी प्रदान की। साथ ही मलिक सरवर को राजकुमार हुमायूँ का गुरु भी नियुक्त किया। इसके समर्थन से ही नासिरुद्दीन महमूद को 1394 में गद्दी प्राप्त हुई। नासिरुद्दीन महमूद के समय में 1398 में हुए तैमूरलंग के आक्रमण से फौली व्यवस्था का लाभ उठाकर उसने जौनपुर में अपनी स्वतंत्र सत्ता स्थापित की। उसने अपने राज्य का विस्तार अलीगढ़ से लेकर बिहार के तिरहुत तक कर लिया था। मलिक सरवर ने जौनपुर को दारुस्सरुर की उपाधि प्रदान की।¹

मुगल काल

मुगल काल प्रशासन की दृष्टि से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। इस समय प्रशासन के ज्यादातर पदों पर किन्नरों को नियुक्त किया गया था इस समय किन्नरों को **मुखल्लत** कहा जाता था और किन्नर अधिकारियों को खाजासरा कहा जाता है। इन्हें दरबार के कार्यों के साथ-साथ हरम की सुरक्षा का दायित्व भी सौंपा गया था, जहाँ किसी बाह्य पुरुष को जाने की अनुमति नहीं थी। हरम का प्रशासन पूर्णतः विधिवत् रूप से गठित किया गया था जिनमें महिला एवं पुरुष अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की ही तरह खाजा अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों का भी ढाँचा व्यवस्थित रूप से वरीयता प्राप्त था। खाजासरा के प्रमुख अधिकारियों को तीन श्रेणी में बाँटा गया था—(1) **नाजिर-ए-हरम** (2) **दरोगा-ए-जिलऊ** (3) **दरोगा-ए-हरम**।

इनमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारी दरोगा-ए-हरम था। इसका स्थान वैसे ही था जैसे महिला अधिकारों एवं कर्मचारियों व अन्य महलद्वार का था।¹⁰ इसका अपना अलग कार्यालय होता था। इसके अन्तर्गत सभी अधिकारियों पर नजर रखी जाती थी। यह पद बादशाह के किसी विश्वासपात्र खाजासरा को ही दिया जाता था। जहाँगीर के समय **मोतमद खा** एवं **जवाहर खा** औरंगजेब के काल में बख्तावर खाँ तथा दीदार खान, अहमदशाह के समय जावेद खाँ और रोज आफजूँ और शाह आलम द्वितीय के समय मंजूर अली नामक किन्नरों को **दरोगा-ए-हरम** जैसे पर पर नियुक्त किया गया था।

दरोगा-ए-हरम के बाद **नाजिर-ए-हरम**¹¹ नामक अधिकारी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण था। जिसका कार्य हरम के आय-व्यय विभिन्न भण्डारों की देखरेख करना एवं उनका सारा ब्यौरा रखना था। दौलत खाँ, जवाहर खाँ और नदीम खाँ आदि किन्नर इस पद पर नियुक्त होने वाले प्रमुख ख्वाजासरा थे। इसका कार्यालय **दरबार-ए-खास** में था।

हरम में **दरोगा-ए-जिलऊ** नामक ख्वाजासरा को भी नियुक्त किया गया था, जिसका कार्य हरम की सुरक्षा करना था। इसे सम्भवतः एहतिमान-ए-दरबार-ए-महल भी कहा जाता था।¹² सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित ढाँचा त्रिस्तरीय था और दरोगा-ए-जिलऊ एक बीच की कड़ी के रूप में काम करता था। महल के अन्दर **उदूबेगी**¹³, बाहर पुरुष और बीच में महल के द्वारों पर भवनों के किनारे तथा दौलत-खाना-ए-खास की सुरक्षा के लिये बहुत से ख्वाजा सैनिक नियुक्त किये गये थे। इन सभी का परीक्षण दरोगा-ए-हरम द्वारा ही किया जाता था। इस पद पर भी अत्यन्त विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति को ही नियुक्त किया जाता था इनके अतिरिक्त कुछ छोटे ख्वाजा अधिकारी भी हाते थे।

यहाँ यह बात स्पष्ट करनी होगी कि मध्यकालीन भारतीय इतिहास में किन्नरों के नाम आजकल की तरह महिलाओं के नाम पर न होकर पुरुष के नाम पर थे। इसीलिये मध्यकाल में पुरुष जैसे नाम वाले ही किन्नर नियुक्त थे। इस समय सेवा में नियुक्त कोई भी किन्नर स्त्री रूप में हमें नहीं दिखाई देता, समकालीन पेंटिंग्स में ये ख्वाजा हमें पुरुष वेशभूषा में ही दिखाई देते हैं। जहाँगीर के काल में, जहाँगीर जसचन्द्रिका के रचियता केशवदास ने भी ऐतबार खाँ नामक ख्वाजा सरा की प्रशंसा में एक दोहे में उसे पटका और पगड़ी पहने हुये दिखाया गया है। दोहा इस प्रकार है:-

**पगड़ी पटका जरकसी, बागों शुभ सुकुमार
जानत हो ऐतबार खाँ, साहि करत ऐतबार।¹⁴**

ख्वाजाराओं को उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त करने का एक कारण यह भी था कि ये अपने स्वामी के प्रति वफादार होते थे और इनके सेवकाल में कोई न कोई काल ऐसा अवश्य ही रहता था जबकि वो बादशाह की व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा या हरम की सेवा में अपनी सेवा या स्वामिभक्ति सिद्ध कर चुक होते थे। यही कारण है कि इन्हें शाही अनुकम्पा बड़ी आसानी से प्राप्त हो जाती थी।

बाबर व हुमायूँ के समय में प्रमुख ख्वाजासरा ऐतबार खाँ नाजिर था जो प्रारम्भ में एक अंबर हिन्दू था, जिसे हुमायूँ ने काबुल में अकबर की रक्षा एवं सेवा के बदले दिल्ली का गवर्नर बनाया था। इसी पद पर रहते हुये इसकी मृत्यु हो गई थी।

अकबर के समय एतमाद खाँ जो प्रारम्भ में सलीमशाह सूर की सेवा में था, लेकिन सूर साम्राज्य के विघटन के बाद अकबर की सेवा में आ गया था। अकबर ने इसे 1000 का मनसब दिया था व टोडरमल के साथ वित्त व्यवस्था में सुधार की योजना बनाने हेतु भी नियुक्त किया था। बंगाल के अभियान में भी इसने भाग लिया था। 1576 में इसे भक्खर का सूबेदार नियुक्त किया गया था। जहाँ इसने **ऐतमादपुर** नामक एक गाँव बसाया और यहीं पर 1578 में मकसूद अली नामक व्यक्ति ने इसकी हत्या कर दी। अपना अष्टभुजाकार मकबरा स्वयं ऐतमाद खाँ ने ही बनावाया था।¹⁵ अकबर के काल में ही एक ख्वाजासरा के काबुल का सूबेदार बनाया जाने भी उल्लेख मिलता है।¹⁶ बैरम खाँ का एक सहयोगी ख्वाजासरा शाह कुली माहरम था जिसे 5000 का मनसब दिया गया।

जहाँगीर के काल में ऐतबार खान को 1510 में 4000 का जात, 1000 का सवार का मनसब दिया गया जिसे 1613 में बढ़ाकर 5000/3000 कर दिया और साथ ही शाही खजाने का रक्षक नियुक्त किया। जवाहर खान, नदीम खाँ, होशियार खाँ और हिलाल खाँ जैसे ख्वाजासरा प्रमुख थे जो जहाँगीर के दरबार में नियुक्त किये गये थे। जहाँगीर के समय कुछ ऐसे ख्वाजासरा भी थे जिन्होंने समय-समय पर जहाँगीर के खिलाफ विद्रोह भी किया था। इनमें प्रमुख थे मोतमद खाँ और मोहतरिम खाँ। मोतमद खाँ व मोहतरिम जो शाही हरम का रक्षक था, समय-समय पर सारी गुप्त जानकारी शाहजहाँ को देता रहता था जिस कारण मोहतरिम को मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया।

शाहजहाँ के काल में बख्तावर खाँ नामक किन्नर को 1670 ई0 में दरोगा-ए-खास पर नियुक्त किया गया था।¹⁷ इसने **तारीख-ए-अल्फी** तथा **अख्बार-उल-आखियार** का संक्षेपण भी किया था। औरंगजेब की मृत्यु के समय शासन व प्रशासन की बागडोर उसके विश्वासपात्र खानसारा जावेद खाँ के हाथों में थी।

उत्तर मुगल काल में मुगलों की शक्ति क्षीण होने लगी थी। दरबार में षड़यन्त्र रचे जाने लगे जिनमें ख्वाजासराओं की भी भूमिका रही। मुहम्मदशाह के काल में दरोगा-ए-हरम खिदमतगार खान ख्वाजासरा घूसखोरी के लिये प्रसिद्ध था जो कोकी जीऊ के साथ मिलकर सम्राट से बड़ा से बड़ा काम करवा लिया करता था।¹⁸

कहा जाता है कि अहमदशाह को गद्दी से हटाने के लिये रोजआफजू नामक एक ख्वाजासरा ने षड़यन्त्र रचकर आलमगीर को गद्दी पर बैठाया। इसी प्रकार शाह आलम के काल में मंजूर अली ख्वाजासरा अनेक षड़यन्त्रों में शामिल रहा और गुलाम कादिर को मीरबख्शी के पर नियुक्त करवा दिये जो बहुत घातक सिद्ध हुआ।¹⁹ अतः कहा जा सकता है कि इस समय किन्नर न केवल शासन प्रशासन तक सीमित थे, अपितु राजदरबार में हो रहे अन्य गतिविधियों, षड़यन्त्र आदि में भी भाग लिया करते थे।

इतना ही नहीं साहित्य एवं कला में भी रुचि रखते थे। लेकिन सामान्यतः इनके जीवन का उद्देश्य अपने स्वामी की सेवा में ही समाप्त कर देना था। मुगलकाल एक ऐसा काल है जहाँ हमें सबसे ज्यादा किन्नर राजनीति में सक्रिय भूमिका में नजर आते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इतनी बड़ी संख्या में किन्नरों का होना स्वभाविक है? इस समय

स्वयं माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को जबरदस्ती नपुंसक (किन्नर) बना देते थे ताकि उन्हें शाही दरबार में रोजगार मिल सके। कुछ माता-पिता ऐसे होते थे जो अपने बच्चों को नपुंसक बना कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में गुलामों के रूप में बेच देते थे। जिससे उन्हें बड़ी मात्रा में धन की प्राप्ति हो जाती थी। ओटोमन तुर्कों के समय में जर्मनी तथा अर्मेनिया के बाजारों से किन्नरों को खरीदे जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है जिन्हें **आगा** कहा जाता था। भारत में भी कहीं-कहीं इसका उल्लेख मिल जाता है।¹⁰ भारत के बंगाल राज्य के सिलहट प्रान्त में बच्चों को नपुंसक (हिजड़ा) बनाकर बेचने या उन्हें कर के रूप में देने की प्रथा विद्यमान थी। जिसे रोकने के लिये जहाँगीर एवं औरंगजेब ने कड़े कानून बनाये थे। यह कहना कठिन है कि नपुंसक बनाये दिये जाने वाले इन किन्नरों की पुरुषोक्ति की भावना कहाँ तक समाप्त हो गई थी और उनकी मानसिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता होगा। लेकिन यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है, महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों के प्रति इनका भावनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अवश्य ही समाप्त हो गया होगा। यही कारण रहा होगा कि ये अपने कर्तव्यों को इमानदारी से निर्वह करते थे। वे अपनी इस बंजर जिंदगी को स्वीकार कर चुके थे लेकिन इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। जब वे अपने माँ-बाप को न कोसते हो। जिन्होंने चन्द पैसे के लालच में अपने बच्चों को हिजड़ा बना दिया।¹¹

ब्रिटिश काल

भारत में मुगलों के पतन के साथ ही किन्नरों का भी पतन होना प्रारम्भ हो चुका था और 19वीं शताब्दी तक आते-आते ब्रिटिशकाल में इनकी स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई थी।

सदियों से शासन एवं प्रशासन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले किन्नर ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान प्रत्येक रूप से प्रताड़ित होते रहे, साथ ही अंग्रेजों द्वारा इन्हें समाज में विद्रोही, गन्दा सेक्सवर्कर और खूँखार आदि कह कर अपमानित किया गया। 1871 में "**Criminal Tribe Act 1871**" एक्ट पारित करके इन्हें आपराधिक एवं आतंकित जाति घोषित कर दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं अंग्रेजों ने भ्रुण हत्या, वैश्या, कुष्ठ रोगियों के साथ-साथ किन्नरों को भी अलग समूह में शामिल करने का षडयन्त्र भी रचा।¹² **Criminal Tribe** में हिजड़ों के साथ-साथ लगभग 160 समुदायों को शामिल किया गया था।

किन्नरों का और ज्यादा शोषण करते हुए 1897 में इस एक्ट में संशोधन करके स्थानीय शासन/सरकार को आदेश दिया गया कि वे उन सभी हिजड़ों के नाम और आवास का पूरा ब्योरा रजिस्टर रखे, जो बच्चों का अपहरण करके उनको अपना जैसा बना देते हैं अर्थात् उनका बधियाकरण करते हैं। इस अपराध को **IPC** के **Section – 377** से जोड़ा गया।¹³ जिसमें इस अपराध को गैर-जमानती घोषित किया गया। साथ ही इसमें छः महीने से लेकर सात महीने की कैद का प्रावधान गया। श्रीमति पॉस्टन लिखती है कि इन हिजड़ों को अक्सर "हरम" की देखभाल के लिये रखा जाता था। इसी समय ये भूमि के मलिक और उच्च रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुये जो बड़े-बड़े कर्मकाण्ड एवं आयोजन कराते थे। हालांकि ब्रिटिश सरकार के लिये वे भारत समाज के रूप अवमूल्य करने वालों के रूप में थे। जिस कारण उनका अपराधिकरण कर दिया गया था और 1871 एक्ट लाने का भी यही कारण था।¹⁴

यद्यपि अंग्रेजों द्वारा किन्नरों को आपराधिक जाति, विद्रोह एवं आतंक फैलाने वाला कह कर भारतीय समाज में उन्हें अपमानित किया, लेकिन फिर भी ये लोग अपने देश के प्रति वफादार थे। जो समय-समय पर भारतीयों का उनकी गतिविधियों में पूर्ण सहयोग करते थे। 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान प्रत्येक भारतीय अंग्रेजों के अत्याचार से तंग आ गया, जिस कारण जगह-जगह अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ विद्रोह होने लगे। कहा जाता है कि यह किन्नर जिनका पेशा नाच-गाना तक सीमित रह गया था, अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन करने के बहाने अंग्रेजों के विभिन्न आयोजनों पर जाकर गुप्त जानकारी प्राप्त कर क्रांतिकारियों को देते थे। इतना ही नहीं इन्होंने 1857 की क्रांति में भी अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका भी निभाई थी। **बशीर-उद-दौला** जो अवध के अन्तिम शासक वाजिद अली के दरबार में प्रमुख सलाहकार पद पर नियुक्त था। जब 1857 का विद्रोह चल रहा था। उस समय इस किन्नर ने बेगम हजरतमहल की अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध आर्थिक सहायता की थी। इसी दौरान इस किन्नर की कोठी की दीवार टूट गई थी। आज के लखनऊ के जी0एम0 आवास के ठीक बगल में हुआ करती थी।¹⁵ यह जानकारी कहाँ तक स्पष्ट है इस पर गहन शोध करने की आवश्यकता है।

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फोटोग्राफी का इतिहास

डॉ. प्रियंका धुंधवाल गिल

पूर्व एसिसटेंट प्रोफेसर, एम सी एम डी ए वी कॉलेज, चण्डीगढ़

सारांश :-वर्तमान समय में चित्रण-माध्यम के रूप में फोटोग्राफी का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। फोटोग्राफी का आविष्कार अचानक घटित घटना नहीं है बल्कि यह वैज्ञानिकों तथा कलाकारों के लम्बे प्रयासों तथा प्रयोगों का फल है। 'फोटोग्राफी' 'ग्रीक' भाषा का शब्द है, जो दो शब्दों 'Photo' व 'Graphos' से मिलकर बना है जिसमें 'फोटो' का अर्थ 'प्रकाश' तथा 'ग्रैफोस्' का अर्थ 'लिखना या बिन्दु रेखा' है। इस प्रकार फोटोग्राफी शब्द का अर्थ 'प्रकाश द्वारा लिखना' है। फोटोग्राफी विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी आविष्कारों के मेल का परिणाम है। फोटोग्राफी कलाकार को फोटोग्राफर कहा जाता है। एक फोटोग्राफर को प्रकाश द्वारा लिखने वाला कलाकार भी कहा जा सकता है।

जिस प्रकार हमें अपनी आँखों से दृश्य देखने के लिए प्रकाश की आवश्यकता होती है तथा चित्रण हेतु पैन, पैनसिल, ब्रश, रंगद्रव्यों व कैनवास की जरूरत होती है, उसी प्रकार कैमरे की आँख से देखने व दृश्य संग्रहित करने में भी प्रकाश अहम् भूमिका रखता है तथा दृश्य चित्रण में कैमरे की मुख्य भूमिका है। इस प्रकार फोटोग्राफी के इतिहास में प्रकाश की नैसर्गिक

रसायनिक प्रतिक्रियाओं की खोज तथा कैमरे में हुए संशोधनों का इतिहास स्वभाविक रूप से फोटोग्राफी के इतिहास का एक अहम् हिस्सा है, जिसे इस अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

फोटोग्राफी का इतिहास : कैमरा मुख्यतः मध्यकाल में अधिक प्रचलन में आया और यहीं से इसके सुधार की ओर वैज्ञानिकों तथा कलाकारों ने विशेष ध्यान देना आरम्भ किया। परन्तु प्राचीन समय में भी कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा (Obscura) की जानकारी मानव जाति को थी। कैमरे व फोटोग्राफी की प्रतिक्रिया का अहसास सबसे पहले लगभग 400 ई. पूर्व एक चीनी विचारक **मोत्से** ने किया, जब वह एक दिन एक अन्धेरे कमरे में बैठे थे तब उन्होंने देखा कि कमरे की दीवार में छोटा-सा छिद्र है, जिससे प्रकाश की किरणें आ रही हैं, तथा दूसरी ओर दीवार पर कमरे के बाहर के दृश्य का उल्टा प्रतिबिम्ब बना रही हैं। यहीं से **मोत्से** के मस्तिष्क में कैमरे जैसे किसी यन्त्र की कल्पना उभरी। शायद यहीं से एक ऐसे उपकरण की कल्पना मानव-मस्तिष्क में उभरी, जिसने बाद में कैमरे का रूप धारण किया। (देखें चित्र सं.-1.1) **एन. हरिनारायण** के लेख के अनुसार ग्रीकवासी **'युक्लीड'** (Euclid) ने कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा का प्रयोग **'प्रकाश सीधी रेखा में यात्रा करता है'**, को सिद्ध करने के लिए किया। 15वीं शताब्दी में वेनिस के विश्व-प्रसिद्ध प्रतिभाशाली कलाकार **लियोनार्डो द विन्ची** ने अपनी स्मरण-पुस्तिकाओं में इस कैमरे की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या की। उन्होंने कहा कि **"यहाँ आकार है, यहाँ रंग है, यहाँ संसार के सभी भागों के दृश्य एक बिन्दु में विद्यमान है। क्या! अद्भुतता से भरा हुआ बिन्दु है।"**



चित्र सं.-1.1: अन्धेरा कमरा, जिसमें एक छिद्र से आते हुए प्रकाश से बना दृश्यबिम्ब

इसके बाद कई वर्षों तक कलाकारों ने कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा का प्रयोग ड्राईंग बनाने के लिए किया। कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा से प्राप्त दृश्य को पैन व पैन्सिल द्वारा केवल रेखाबद्ध किया जा सकता था।

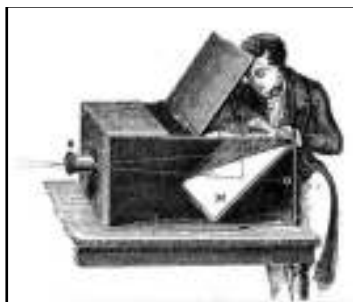
1568 ई. में इटालियन लेखक **डेनिला बारबरो** ने बॉक्स के छिद्र में चश्मा का लेंस लगाकर साफ़, सुस्पष्ट तथा सजीव (Brighter) दृश्य प्राप्त किया। उन्होंने कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा को कलाकारों की सहायक वस्तु बताया और कहा कि 'एक कागज को स्थिर रखकर पैन के द्वारा

पूर्ण परिप्रेक्ष्य का खाका उतार सकते हैं तथा तुरन्त प्रकृति से देखकर शेड तथा रंग भर सकते हैं।'

16वीं शताब्दी में ही प्रयोगों के चलते कैमरा आब्स्क्यूरा का आकार छोटा हुआ। कुछ वैनिस कलाकारा जैसे **एन्टोनियो कैनले** तथा **बर्नार्डो बलोतो** आदि ने परिप्रेक्ष्य तथा प्रकृति चित्रण के लिए कैमरे का प्रयोग किया।

16वीं शताब्दी में नेपोलियन दार्शनिक '**जियोन्नी बतिस्ता डेला पोर्टा**' ने 1589 ई. में एक लेख में कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा की व्याख्या दृश्यात्मक निरीक्षण-यन्त्र तथा चित्र-लेखन उपकरण के रूप में की। इस समय तक कैमरा रेखाचित्रण की एक मशीन की तरह ही प्रयोग में लाया जाता था। (देखें चित्र सं.-1.2)

प्रथम बार फोटोग्राफी शब्द का प्रयोग 7 जनवरी, 1839 ई. को फ्रांसिसी वैज्ञानिक **फ्रान्कोइस अरैगो** ने भी पेरिस में विज्ञान अकादमी में दी गई डोग्यूरेटाइप कैमरा (देखें चित्र सं.-1.3) की रिपोर्ट में किया। फरवरी, 1839 ई. में जर्मन खगोल वैज्ञानिक **जॉन हरशैल वॉन मैडलर** के द्वारा चित्रण की हिलियोग्राफी, डोग्यूरेटाइप व फोटोजनिक डिज़ाइन की प्रयोगात्मक प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या करने के लिए किया गया।



चित्र सं.-1.2 कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा

चित्र सं.-1.3: डोग्यूरेटाइप कैमरा

19वीं शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ में फोटोग्राफर **थॉमस वैजवुड** ने कागज़ को सिल्वर नाइट्रेट (सिल्वर क्लोरेट) में भिगो कर कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा द्वारा दृश्य को स्थाई करने का प्रयास किया, परन्तु वह अपने प्रयास में पूर्णतः सफल नहीं हुए। 1820 ई. में **थॉमस वैजवुड** ने सिल्वर नाइट्रेट पर प्रकाश किरणों के प्रभाव द्वारा शीशे की प्लेट पर दृश्य की बाह्य रूपरेखा को चित्रित किया।

निप्से ने 1816 ई. में अपने प्रयासों से कागज़ पर प्राकृतिक दृश्य का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सीधा प्रिन्ट लिया। इन प्रिन्ट्स में उन्होंने अपने कन्टरी हाऊस के आहते के '7' नैगटिव दृश्य लिए थे। यह तथ्य 1816 ई. में उनके द्वारा अपने भाई को लिखे पत्र द्वारा सामने आए।

इसके पश्चात् उन्होंने कैमरे में कई सुधार किए तथा डायफ्राम का आविष्कार किया। मार्च, 1817 ई. में बिटमिन घोल का प्रयोग कर प्रकाश प्रक्रिया द्वारा मेटल प्लेट पर प्रिन्ट प्राप्त करने में सफल हुए। बहुत प्रयोगों के पश्चात् 1822 ई. में निप्से पॉजिटिव दृश्य प्राप्त करने तक की सीढ़ी तक पहुँचे। उन्होंने बिटमिन को ग्लास प्लेट पर लगा कर पहला वास्तविक छायाचित्र प्राप्त किया। यह कमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा की सहायता से ग्लास प्लेट पर बना दृश्य था। यह प्लेट अब नष्ट हो चुकी है। निप्से इस प्रक्रिया को **हिलियोग्राफी** कहते थे। कुछ पुस्तकों में इस आविष्कार का समय सन् 1826-27 भी दिया गया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप—**अनिल रिसाल सिंह** द्वारा लिखे गए लेख में यह बताया गया है कि निप्से द्वारा 1826 ई. में पहला “पॉजिटिव” छायाचित्र खींचा गया।

एक अन्य उल्लेख के अनुसार 1826 ई. में फ्रेंच आविष्कारक **जोसफ़ निप्से** ने पहली चिरस्थायी फोटोग्राफ पॉलिश की गई कॉपर प्लेट (Polished Pewter plate) पर ली, जो अब नष्ट हो चुकी है। लगभग 1826 ई. में **निप्से** द्वारा निर्मित प्रकृति के एक दृश्य का प्रारम्भिक छायाचित्र आज भी विद्यमान है। (चित्र फलक-1)

इसके पश्चात् **ल्यूस-जैक्यूस माण्डे डॉग्युरे** तथा **निप्से** ने मिलकर प्रयोग कार्य प्रारम्भ किए। परन्तु 1833 ई. में **निप्से** की मृत्यु के पश्चात् **डॉग्युरे** ने अकेले ही प्रयोग कार्य किए। इन्हीं प्रयोगों के परिणामस्वरूप 1839 ई. में **डॉग्युरे** ने सिल्वर-कॉपर प्लेट, जिस पर सिल्वर आयोडाइड की पर्त चढ़ाई गयी थी, पर “पॉजिटिव” छायाचित्र प्राप्त किया। जिसको मरकरी की भाप से डवैलप तथा हाइपो से स्थाई (Fix) किया गया था। इस प्रकार प्रकाश से प्राप्त इस छायाचित्र को “**डॉग्युरेटाइप**” के नाम से जाना गया। 19 अगस्त, 1839 ई. को फ्रांस सरकार ने सामूहिक रूप से “फोटोग्राफिक प्रोसेस” को मनुष्य जाति को समर्पित किया। इसलिए 19 अगस्त को “वर्ल्ड फोटोग्राफी दिवस” के रूप में मनाया जाता है। 1839 ई. व 1844 ई. के मध्य स्वयं **एल. जे. एम. डॉग्युरे** द्वारा निर्मित की गई अब तक उपलब्ध फोटोग्राफ क्रमशः इस प्रकार है। द सीन एंड द तुलरीज़ (Paris, 1839); डीकम्पोज़िशन विद फोसिल एंड शैलस् (1837-1839), विद पैनोरमा ऑफ़ पैरिस (1844) (चित्र फलक-2, 3, 5)।

डॉग्युरेटाइप कैमरे के आविष्कार की घोषणा ने जनता की फोटोग्राफी में रुचि बढ़ाई तथा उनकी कल्पना शक्ति पर बहुत अधिक प्रभाव डाला। **डॉग्युरे** के समकालीन दो अन्य व्यक्ति **टेलबोट** तथा **बयार्ड** भी फोटोग्राफी पर प्रयोगात्मक कार्य कर रहे थे। **विलियम हैनरी फोक्स टेलबोट** ने कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा से दृश्यात्मक शोध (Optical Research) करना प्रारम्भ किया। उन्होंने 1833 ई. के प्रारम्भ में कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा में प्रकाश के प्रभाव से दृश्य को स्थाई करने का प्रयास किया। 1839 ई. में उन्होंने कारगर फ़िक्सर ‘हाइपोसल्फ़ाइट ऑफ़ सोडा’ (जिसे हाइपो के नाम से जाना जाता है) का ‘सिल्वर सॉल्ट’ के साथ में प्रयोग करके दृश्य छायाचित्र को स्थाई करने का सफल प्रयास किया।

1835 ई. में **टेलबोट** ने पहला पेपर प्रिन्ट प्राप्त किया, जिसे उन्होंने ‘फोटोजनिक ड्रॉइंग’ कहा। 1840 ई. में ही **टेलबोट** ने कोलोटाइप कैमरे का निर्माण किया।

1840 ई. में **टेलबोट** ने अपने फोटोग्राफिक प्रोसेस को पेटेंट करवा लिया। इस प्रोसेस के अन्तर्गत कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा में बहुत कम एक्सपोजर से नैगेटिव पर दृश्य का संक्षिप्त गुप्त प्रभाव ले लिया जाता था। जिसके ऊपर से डवैलपर के द्वारा मुलायम लेप को उतार कर नैगेटिव प्राप्त किया जाता था। 1840 ई. तक टेलबोट ने फोटो के एक्सपोजर समय को कम करके 8 सैकण्ड कर दिया था।

फोक्स टेलबोट द्वारा निर्मित फोटोग्राफिक ड्राईग(1839), को तैयार करने के लिए शीशे के नीचे तथा पेपर के बीच वस्तु अर्थात्, लेस, पत्तियों को रखकर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रकाश द्वारा एक्सपोज किया गया। इसके पश्चात् उन्होंने कई कोलोटाइप छायाचित्रों का निर्माण भी किया जैसे— रीडिंग (Collotype, 1841)(चित्र फलक-4); द ओपन डोर (Plate vi of the pencil of nature, London, 1844 (Collotype)।

फ्रांस में वित्त मंत्रालय में कार्यरत **हिप्पोलिट बयार्ड** ने **डॉग्यूरे** के शोध को समझा व स्वयं भी कई प्रयोग किए। फरवरी, 1839 ई. में कई छायाचित्रों का निर्माण किया। ये कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पेपर पर लिए गए 'पॉजिटिव' प्रिन्ट थे, जो एक घण्टे के एक्सपोजर से बने। उन्होंने पेपर को अपनी तकनीकों से संवेदनशील बनाकर कम समय में अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त किए। फोटोग्राफी की पहली प्रदर्शनी 24 जून, 1839 को पेरिस में **बयार्ड** के द्वारा लगाई गई, जिसमें उनके द्वारा खींचे गए छायाचित्रों में से 30 छायाचित्रों को प्रदर्शित किया गया। उनके छायाचित्रों में से कुछ चित्र निम्नलिखित हैं। जैसे—

1. स्टिल लाइफ, फूलों के साथ (1845-1848) (Paper Negative). (चित्र फलक-6)
2. मूर्ति के साथ स्वयं का शबिह चित्र (Paper Negative) (चित्र फलक-7)

1839 ई. में **जॉन हार्शल** ने प्रथम शीशे का नैगेटिव बनाया, परन्तु इसके निर्माण की प्रक्रिया बहुत कठिन थी। 1841 ई. में **जैनेज पुहार** ने शीशे पर छायाचित्र बनाने की प्रक्रिया का निर्माण किया। इस प्रक्रिया को 17 जून, 1852 ई. को सपेरिस में अकेडमी नैशनल एगरीकोल द्वारा मान्यता दी गई। 1840 ई. के मध्य में फिलाडेलफिया के **लेंगनहम** व बोस्टन के **जान व्हिप्पल** ने भी शीशे की प्रक्रिया से उपयोगी नैगेटिव बनाया।

1851 ई. में **फ्रेडरिक स्कोट आर्चर** ने कोलोडियन प्रक्रिया का आविष्कार किया। 1839 ई. में लगभग अक्टूबर या नवम्बर में **रॉबर्ट कॉर्निलिस** ने स्वयं का व्यक्तिचित्र डॉग्यूरेटाइप प्लेट

के लगभग चौथाई भाग पर लिया। यह पहली प्रकाश फोटोग्राफ थी। यह व्यक्तिचित्र मानव इतिहास का सर्वप्रथम फोटोग्राफिक व्यक्तिचित्र है। (चित्र फलक-8)

1847 ई. में सरगी ल्वोविक लेविस्की ने कैमरे की फोकस प्रक्रिया में सुधार किया। 1849 ई. में लेविस्की द्वारा सृजित फोटोग्राफ्स पर पैरिस की द्वितीय रिपब्लिक प्रदर्शनी में उन्हें स्वर्ण पदक प्राप्त हुआ। 1874 ई. में डी. एल. आर. मैडोक्स ने जिलेटिन इमल्शन की खोज की। जिससे फोटोग्राफी को भरपूर योगदान मिला। “1880 ई. में चार्ल्स बैनेट द्वारा ड्राई प्लेट प्रोसेस की खोज की गयी। चार्ल्स ने जिलेटिन, कैडमियम क्लोराइड व सिल्वर नाइट्रेट द्वारा ड्राई प्लेट बनाई। अब किसी भी समय कहीं भी फोटो खींची जा सकती थी, जो बाद में अन्धेरे कमरे में कभी भी डेवलप की जा सकती थी। जिलेटिन की खोज के कारण अब सैकेण्ड क 1/25 वें भाग में फोटो खींची जा सकती थी, जबकि इससे पहले फोटो खींचने के लिए फिल्म को 5 से 15 मिनट का एक्सपोजर देना पड़ता था।

1888 ई. में डॉ. गुडविन और जॉर्ज ईस्टमैन ने रोल फिल्म और कोडेक कैमरा बनाया, जिसकी सहायता से फोटोग्राफी जन-जन तक पहुँची। इस क्षेत्र में निरन्तर खोज व अनुसन्धान होते रहे, जिससे फोटो प्रतिबिम्ब स्पष्ट, अतिशीघ्र व बेहतर बनाने में काफी सफलता मिली। साथ ही लेंस व कैमरे को अधिक उपयोगी व कारगर बनाया गया।

1893 ई. में इंग्लैण्ड के “जॉन जौली” ने रंगीन चित्र को नेगेटिव के द्वारा प्राप्त करने की विधि खोजी। अब तक फोटो फिल्म को इतना विकसित कर लिया गया था कि एक सैकेण्ड के हजारवें भाग में फोटो खींची जा सकती थी।

तत्पश्चात् क्रमशः 1888 ई. में जॉर्ज ईस्टमैन का ‘कोडेक कैमरा’, 1900 ई. में ‘ब्राऊनी बॉक्स कैमरा’ मार्केट में आए। उसके बाद अनेकों SLR, TLR व कॉम्पैक्ट कैमरे नई व्यवस्थाओं तथा आकारों के साथ मार्केट में आए। 1938 ई. में एन्ड्रयू चान द्वारा मार्केट में उतारे गए फिल्म कैमरे (एनालॉग कैमरा) में 1960 ई. में अनेक संशोधन किए गए, जैसे— उसमें लाइट मीटर, स्वचालित (Automatic) एक्सपोजर सिस्टम आदि को लगाया गया। 1960 ई. में निर्मित ‘जर्मन मैक 16 एस. बी’ प्रथम मिनिएचर कैमरा था, जिसमें प्रकाश को मापने के लिए लेंस के पीछे प्रकाश मीटर लगा था।

1961 ई. में ‘जैट प्रोपल्सन लैबोरेटरी’ के वैज्ञानिक एवगेन एफ. लैली ने स्पेस-क्राफ्ट का उन्नतांश (Altitude) मापने के लिए स्टार सेंसर के समरूप ‘मोजैक फोटोसैन्सर’ से परिचित कराया। जिससे डिजिटल कैमरे की नींव पड़ी। 1972 ई. में टैक्सॉस इंस्ट्रूमेंटल इंजीनियर विलीस एडकोक ने बिना फिल्म का कैमरा बनाया परन्तु वह डिजिटल कैमरा नहीं था।

1969 ई. में अमेरिकी नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता वैज्ञानिकों ‘विलार्ड बोयल’ और ‘जॉर्ज स्मिथ’ द्वारा सी. सी. डी. का आविष्कार किया गया जिसने डिजिटल कैमरा के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।

डिजिटल कैमरा बनाने की पहल ईस्टमैन कोडेक कम्पनी के इंजीनियर 'स्टीवन सैसन' द्वारा 1975 ई. में की गई। इसमें न्यू सोलिड स्टेट सी. सी. डी. इमेज सेंसर का प्रयोग किया तथा इससे 23 सैकण्ड में पहला चित्र लिया गया। इसके पश्चात् अगस्त, 1981 ई. में सोनी कम्पनी ने **सोनी माविका इलैक्ट्रॉनिक स्टिल कैमरा** प्रस्तुत किया। यह पहला व्यवसायिक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक कैमरा था। यह विश्वसनीय तौर पर डिजिटल कैमरा नहीं था बल्कि डिजिटल कैमरा क्रान्ति का आरम्भ यहाँ से माना जा सकता है।

1990 ई. में '**Dycam Mode-1**' नामक पहला व्यवसायिक डिजिटल कैमरा बना। सी. सी. डी. इमेज सेंसर युक्त यह कैमरा छायाचित्र को अंकित प्रणाली में संग्रहित करता था, तथा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कम्प्यूटर से संलग्न किया जा सकता था। 1991 ई. में कोडेक कम्पनी ने फोटोजर्नलिस्ट को ध्यान में रखकर पहला प्रोफेशनल डिजिटल कैमरा सिस्टम (DCS) बनाया। यह 1.3 मैगापिक्सल सेंसर युक्त '**निकोन F-3**' कैमरा था। सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं के उपयोग हेतु '**एपल क्विक टेक 100 कैमरा**' नामक पहला डिजिटल कैमरा 1994 ई. में बनाया गया जो कम्प्यूटर से संलग्न हो सकता था। तत्पश्चात् क्रमशः 1995 ई. में '**कोडेक-डीसी 40**', 1995 ई. के अन्त में '**कैसियो क्यू वी-11**' व 1996 ई. में सोनी का '**साइबर-शोट**' डिजिटल कैमरा मार्केट में प्रस्तुत किए गए। 1999 ई. में प्रथम डिजिटल एस. एल. आर. कैमरा '**निकोन-01**' प्रस्तुत किया गया। आज 150 वर्षों के लगातार प्रयोगों व आविष्कारों के परिणामस्वरूप हम सबसे तेज, छोटे व सुविधाजनक डिजिटल कैमरों का प्रयोग कर पा रहे हैं। आज हम एनालॉग कैमरों की तर्ज पर बने कई प्रकार के डिजिटल कैमरों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। डिजिटल कैमरों की कार्यप्रणाली, एनालॉग कैमरों से भिन्न है।

निष्कर्ष :- इस प्रकार क्रमशः कैमरे में कई संशोधन होते गए व फोटोग्राफी ने एक लम्बी ऐतिहासिक यात्रा के पश्चात् वर्तमान डिजिटल फोटोग्राफी का रूप लिया है। अनेकों आविष्कारों व खोजों ने समय-समय पर संपूर्ण मानव जाति को प्रभावित किया है; जैसे- कागज व कपड़ा के आगमन से संपूर्ण मानव जाति को प्रभावित किया। फोटोग्राफी ने भी मानव जीवन के हर पहलू में अपनी जगह बना ली है। चित्रण माध्यम के रूप में फोटोग्राफी का कलाक्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। चित्रणकला व फोटोग्राफी दोनों ही कलाएँ एक-दूसरे के प्रभाव से समृद्ध होती रही हैं। फोटोग्राफी के आविष्कार से साबित हुआ कि कला व विज्ञान एक-दूसरे से निकटता से सम्बन्धित है।

17वीं-18वीं शताब्दी में कलाकारों द्वारा कैमरा ऑब्स्क्यूरा का प्रयोग लैंडस्केप चित्रण तथा ड्राईंग के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में प्रयोगावित होता था। इसका लाभ उठाने वाले कलाकारों की बहुत बड़ी सूची है। इनमें से मुख्य कलाकार, **गॉरडी, जोसफ वरनेट, थोमस एंड पोल सैण्डबाई, लूदरबर्ग, जॉन करोम, थोमस गिरटिन, सैमयुअल प्रोट, डॉग्यूर व टैलबोट** थे। फोटोग्राफी का प्रभाव कलाकारों पर बहुत अधिक पड़ा। इसका सबसे अधिक प्रचलन उन वर्गों में हुआ, जो तैल चित्र खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं थे। तथा आज भी फोटोग्राफी का प्रभाव कलाकारों व कला पर प्रचुर मात्रा में देखा व समझा जा सकता है।

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चित्र फलक:-1



चित्र फलक:-2



चित्र फलक:-3



चित्र फलक:-4



चित्र फलक:-5



चित्र फलक:-6



चित्र फलक:-7 चित्र फलक:-8



गाँधीजी की दृष्टि में धर्म: शाश्वत और समाज के आधारभूत तत्व



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यह दुर्भाग्य है कि धर्म जो मानव को ईश्वर से मिलाने का तथा मानव को देव बनाने का उपकरण माना जाता है, उसी धर्म के नाम पर विश्व के 76 प्रतिशत युद्ध और संघर्ष हुए। ईसाई सम्प्रदाय के दो समुदाय के बीच यूरोप में 100 वर्षों तक युद्ध होते रहे। इस्लाम और ईसाइयत का संघर्ष आज शायद विश्व का प्रखर बिंदु है। यहूदी एवं इस्लाम के संघर्ष ने मध्यपूर्व को पिछली आधी शताब्दी से अशांत रखा है। भारत जैसे शांतिप्रिय एवं सहिष्णु देश में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम के बीच तनाव लगभग एक शाश्वत एवं सनातन रूप बन गया है। इसी कारण देश का विभाजन हुआ और आज भी यह देश की सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक समस्या है। डॉक्टर सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन ने अपनी पुस्तक धर्म और समाज में धर्म संबंधी संकट पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाते हुए कहा था कि— वर्तमान संकट के क्या प्रमुख कारण हैं? उसके जवाब में उन्होंने लिखा कि— आशा से परिपूर्ण विश्व के विनाश के लिए भ्रामक धारणाओं विश्वासों और मूल्यों से युक्त मिथ्या दर्शन उत्तरदाई हैं। इस संकटापन्न परिस्थिति में सभी धर्मों के समतामूलक भावों अर्थात् आध्यात्मिक पक्ष को जनसामान्य के बीच लाना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है। इसी उपाय के द्वारा धर्मों के बीच चाड़ी होती खाई को पाटा जा सकता है और धर्म के शांति और मुक्ति प्रदायक स्वरूप को पुनर्प्रतिष्ठित किया जा सकता है।¹

1. सर्वधर्म समभाव ही सच्चा धर्म है जो शाश्वत है और समाज का पोषक है— धर्म एक संस्कृत शब्द है जिसे अरबी में 'मजहब' और अंग्रेजी में 'रिलीजन' (Religion) कहते हैं। जिसका अर्थ होता है 'रि' (Re) = वापस तथा 'लिजन' (Ligion) = बाँधना या जोड़ना। इस प्रकार 'रिलीजन' (Religion) का अर्थ है "जीव आत्मा को प्रभु-परमात्मा से जोड़ना।" इस प्रकार धर्म का उद्देश्य परमात्मा से बिछुड़ चुके जीवात्मा को प्रभु की याद दिलाना, प्रभु प्राप्ति का मार्ग दिखाना तथा प्रभु में एकमेक कर देना है।² जीव को परमप्रभु परमात्मा से जुड़ने के लिये सदगुण धारण करने पड़ते हैं। इसे धारण करही व्यक्ति परम पवित्र परमात्मा से जुड़ सकता है। संस्कृत के 'घृ' धातु से बना 'धर्म' शब्द का आशय 'धारण करना' भी होता है अर्थात् धृति, क्षमा, दम, अस्तेय, शौच, इन्द्रिय-निग्रह, धी, विद्या, सत्य और आक्रोध धारण करना।

गाँधीजी की धर्म में अडिग आस्था थी। वे इसे मानव जीवन और समाज का आधारभूत तत्त्व मानते थे। धर्म उनके समस्त कार्य के मूल में केन्द्रीय तत्व के रूप में रहा है। उनके अनुसार— "धर्म वह है जो मनुष्यको शुभ और पवित्र कार्य करने की प्रेरणा देता है। सच्चा धर्म मनुष्य की आत्मा का प्रहरी है जो आत्मा से परमात्मा तक मिलने की दूरी तय करती है।

देष-काल-पात्र की भिन्नता के कारण धर्मों के वाह्य स्वरूप में भिन्नता होना बिलकुल स्वाभाविक है। इसलिए देखते हैं कि अलग-अलग धर्मों के प्रतीक चिन्ह, ईष्ट, रीति-रिवाज आदि अलग होते हैं। लोगों की दृष्टि इन वाह्यभिन्नताओं की ओर शीघ्र जाती है, यह भी स्वाभाविक ही है। किन्तु सच्चा सत्यान्वेषी होकर जब व्यक्ति धर्मों के अन्तःस्थल में पहुँचता है, तो पाता है कि सभी धर्मों का मर्म एक ही है।³ गाँधीजी ने कहा— "धर्म से अभिप्राय उस धर्म से है जो सभी धर्मों को रेखांकित करता है तथा जो हमें अपने सृष्टिकर्ता के सम्मुख खड़ा करता है।"⁴

गाँधीजी के अनुसार "भारतीय धर्म और संस्कृति एक विषाल वटवृक्ष के समान हैं जिसकी छाया में हर तरह के विश्वास को संरक्षण मिलता है तथा सभी की जरूरत पूरी होती है।"⁵ गाँधीजी जिस धर्म की बात करते हैं वह सर्वधर्म समन्वय के रूप में है। उन्होंने कहा कि धर्म मानव को मानव से जोड़कर करुणा, दया, ममता, त्याग, बलिदानकी भावना जागृत करता है। सच्चा धर्म का अर्थ सत्य, शीलता, सदगुण, समन्वय, सहअस्तीत्व आर शांति है।

गाँधीजी ने लिखा कि— "धर्म का अभिप्राय औपचारिक या रूढ़िगत धर्म नहीं वरन् वह धर्म है जो सब धर्मों की बुनियाद है। यह विश्व के व्यवस्थित नैतिक शासन में विश्वास है। यह सम्प्रदायवाद नहीं है यह हिन्दुत्व, इस्लाम, ईसाइयत आदि से परे है। यह मानव समाज का शाश्वत तत्व है। जो अपनी संपूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति के कोई भी मूल्य चुकाने को तैयार रहता है।"⁶

2 परधर्म अपनाने से अच्छा है स्वधर्म का पालन— भारतीय संदर्भ में अंग्रेजों ने 'फुट डालो राज करो' और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के काल के कुछ नेताओं के महत्वाकांक्षा और तुष्टिकरण के कारण आपसी भाईचारा विखंडित हो गया और साम्प्रदायिक माहौल बिगड़ गया। गाँधीजी के सामने देश को साम्प्रदायिक अग्नि से जलने से बचाने तथा साम्प्रदायिक सामंजस्य को मजबूत करने और आपसी सदभाव को कायम रखने की चुनौती प्रमुख थी। वे सभी धर्मावलम्बी को प्रेम के सूत्र में बंधा देखना चाहते थे।

परन्तु ऐसा तभी संभव हो सकता जब एक धर्मवाले दूसरे धर्मवाले को अपनी ही धर्म के समान आदर दे। गाँधी ने बतलाया कि सभी सत्य के उपासक प्रेम के नियम में विश्वास करते हैं दूसरे धर्मों को अपने धर्म के समान ही श्रद्धा देते हैं तथा अपने धर्म की अपूर्णता को स्वीकार करते हैं।⁷

परधर्मावलंबी बनने से अच्छा है स्वर्धर्म अर्थात् अपने मूल धर्मका पालन करना। परधर्मावलंबी से समाजउथल-पुथल होती है, अशांति फैलती है और समाज कमजोर होता है। अतः गाँधीजी का मानना था कि “धर्मपरिवर्तन से अच्छा है अपने धर्म के अन्दर परिवर्तन करना।” ऐसा करने से धर्म का शुद्धिकरण भी होता है और समाज एक बल समाज बनता है।

गाँधी ने ‘हिन्द स्वराज्य’ में कहा है— सत्यान्वेषण करनेवाला अपनी अपूर्णता के प्रति जागरूक होता है। स्वयं की अपूर्णता धर्म की अपूर्णता की भी परिचायक है। सभी धर्मा में अपूर्णता है और अन्य दूसरे धर्मों के प्रति श्रद्धा का यह अर्थ नहीं कि हम इस अपूर्णता से आँख मूँद लें। हमें अपने धर्म के दोषों का निवारण करने के लिए भी जागृत रहना चाहिये। सभी धर्मों के प्रति समदृष्टि रखने का लाभ है कि इससे अन्य धर्मों की अनुकरणीय विशेषता को अपने धर्म में समाविष्ट किया जा सकता है। गाँधीजी ने कहा— सब धर्म अपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि वे अपूर्ण मानव माध्यम द्वारा हम तक पहुँचे हैं। वर्तमान परिस्थिति में सभी धर्म में ऐसे लोग हैं जो अपने धर्म को ही सच्चा, सर्वश्रेष्ठ और पूर्ण मानते हैं और दूसरे धर्म को अपवित्र और तुच्छ मानते हैं तथा हेय की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। ये धर्मान्तर, धर्मपरिवर्तन, शुद्धिकरण, धर्मापसी जैसे शब्दों को महिमामंडित कर अपने धर्म का प्रसार चाहते हैं। गाँधीजी ने कहा “एक धर्म को छोड़कर दूसरे धर्म में जाना वैसा ही है जैसे एक बाड़े से निकलकर दूसरे बाड़े में चला जाना।” एक बाड़े से निकलकर दूसरे बाड़े में चले जाने से कोई नैतिक उत्थान ही न हो तो जाने से क्या लाभ? वर्तमान धर्म परिवर्तन के धर्म संकट पर गाँधीजी ने बहुतसमय पूर्व ही अपनी चिंताएँ प्रकट की थीं। उन्होंने कहा—मैं धर्म परिवर्तन के विरुद्ध हूँ, मैं उनका आधुनिकउपायों के विरुद्ध हूँ अर्थात् धर्म परिवर्तन की आधुनिक पद्धति के खिलाफ हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि आजकल और बातों कीतरह धर्म परिवर्तन ने भी एक व्यापार का रूप ले लिया है।⁹

3शाश्वत सत्य है कि धर्म व्यक्ति का निजी मामला है—हमें अपनी समझ के अनुसार धर्म का जीवन जीना चाहिये और दूसरे के साथ सौहार्द का भाव रखना चाहिये यही ईश्वर को प्राप्त करने के मानवीय प्रयासों का सारांश है। इस्लाम के अल्लाह, ईसाई धर्म के परमेश्वर तथा हिन्दुओं के ईश्वर में साम्यता है। जिस प्रकार हिन्दू धर्म में ईश्वरके अनेक नाम हैं उसी प्रकार इस्लाम में भी परमात्मा के अनेक नाम हैं ये नाम ईश्वर के व्यक्तित्व को नहीं दर्शाते अपितु उनके गुणों का वर्णन करते हैं। अकिंचन मानव ने ईश्वर को अनेक गुणों से युक्त माना है। वास्तव में ईश्वर गुणातीत, अगम्य, अपार, अकथनीय है। ईश्वर में पूर्ण निष्ठा का अर्थ मानवता में भातृत्व की भावना को स्वीकार करना है तथा सभी धर्मों के प्रति आदर की भावना है। अपने धर्म को दूसरे से श्रेष्ठ मानना तथा दूसरों को अपने धर्म में परिवर्तित करने के स्वयं के प्रयासों की दुहाई देना घोर असहिष्णुता का परिणाम है। असहिष्णुता हिंसा का ही रूप है।¹⁰

गाँधीजी यह मानते हैं कि धर्म व्यक्तिगत चीज है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने-अपने ढंग से जीने का अधिकार है। वह दूसरे धर्मों के शुभ तत्वों को ग्रहण कर सकता है। परन्तु यह कल्पना करना कि सभी व्यक्ति एक ही धर्म को मानें गलत है। इसी आधार पर गाँधीजी धर्म परिवर्तन की आलोचना करते हैं। वे हिंदू से ईसाई बनने के बदले पक्का हिन्दू और पक्का ईसाई बनना पसंद करते हैं। अतः किसी भी धर्म में लाखों बुराइयाँ क्यों न हो उसे अस्वीकार कर धर्मबदलना नैतिक दृष्टि से अनुचित है। गाँधी अपने-अपने धर्मों के सुधार पर बल देते हैं। इस प्रकार वे सभी धर्मों में सार रूप से ‘एकता’ पाते हैं। इस आधार पर सभी के प्रति समादर का भाव स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और दूसरे गुणोंको अपने धर्म के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। गाँधीजी ने कहा अगर मैं ईश्वर की सेवा के खातिर किसी का धर्म बदलने की कोशिश करूँ तो उसका क्या अर्थ होगा? तब जब मेरे ही धर्म को मानने वाले रोज अपने कर्मों से ईश्वर के अस्तीत्व से इंकार करते हैं। दुनियावी बातों की वनिस्पत धर्म के मामलों में यह कहावत लागू होती है कि—“वैधजी पहले अपना इलाज कीजिये।”¹¹ सच्चा शुद्धि या परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक धर्मावलम्बी को अपने धर्म के तथा खुद के अंदर के कुरीति, रूढ़िवादिता, अंधविश्वास जैसे तत्व को दूरकरना चाहिए जो कि उन्हें अपूर्ण बनाती है। अपने धर्म में ही रहकर पूर्णता प्राप्त करना उत्तम है अन्यथा धर्मान्तर, शुद्धिकरण, परिवर्तन एक ढकोसला मात्र है।

गाँधीजी ने कहा— मेरी राय यह जरूर है कि भारत में हिन्दू धर्म और उसकी शाखाएँ, इस्लाम और पारसी धर्म, सबसजीव धर्म हैं। दुनिया में कोई भी एक धर्म पूर्ण नहीं है। सभी धर्म उनके माननेवालों के लिए समान रूप से प्रिय हैं। इसलिए जरूरत संसार के महान धर्मों के अनुयायियों में सजीव और मित्रतापूर्ण संपर्क स्थापित करने को है न कि एक सम्प्रदाय के द्वारा दूसरे धर्मों की अपेक्षा अपने धर्म की श्रेष्ठता जताने की व्यर्थ कोशिश करके आपस में संघर्ष पैदा करने की। ऐसे मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध के द्वारा हमारे लिए अपने-अपने धर्मों की कमियों और बुराइयों को दूर करना संभव होगा।¹²

आज के संदर्भ में सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि परिवर्तन या धर्मांतरण आत्मशुद्धि और आत्मसाक्षात्कार के संदर्भ में होना चाहिए। सभी को अपने धर्म के अंदर रहकर परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। जिसके लिए इस उक्ति को चरितार्थ करना पड़ेगा कि—

बुरा जो देखन में चला, बुरा न मिलिया कोय।

जो दिल खोजा आपना, मुझसा बुरा न कोय।।

यदि उक्त बातों का ख्याल रखकर व्यक्ति या संस्था अपना आत्ममूल्यांकन करे और खुद की कमियों को दूर करे तो वह पूर्णताकी ओर बढ़ता जायेगा और उसे धर्म परिवर्तन, शुद्धिकरण आदि की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहेगी। समुचित अध्ययन एवं अनुभव के पश्चात् गाँधी ने धर्म के सम्बन्ध में यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि—

1- सभी धर्म सत्य है।

2- सभी धर्मों में त्रुटियाँ हैं।

3- सभी धर्म उनके उतने ही निकट हैं जितना हिन्दू धर्म उसी तरह जिस तरह किसी व्यक्ति को अपने सम्बन्धियों की तरह ही सभी समान रूप से प्रिय होने चाहिये।

गाँधीजी का उनका अन्य धर्मों के प्रति उतना ही आदर है जितना स्वयं के धर्म के प्रति। अतः धर्म परिवर्तन असंभव है। सद्भाव का लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिए कि वह एक हिन्दू का अच्छा हिन्दू, मुसलमान का अच्छा मुसलमान, ईसाई का अच्छा ईसाई बनने में सहायक हो। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भाव में सहिष्णुता का उतना ही महत्व नहीं है जितना व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार में। सर्वदा मित्रों के लिए यह प्रार्थना करें की वे अच्छे व्यक्ति बनें, चाहे उनका धर्म कुछ भी क्यों न हो।

संत विनोबा भावे ने गाँधी की भाँति 'मानवता' को धर्म का सर्वोच्च लक्ष्य माना है और मानवधर्म को पूर्ण माना है। विनोबा ने कहा— सभी धर्म का सार है— मानवता और आध्यात्मिक अनुभव। ये दोनों धर्म के न्यूनतम और उच्चतम तत्व हैं। इनके आपस में मिलने पर बाहरी अनावश्यक विधि इत्यादि का निषेध हो जाता है तथा वास्तविक रूप में धर्ममोक्ष प्राप्ति में सहायक होता है।

विनोबा ने लिखा है— धर्म—पंथ दुनिया को तोड़ते जा रहे हैं। ये धर्म—पंथ कालबाह्य हो गए हैं। इसलिए हमें उच्चतम समान तत्व ढूँढना होगा। यदि आप सब धर्मों का सार तत्व यानी उच्चतम तत्व लेंगे तो आपको केवल 'मानवता' मिलेगी जो न्यूनतम है। एक न्यूनतम समान गुणक भी निकालना होगा। अलग—अलग धर्मों के आध्यात्मिक पुरुषों के आध्यात्मिक अनुभव को (जो समान होते हैं) इकट्ठा करने पर न्यूनतम समान गुणक विधि—निषेध नीतिशास्त्र बनेगा। धर्म के बाहरी रूप तोड़ते हैं, लेकिन आध्यात्मिक अनुभव जोड़ते हैं। इसलिए अलग—अलग धर्मों के सार तत्व तक पहुँचने की दृष्टि से धर्मों की मर्यादाओं के परे जाने के लिए, सब धर्मों का उच्चतम समान तत्व है "मानवता" और न्यूनतम गुणक है "आध्यात्मिक अनुभव"। जिसके द्वारा हम पूर्णता प्राप्त कर प्रभु के पास पहुँच सकते हैं।¹³

4- धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और हिन्दू धर्म— गाँधीजी ने कहा कि मैं जितने धर्मों को जानता हूँ उन सबमें हिन्दू धर्म सबसे अधिक सहिष्णु है। इसमें कट्टरता का अभाव है वह मुझे बहुत पसंद आता है क्योंकि इसमें उनके अनुयायी को अभिव्यक्ति के लिए अधिक से अधिक अवसर मिलता है। हिन्दू धर्म एकांगी धर्म न होने के कारण उसके अनुयायी न सिर्फ अन्य सब धर्मों का आदर कर सकते हैं, परन्तु दूसरे धर्मों में जो कुछ अच्छाई हो उसकी प्रशंसा कर सकते हैं और हजम भी कर सकते हैं। अहिंसा सब धर्मों में समान है। परन्तु हिन्दू धर्म में यह सर्वोच्च रूप से प्रकट हुई है। (मैं जैन धर्म या बौद्ध धर्म को हिन्दू धर्म से अलग नहीं मानता) हिन्दू धर्म न केवल मनुष्य मात्र की बल्कि प्राणीमात्र की एकता में विश्वास रखता है।¹⁴ मेरी दृष्टि में हिन्दू धर्म सभी जरूरतों को पूरा करता है। इसकी विशाल छाया में हर तरह के विश्वास को संरक्षण मिल जाता है। मेरा हिंदुत्व फिरकावाराना नहीं है। इसमें इस्लाम, ईसाई धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और जरदुश्त धर्म की उत्कृष्ट बातें शामिल हैं— "सत्य मेरा धर्म है और अहिंसा उसकी प्राप्ति का एक मात्र रास्ता है।"¹⁵ हिन्दू धर्म की सबसे बड़ी खूबी यह है कि वह समस्त प्राणी जगत (केवल मानव ही नहीं, अपितु सभी सचेतन प्राणी) को एक मानता है अर्थात् यह कि सभी प्राणी एक विश्वात्मा की सृष्टि हैं, उसे चाहे ईश्वर कहिये, गॉड कहिये या परमेश्वर कहिये।¹⁶

उपसंहार— वास्तव में जितने व्यक्ति हैं उतने ही धर्म हैं। विभिन्न धर्म एक ही बिंदु पर मिलने वाले भिन्न—भिन्न पथ हैं। एक ही लक्ष्य है, पथ अनेक हैं। गाँधीजी अलंकारिक भाषा में कहते हैं कि "भिन्न—भिन्न धर्म एक ही वाटिका के भिन्न—भिन्न पुष्प हैं। एक ही वृक्ष की अनंत शाखाएँ और पत्तियाँ हैं। वास्तव में पूर्ण धर्म एक ही है। जो अनिवर्चनीय है। महर्षि में ही परमहंस जी महाराज ने कहा— "भिन्न—भिन्न काल तथा देशों में संतों के प्रकट होने के कारण तथा उनके भिन्न—भिन्न नामाकरण होने के कारण संतों के मत में पृथक्त्व सात होता है। परन्तु यदि मोटी आँखें बाहरी बातों को तथा पथाई भावों को हटाकर विचार जाय और संतों के मूल एवं सार विचारों का ग्रहण किया जाय तो यही सिद्ध होगा कि सब संतों का एक ही मत है।"¹⁷ मैं ऐसी आशा नहीं करता कि मेरे सपनों के भारत में एक ही धर्मपूर्णतः हिन्दू, ईसाई, इस्लाम का विकास हो। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि भारत पूर्णतः सहिष्णु बने जिसमें सभी धर्मसाथ—साथ चले।¹⁸ गाँधीजी मानते हैं कि धर्म के अभाव में सभी प्रकार की नीतियाँ, चाहे समाजनीति हो, अर्थनीति हो या फिर राजनीति सभी शून्य व निष्प्राण हो जायेंगे। मानव जीवन पग—पग पर धर्म से अनुप्राणित रहा है। अतः गाँधीजी के समस्त चिंतन के मूल में धर्म एक केन्द्रीय तत्व के रूप में रहा है।

वर्ष 2007 में यूएन महासभा ने गाँधीजी की जयंती दिवस को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अहिंसा दिवस घोषित किया। संयुक्तराष्ट्रसंघ के वर्तमान महासचिव एंटोनियो गुतेरस ने कहा भारत के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी द्वारा दिया गया 'सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव और सहिष्णुता' का संदेश अब भी उतना ही प्रासंगिक है। गाँधीजी को इतिहास के सबसे पूजनीय नेताओं में से एक बताते हुए गुतेरस ने कहा— 'वे महान सामाजिक राजनीतिक और आध्यात्मिक नेता थे। उनके सत्य—अहिंसा के सन्देश ने पुरे विश्व को प्रभावित किया। गाँधीजी की सीख वर्तमान में भी प्रासंगिक है। उन्होंने जारे देते हुए कहा— 'इस वक्त गाँधीजी की सीख

और उनकी विरासत को संरक्षित करने की जरूरत है। तभी हम पुरे विश्व की जातीय और धार्मिक विविधता का जश्न मना पाएंगे।¹⁹ सही मायने में गाँधीजी का सर्वधर्म समभाव शाश्वत और समाज का आधारभूत तत्व है।

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INFORMED TRADING IN STOCK VS. OPTIONS MARKET WITH RESPECT TO CHANGE IN NAME/SYMBOL OF A COMPANY: AN EVENT STUDY IN INDIAN EQUITY MARKET

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BSTRACT

This paper attempts to investigate the contribution of options market to price discovery, using standard event methodology as suggested by Brown and Warner (1985). Based on six years stock and options data for 30 companies, the study observe non-significant impact of companies' name or symbol change on returns from stocks with options. The results are consistent with the theoretical argument of early informed trading in options market, suggesting an important informational role of options.

Key Words

Company's name or symbol, event methodology, stocks with options, stocks without options.

Introduction

Broadly, an investor possessing some private information may choose to trade in options market or underlying spot market. Given the higher leverage with least cost and embedded downside protection, one may prefer to trade in options market. In this way options market can lead in price discovery process. That is, some material stock related information may be reflected in options prices first. Relevance of informed trading in options market can be gauged through the fact that traders watching for the signals in options market about the future price movements in stock market. A large number of illegal cases of insider trading in options market also add to the evidence. Manaster and Rendleman (1982) also report that option market lead stock market by ten to fifteen minutes. Adding to it, Pan and Poteshman (2003) find that option trading volume has important informational value for predicting future price movements in underlying market. Kumar *et al* (1992) and Chakravarty *et al* (2004) outline that prices in the options market exhibit information which is not already incorporated in the prices of the underlying assets. Sufficient work utilizing option market information bargains specifically with price discovery, contending that informed traders do trade early in the options market.

Changes in the company's name or symbol involve huge substantial cost. Even the timing of its announcement is a kind of surprise news in the market. Several researches have been motivated to find out whether changes in the name or symbol of a company influence the returns from stocks with options or not. Detemple and Selden (1991) show that the exercise price of the option available decides equilibrium stock price in incomplete markets. Levy and Yoder (1993) also show that implied option volatility reacts in advance of a merger announcement than the stock price.

In the previous academic literature, the role of options market in price discovery process has been examined several times. Price discovery is the process through which market incorporates new information into asset prices and drives it towards new equilibrium price. In the market microstructure literature, price discovery has been defined as, “process of finding market clearing price” (Madhavan 2000) and “the search for an equilibrium price” (Schreiber and Schwartz 1986). Taking a slightly different approach, a number of empirical studies attempt to study around notable events the interconnection of option market features and equity returns to evidence the informed trading in options market. Amin and Lee (1997) find that higher preannouncement long (short) positions undertaken in the options market provide signal for positive (negative) earnings reports. Cao *et al* (2005) also evidence higher volume of call options trading immediately before increased takeover premiums for M&A targets. Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have also been related with this option markets’ lead-volume effect. Poteshman (2006) in support with the hypothesis of informed trading in options market observe high level of put buying in the days preceding the attacks. Put-call ratios over 6 in the case of American Airlines and in the case of United Airlines more than 25 has been observed on September 6, 2001. These ratios give indication about early informed trading in options markets and also shown to be statistically significant. It supports evidence that option market activity has a pervasive impact on the price paths of underlying stocks. As a result, the options market in advance of an informational event does appear to be a possibly “preferred” venue for trading. If informed traders do trade in the options market, one can expect to see price discovery in the options market. That is, at least some new information about the stock price to be reflected in option prices first.

In this article, the proposition of informed trading in options market has been tested with respect to change in name or symbol of a company. If findings report in consistent with this argument, then there should not be any observable impact of such announcements in options market. The arguments presented above are independent of market or economy. Indian equity market, as strong emerging market offers a unique opportunity to test to check whether information reaches options market first or not and whether it is possible to profitably gain from reflections of this information in the options market. Being an ideal venue of trading, options market can play an important role in the price discovery process. Most researches are limited to developed markets especially in terms of impact of news events on options and spot markets. Therefore, a comprehensive study in Indian context is desired.

Past researches

If any kind of information first travels through the options market, then investors may use signals coming from this market for making a suitable trading strategy to book abnormal gains. A vast range of researchers have tested this proposition around different informational events namely, fiscal budget, monetary policy, earnings announcements, change in credit ratings and name/symbol change etc. The informational role of options market in price discovery process dates back to the conjecture of Black (1975) and Manaster and Rendleman (1982). Cao and Ou-Yang (2005) argue that a sudden jump in the trading volume and open interest is observed in option market around the dates of public announcements. Aragon *et al* (2007) argues that if option positions contain better information than spot market, as a result call based and put-based stock portfolios may provide highest abnormal returns. Keeping

aside the other things, options provide extra flexibility to liquidity traders to better hedge their risk exposure (Biais and Hillion 1994). Roll *et al* (2010) emphasize that full set of contingencies can be spanned with the option because it enables him to design trades that better match her private information. Cushioning the preceding arguments, Cao and Wei (2007) find evidence that agents with information find the options market a more efficient venue for trading because information asymmetry is greater for options than for underlying stocks. This finding is supported further by Easley *et al* (1998) and Chakarvartyet *al* (2004) who find that future direction of the underlying stock price is contained in option order flows. Admati and Pfleiderer (1988) report that when volume is greater, informed traders are more active. These notions together imply that in more actively traded options, informational efficiency would be greater. Roll *et al* (2010) and Johnson and So (2012) suggest that options traders are informed. This is so in light of the fact that they demonstrate that option to stock trading volume ratio has ability to predict stock returns. Chakravartyet *al* (2004) also find around 17% contribution of the options market to price discovery. Ofeket *al* (2004), Bali and Hovakimian (2009), Cremers and Weinbaum (2010), and Xing *et al* (2010) show that future stock returns can be predicted through option put-call parity or implied volatilities. Damodar and Lim (1991) demonstrate that option introduction results in significantly lower variance of underlying stocks. It makes the price adjustment process to new information speedier by reducing trading noise. Thus, taking all the evidence together that the options market not a substitute for short selling and non-redundant, it can be concluded that option traders are comparatively more informed than both traditional equity and short traders. Jennings and Starks (1986) report that upon arrival of new information the stock price-adjustment process differs with firms listed on the Chicago Board Option Exchange (CBOE), and they evidence that quicker stock price adjustment to new information for those firms with call options. Jennings and Starks (1986) and Skinner (1990) both find evidence that prices of optionable stocks respond more rapidly to earnings announcements, while Grossman (1988) advances a fresh argument that traded options disclose information about investors' future trading intentions, and therefore about future price volatility, in a way that a dynamic option replication scheme does not. Cao (1999) test and report that introducing derivative assets increases the incentive to acquire private information. This increased informational efficiency causes the price of the underlying asset to be higher on average in the more complete market. This model also concludes that the impact on the underlying cash market reduces with subsequent listings of options. Watt *et al* (1992) Yadav and Draper (1992) contribute to the literature by providing UK evidence. They predict that option listing is associated with a temporary price increase immediately prior to listing, lower unsystematic risk, lower total risk, an increase in the efficiency with which prices adjust to new information and a significant decline was observed in skewness of returns. Integrating previous arguments, Cassano (2001) adds that the option trading makes the gap between incomplete and complete markets to immaterial. Bhattacharya (1987) suggests that informed traders prefer option market because when long in the option, it gives upper bound on the loss. Cao (2005) reports that the options market displaces the stock market as the primary place of informed trading and price discovery. An implication of their results is that the options market can be particularly informative ahead of material events, while the stock market may be more suitable for disseminating normal information flow. That is, option traders conjecture the magnitude as well as direction of a price movement (Patell and Wolfson 1981). Options

market because of informed trade displays relative transactional efficiency of getting a levered or short position in the underlying asset. All this research work evidence that option trading leads to overall price efficiency. They empirically evidence that the stock price adjustment is faster, market price reactions to any news are smaller and post announcement price drifts are less pronounced for firms with traded options.

Research methodology

To test the informativeness of options market, standard event methodology as given by Brown and Warner(1985) has been used. In order to check the impact of change in company's name or change on returns from stock with options and stocks without options, 30 NSE listed stocks of each category has been picked up randomly. A movement back in time, starting from December 2018, has been made, till 30 stock-event combinations were reached. Event day (e) means the day of announcement of change in company's name or symbol. The stock prices of selected stocks are collected from www.nseindia.com for the period ranging from (e-252) to (e+10). Share prices are adjusted for corporate action of bonus, share splits and rights for the stated event window. For the purpose of analysis, total returns index for Nifty 500, which includes the effect of dividends as a proxy for market returns (R_m) and Mumbai Inter-Bank Offer rate MIBOR rates as a proxy for risk free rate of return (R_f) are used. An estimation window of 250 days prior to e-20 days has been employed to calculate expected or normal returns using Single Index model. With the help of estimated returns, slope of line i.e. Beta has been calculated.

$$Beta = \frac{Covariance(r_i, r_m)}{Variance(r_m)}$$

During the event window of e-20 to e+10 days actual returns have been compared with the expected or normal returns. The impact of company's name or change has been determined by calculating average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns. The abnormal returns are obtained by deducting the expected rate of return from actual rate of return in the same period. $AR_{it} = R_{it} - E(R_{it} | X_t)$

Where AR_{it} = Abnormal returns for the firm i in the time period t

R_{it} = Actual returns for the firm i in the time period t

$E(R_{it} | X_t)$ = Expected returns for the firm i in the time period t

For calculation of expected returns Single Index Model has been used as follows:

Expected return $E(R_{it} | X_t) = R_{ft} + \beta_{it} (R_{mt} - R_{ft})$

Where R_{ft} = Risk free rate of return during the holding period t

β_{it} = Beta of i firm during the holding period t

R_{mt} = Market rate of return during the holding period t.

Cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) for the firm i is defined and computed as

$CAR_{it}(e - 20 \text{ to } e + 10 \text{ days}) = \sum_{e-20}^{e+10} AR_{it}$

The average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns are calculated by aggregating the abnormal returns for each stock on a particular day and further divided by number of stocks. Normality of the distribution of average abnormal return (AAR) and

cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) of a given observation in the event window is checked using Anderson Darling test at 5% level of significance. Appropriate parametric test (student t-test) or non-parametric test (Wilcoxon signed rank test) are accordingly applied on both average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) to see whether company's name or symbol change have significant impact on return (abnormal or cumulative abnormal return) of stocks with options during the stated event window. The basic purpose of this part of the study is to investigate whether information reaches in options market faster than underlying spot market even if the information release is unscheduled. If this holds true, there should not be any significant impact of change in company's name or symbol on rate of returns (abnormal and cumulative abnormal) of stocks with options. In other words, abnormal returns and cumulative abnormal returns of stocks with options should be less than those of stocks without options or almost equal to zero.

Testing Hypothesis

H_{011} : There is no significant impact of companies' name/symbol change announcement on returns (average abnormal and cumulative average abnormal) from stocks with options.

H_{012} : There is no significant impact of companies' name/symbol change announcement on returns (average abnormal and cumulative average abnormal) from stocks without options.

Results

Stock prices are largely a reflection of investor perception about a company. Name/symbol change of a company can affect the way investors view a company. In this part of study impact of name/symbol change of a company is observed on returns (average abnormal and cumulative average abnormal) of stocks with options relative to stocks without options. Table 1 presents the results of test of significance on average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns of stocks with options having name/symbol change of a company. In each of the 31 days (e-20 through e+10 days), no statistically significant value of average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal (CAAR) returns is observed. Even on the day of the event, average abnormal returns (-1.1434) and cumulative average abnormal returns (-3.873) are found to be statistically insignificant. Therefore, practically there is no evidence that name and symbol change of companies has significantly influenced stocks with options' average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR). Hence H_{011} is not rejected, based on available results.

Table 2 depicts the result of test of significance on average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) of stocks without options having name/symbol change in each of the 31 days (e-20 through e+10). First statistically significant value of average abnormal returns is found on 19 days before the event that is e-19 and next on e-9, e-8, e-7, e-6, e-2, event day, e+1, e+3 and e+4. Cumulative average abnormal returns are observed to statistically significant on e-19, e-18, e-9, e-7, e-4, e-3 and e+3. Statistically significant values of average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) provide evidence to the fact that declaration of change in name/symbol of companies does significantly affect the average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns of stocks without options. Hence H_{012} is not accepted.

Table 1: Impact of change in name/symbol of companies on average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) of stocks with options

Day	Stocks with options AAR^ (%)	t statistics	P value	Stocks with options CAAR^^ (%)	t statistics	P value
e -20	1.029	0.259	0.323	1.029	0.259	0.363
e -19	-0.105	-0.492	0.764	0.924	0.578	0.225
e -18	-0.931	-0.405	0.873	-0.006	-0.001	0.558
e -17	-0.266	-0.050	0.832	-0.272	-0.079	0.674
e -16	-1.408	-0.944	0.882	-1.680	-0.768	0.677
e -15	1.343	0.784	0.147	-0.337	-0.192	0.266
e -14	-1.089	-0.694	0.208	-1.426	-0.480	0.643
e -13	0.632	0.290	0.267	-0.794	-0.238	0.687
e -12	0.063	0.004	0.807	-0.731	-0.426	0.798
e -11	-0.176	-0.039	0.103	-0.907	-0.574	0.480
e -10	1.091	0.502	0.476	0.184	0.098	0.506
e -9	-0.036	-0.001	0.584	0.148	0.023	0.650
e -8	-1.211	-0.639	0.680	-1.063	-0.742	0.354
e -7	1.259	0.582	0.405	0.195	0.049	0.699
e -6	-0.275	-0.023	0.220	-0.080	-0.002	0.607
e -5	-0.348	-0.012	0.200	-0.428	-0.933	0.508
e -4	-1.428	-0.793	0.448	-1.856	-0.402	0.435
e -3	-1.314	-0.622	0.580	-3.170	1.494	0.687
e -2	0.931	0.442	0.239	-2.239	-1.563	0.607
e -1	-0.491	-0.293	0.249	-2.730	-1.618	0.633
e 0 (event day)	-1.143	-0.782	0.199	-3.874	-1.536	0.276
e +1	0.461	0.236	0.375	-3.412	-1.518	0.866

e +2	0.485	0.024	0.109	-2.928	-1.309	0.634
e +3	1.195	0.562	0.477	-1.733	-0.790	0.445
e +4	-0.839	-0.040	0.284	-2.572	-1.528	0.775
e +5	0.888	0.035	0.163	-1.684	-0.927	0.356
e +6	-0.770	-0.037	0.264	-2.453	-1.590	0.424
e +7	0.824	0.392	0.598	-1.630	-0.879	0.996
e +8	-1.173	-0.488	0.322	-2.802	-1.684	0.749
e +9	1.331	0.518	0.434	-1.471	-0.982	0.275
e +10	1.216	0.633	0.227	-0.255	-0.034	0.785
e (-20,+10)				-0.255		

ΔAAR = Average abnormal return $\Delta CAAR$ = Cumulative average abnormal returns

Table 2: Impact of companies' name/symbol change on average abnormal returns (AAR) and cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) of stocks without options

Day	Stocks without options AAR ^Δ (%)	t statistics	P value	Stocks without options CAAR ^{ΔΔ} (%)	t statistics	P value
e -20	1.265	0.792	0.484	1.265	0.792	0.765
e -19	2.657	1.747	0.012*	3.922	2.438	0.032*
e -18	0.184	0.485	0.443	4.106	2.592	0.002*
e -17	-2.439	-1.622	0.686	1.667	0.804	0.543
e -16	-0.876	-0.393	0.684	0.791	0.294	0.214
e -15	1.097	0.506	0.768	1.887	0.949	0.474
e -14	0.233	0.062	0.876	2.120	0.933	0.313
e -13	-0.985	-0.182	0.879	1.135	0.837	0.325
e -12	-0.232	-0.403	0.234	0.903	0.494	0.878
e -11	0.810	0.679	0.698	1.713	0.680	0.897
e -10	-0.028	-0.002	0.775	1.685	0.839	0.224
e -9	1.273	1.876	0.023*	2.957	1.923	0.034*
e -8	-2.228	-1.744	0.031*	0.729	0.049	0.337
e -7	1.904	1.720	0.002*	2.633	1.882	0.028*
e -6	-1.976	-1.838	0.034*	0.657	0.493	0.547
e -5	-2.408	-1.917	0.453	-1.751	-0.439	0.760
e -4	-2.093	-0.041	0.697	-3.844	-2.633	0.010*
e -3	-0.958	-0.642	0.879	-4.802	-3.402	0.004*
e -2	2.476	1.939	0.023*	-2.326	-1.583	0.436
e -1	-0.036	-0.003	0.474	-2.362	-1.428	0.144
e 0 (event day)	-0.059	-1.840	0.035*	-2.421	-1.538	0.213

e +1	1.109	2.450	0.047*	-1.312	-0.584	0.452
e +2	0.069	0.003	0.676	-1.242	-0.044	0.685
e +3	-3.481	2.034	0.025*	-4.723	-3.485	0.031*
e +4	2.604	1.758	0.049*	-2.119	-1.382	0.872
e +5	1.274	0.824	0.476	-0.845	-0.355	0.587
e +6	0.188	0.032	0.367	-0.657	-0.075	0.898
e +7	0.207	0.022	0.799	-0.450	-0.283	0.354
e +8	0.926	-2.264	0.001*	0.476	0.267	0.433
e +9	1.163	0.621	0.687	1.639	0.825	0.676
e +10	0.382	0.168	0.791	2.021	1.285	0.443
e (-20,+10)				2.021		

[^]AAR = Average abnormal return ^{^^}CAAR = Cumulative average abnormal returns

* significant at 5%

Concluding Remarks

From the results section, it can be observed that company's name or symbol change has not influenced average abnormal returns and cumulative average abnormal returns during the entire event window of e-20 to e+10. This may be due to informed traders taking preannouncement actions in the options market. On the other side, rate of returns from non optioned stocks observe significant abnormal returns during the above stated event window. Therefore, findings add to the literature of relevance of informative character of options market around change in company's name or symbol.

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Table 3: List of Companies Stock with Name/Symbol Change announcement date

S. No.	Stock with Option	Date of name/symbol change	Stock without Options	Date of name/symbol change
1.	Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited	7-Dec-2005	3M India Limited	15-Jun-2004
2.	ACC Limited	4-Oct-2006	63 Moons Technologies Limited	19-Jan-2017
3.	Adani Enterprises	20-Sep-2006	ABB India Limited	3-Jul-2013
4.	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	17-Jan-2012	Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited	29-Jan-2016
5.	Ambuja Cements Limited	24-Jul-2007	Advanta Limited	30-Jul-2013
6.	Asian Paints Limited	7-Nov-2005	Allcargo Logistics Limited	20-Sep-2011
7.	Axis Bank Limited	16-Aug-2007	Archies Limited	15-Apr-2003
8.	Bajaj Finance Limited	29-Sep-2010	Bajaj Hindustan Limited	2-Mar-2015
9.	Bosch Limited	28-Feb-2008	Cyient Limited	22-May-2014
10.	CG Power and Industrial Solutions Limited	8-Mar-2017	Dalmia Bharat Enterprises Limited	9-Jan-2013
11.	GAIL (India) Limited	30-Mar-2004	Emmbi Industries Limited	28-Aug-2013
12.	Hero Motocorp Limited	8-Aug-2011	Fortis Healthcare Limited	2-Apr-2012
13.	Hindustan Unilever Limited	19-Jul-2007	Hubtown Limited	15-Nov-2011
14.	IDFC Limited	3-Aug-2012	India Infoline Finance Limited	13-Mar-2014
15.	Infosys Limited	29-Jun-2011	IneosStryolution India Limited	4-Apr-2016
16.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	21-Apr-2003	Jindal Saw Limited	18-Feb-2005
17.	KPIT Technologies Limited	19-Sep-2013	Jindal Stainless Limited	21-Dec-2011
18.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	29-Oct-2007	Kiri Industries Limited	28-Mar-2011
19.	United Spirits Limited	27-Dec-2006	Kwality Limited	10-Oct-2013
20.	NTPC Limited	29-Nov-2005	LindeINDIA Limited	10-Apr-2013
21.	Oracle Financial Services Software Limited	18-Sep-2008	Mahindra CIE Automotive Limited	17-Dec-2013
22.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	23-Sep-2010	Marico Limited	14-Jun-2005

23.	Strides Shashun Limited	12-Jan-2016	Nitco Limited	25-Aug-2008
24.	Sun TV Network Limited	24-Apr-2007	Orient Bell Limited	17-Apr-2012
25.	Tata Global Beverages Limited	21-Jul-2010	Piramal Enterprises Limited	21-Sep-2012
26.	Tata Motors Limited	24-Nov-2003	Shree Rama Newsprint Limited	18-Jun-2013
27.	Tata Steel Limited	17-Oct-2005	Shoppers Stop Limited	4-Jul-2011
28.	Titan Company Limited	6-Dec-2013	Vakrangee Limited	27-Nov-2013
30.	UPL Limited	23-Oct-2013	Wabco India Limited	6-Sep-2011

A STUDY OF TELEVISION CROSSOVERS EXISTENCE WITHIN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

A new trend of “Crossover Media” has been in vogue and widely acclaimed by the audience in the last few years. The behemoth media world seems to have come across paucity of producing new and fresh content, but to satiate the dynamic needs of the entertainment industry producers have hit the jackpot by expoliting “Crossover Media” to its best use. The purpose of this study is to identify types of Crossovers that are being used rampantly by the producers. The study of Crossover media focuses on its types and applications in the Television and big screen media content. The study was concluded by evaluation of review study data analysis and its overall implications on the viewers. The researcher concludes that Crossover media today is not restricted to big screen movies but seeks its application

extensively in multiple formats such as soap operas, music, real-life stories, fusion of old lyrics with new music and a fresh video presentation.

Introduction:

Television crossover is an emerging trend in media studies. Crossovers recently have been rampantly used in TV and Cinema both, as well as film to crossover while still maintaining a perfect balance of emotions and direction. The audience is very receptive of such films irrespective of big name actors or directors involved. This kind of response immensely encourages the creative element in the film producers and directors. It is necessary for a Crossover film to have the right blend of content and emotions, but should also have the capacity to draw audience from different parts of the country to theatres. The trend that started with South Indian movies have now infiltrated in Bollywood movies as well. The Crossover media has not just given us better media content but has also united the entire Indian film industry very effectively. Every region of entertainment industry has their own unique selling points (USP) but this crossover culture has brought all and one on a common platform with a single goal to entice the audience with dynamic entertainment. This study ascertains the crossover existence in television and how television is portraying crossovers in different shades. The purpose of the study is to identify the different types of crossovers existence applied by the media industry in cinema or TV.

Rationale of the study:

Television industry is very popular amongst the audience. The devoted viewers are always very eager for the release of latest movies and serials. The producers have to be very careful today as the audience is very critical of stale or copied content. The need to produce new concepts has become mandatory for movies, serials as well as music. In the present scenario crossover is very much popular in cinema or TV but Television crossover exists in many layers and via this study researcher has explored different layers and their applications in Television or Cinema. The elements of the content also have to be considered as vital factors.

Television Crossovers Existence with in the society:

A **crossover** is a fusion of two or more stories, concepts, or other media placements which are otherwise unique in their own perspective with an objective to amalgamate themselves into a new context of a single story. Commercially produced media is controlled by guidelines to prevent plagiarism but the crossover media can be formed by mutual consent between the copyright holders, common corporate ownership or by fans who are unaware of such rules or guidelines. In this study researcher has discussed variations of crossovers which are briefly discussed below:

Cinema to Cinema Crossovers:

The emerging trend of Crossover cinema may seem to be quite simple on the surface but the deeper you study, it becomes more and more complex. It is very essential from a research standpoint to differentiate and compare it with other forms of cinema. **Crossover cinema** is a scientific concept and is a fusion of various underlying factors. Khorana (2013) defines **crossover cinemas** as “an emerging form of **cinema** that crosses cultural borders at the stage of conceptualization and production” (p.1-18).

Due to rapid urbanisation in the past decade, a substantial amount Indian population has migrated to different regions of the country and have transformed into forming new relatives and friends. A typical Indian film fails to address this issue as significant and presents itself as a careless producer. The advent of Crossover concept has led to understanding this critical issue of cosmopolitisation, thus helping the media industry adopt newer methods of producing media content.

The year 2015 can be considered as benchmark year with the release of Baahubali franchise and its immense success all across India. Bahubali & Bahubali 2 are both remarkable examples of Crossover films. The movie star cast was purely regional with lead stars Prabhas, AnushkaShetty and RanaDaggubati who were acclaimed as national stars and the Bahubali franchise became a pan India hit. The Bollywood films with an immensely big budget have now shaken hands with their southern counterparts and today everyone is attracted to the Pan-India appeal of these movies. Karan Johar, the eminent producer and director of Bollywood films realised this and presented both *Baahubali* and S Shankar-directed *2.0* in Hindi. The crossover media gives an edge to the filmmaker to encash other regional markets from the same movie. For instance in the movie *2.0*, two big starcasts (Rajnikanth & Akshay Kumar) from South and North regions of India targeted viewers from both regions. Similarly, Bahubali which was typically a South Indian regional movie when dubbed in Hindi and released Pan India broke several records of the box office sales.

Selecting a regional actor opens new horizons for the movie and serves as an important element of Intertextuality and crossover media. Cultural diversity is very prevalent these days due to rapid urbanisation and hence migration of people from one region to other for their livelihood. The researcher feels that Crossover media has the potential to grow immensely and has a unique power to bind countries of rich and diverse cultures.

TV to Cinema Crossovers& Vice Versa:

The popularity of crossover films could be largely attributed to the growing migration of movie stars in various TV Shows, Radio and Internet media. This creates a win win situation for all. The actors are continuously exposed to the audience on all media platforms, the audience gets to enjoy the versatility of actors and producers make good money and gain popularity. Latest trend of producing web series is fast gaining popularity amongst the viewers. The audience is able to enjoy its favourite movie stars on a small screen content yet symbolising a movie, have no time boundation and can easily be accessed on your mobile phone, personal computer or a smart TV. An article published by Gulfnews.com laid insight on how top-rated Bollywood movie actors and directors have spanned out to small screen segments like reality TV and fictional shows. Prominent examples of the same could be listed as Kaun Banega Crorepati, Big Boss and Anil Kapoor's *24*, Saif Ali Khan and Nawazuddin Siddiqui's, *Sacred Games*". Ajit Thakur general manager of Life Ok, is of the opinion that "Crossovers" accentuate healthy business of films and TV entertainment by way of creating a symbiotic relationship of good financial incentives and gain consistent viewership. The probability of attaining a high TRP for a TV show grows manifold when a big movie star becomes a part of the show but seldom it works against the industry norms as well. The TV

industry has seen multiple stars in a predominant non-fiction content such as ShahRukhKhan, Amitabh Bachan, Maduridixit, Sharmila Tagore, ShilpaShetty, Akhsay Kumar, Salman Khan and Sanjay Dutt but it is also important for them to keep a balance between TV and film projects.

Crossovers in Music:

Music producers and composers today use “Crossover” production elements more than ever. The producers are using multilingual formats to include diversity in their music and increase the number of audience simultaneously. The audience too looks forward to innovative ways of entertainment and just presenting the music as a remix does not cut it out for the audience anymore. The music industry too has shifted to new standards now and have adopted a multilinguistic approach so as to address multiregional crowds in movies as well as albums. Most singers use different music contents like background music or lyrics as internixing elements to produce or re create innovative music content for the listeners. Bollywood Hindi movies have endorsed contemporary ways of using Punjabi songs, remixing of old songs, wraps of hinglish and Haryanvi and Punjabi wraps. The composers widely use fusion music which itself is an integral part of Crossover of two or more music forms. The crossover music is sort of a treat to modern generation listeners as they can savour age old popular music content in a modern attire. However, Indian music producers need to evolve out of Indian cultural themes and address more universal themes and make their presence felt in the international market as well.

Conclusion:

The researcher concludes that “Crossover” is deeply embedded in the media world and promises a bright future for the filmmakers who are very likely to flourish in the coming years. The audience today savours novel to movies crossovers, multiregional movies, remakes and sequels being presented in other languages too not just as movies but also as TV serials. The researcher is of the opinion that the audience’s taste for Crossover is only going to increase in the years to come. The filmmakers several experiments of crossover have been very successful. The intermixing of TV serials and big screen crossovers to small screen and vice versa have proved to gain exponential growth in TRPs and box office collection. The big stars are encashing Crossovers successfully and are keen to make their presence felt in both Cinema and TV shows. The final touch on the music side asserts that music composers are fast approcahing crossover techniques like rap songs, remix & fusion music to connect with more diverse and multi regional audience. The Crossover effect to combine old music content with contemporary format has served the audience well and has opened up vast possibilities to provide new context or perspective and present age old recipe of pudding with new cuttlery.

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**POSITIVE REFORMULATION OF FEMININE IDENTITY IN
GITHAHARIHARAN'S WHEN DREAMS TRAVEL: REVERSING THE
TRADITIONAL VICTIM STATUS OF WOMAN TO A POSITION OF
EMPOWERMENT.**

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Abstract

The post independence period has brought to the position of prominence a good number of women novelists who have contributed to Indian English literature by creating and reformulating feminine identity due to the marginalized position of women. The unquestionable traditions and myths from time immemorial plays an important role in shaping society and identity. These are needed to be revisited and reassessed in the modern context to reconstruct a new tradition what the original tradition ignores. Githa Hariharan, being a postcolonial and feminist writer, subverts tradition and finds an alternative image of women in her novel *When Dreams Travel*. Hariharan as a feminist, shows her spirit of resistance to deconstruct the discriminating gender representation in great mythical tradition of male chauvinism. These ideological and cultural masculine aesthetic texts are looked as the sources of moral and cultural ethics. Githa Hariharan's novel *When Dreams Travel* as a rewritten text of the great cultural and ideological Arabian text *The Thousand and One Nights* recreates the voice of various women characters as liberated and empowered feminists. So, Hariharan's portrayal of three 'new women' in the novel demonstrates their own new unique ways to survive in the oppressive patriarchy instead of taking the conventional roles of remaining silent as in the Arabian version. The present paper endeavours to make a critical study of the novel in this context.

Keywords : reformulation, feminine identity, tradition ,resistance, survival.

Githa Hariharan's novel *When Dreams Travel* is a rewritten text of the famous Arabian text *The Thousand and One Nights*. Gendering and idealizing subject-object or centre-margin PP between men and women have remain a long cultural practice of patriarchal tradition. Against the silent suffering women characters in *The Thousand and One Nights*, Hariharan's revisionist mythmaking in her rewritten text rediscovers the othering and conditioning of women's experiences. *When Dreams Travel* starts just when the Arabian text ends. By subverting tradition, Hariharan produces an alternative image of women through her not so conventional women characters demonstrates the redefinition of women's lives. Thus, through the demonstration of the 'new woman' she has rewritten the novel to foreground the suggestion of redefinition and reassessment of feminine identity.

Unlike her contemporary Manju Kapur, Hariharan's women characters are not theoretical in nature. When it comes to reality after courageous initial deeds, they donot lack courage and submit themselves to patriarchal power .Hariharan's women characters move away from the traditional portrayals of self sacrificing women to self assured, assertive and ambitious women forcing the society aware of their demands as well as question the system. Her characters pave a new path for themselves by creating a new world where they seek the companionship of another female instead of stereotypical man and woman bond. Antonia Navarro Tejero, a Spanish academician while comparing Arundhati Roy and Githa Hariharan says: "Roy and Hariharan are engaged in, different degrees, with social reforms and this is what makes them writer -activists as they are sensitive to gender and caste experiences. they are not demagogic or prescriptive, but offer alternatives instead of victimizing the oppressed."

In this novel, Hariharan shows what the original text seems to ignore. By breaking away from the original text, she recreates Shahrzad, Dunyazad, Dilshad as a new woman who device their own identity to counter patriarchy unlike the original version. Ruth Birgitta Anderson Bodin in his *The evolution of a New Woman* terms new woman: “....exhibited an independent spirit and were accustomed to acting on their own. the term new woman always referred to woman who exercised control over their own lives be it personal social or economic.”

My objective in this paper is to analyse the new forms of liberated feminist identity to counter patriarchy from feminist and postcolonial perspective. I will demonstrate my purpose in the case of especially the three women-Dunyazad, Shahrzad and Dilshad in *When Dreams Travel* as the author describes them and how they become the prototype of feminine heroine for the liberation of women's freedom through their routes of alternative womanhood unlike the original version.

In the retelling of *One Thousand and One Nights* by Hariharan, the main protagonist is Scheherazade- here named Shahrzad- who each night prevent execution through the power of her stories. Her fantastical tales are told as part of a power game with her husband, Shahryar, a battle in which she is joined by her sister Dunyazad. It is the story of two sisters, Shahrzad and Dunyazad. The silent women in the original story *The Thousand and One Nights* comes to the forefront here. Shahrzad's sister Dunyazad, the mother of Shahryar, the slave girls in the palace and Shahrzad herself who were silenced after one thousand and one nights speak in Githa Hariharan's *When Dreams Travel* and tell their story. As Mittapalli observes in *Intertext, Metafiction and Her Story, Post Independence Indian Fiction* : “Hariharan's way of inventing and incorporating these women- so long invisible or inaudible both- itself involves a challenge and rejection of the androcentric imagination and underscoring of the other presence..... the original stories, supposedly told by her do not carry feminine features.”(187). These stories hits rude male sexism, which can be understood as “they were actually told written by male orators in an orthodox cultural context which necessarily confined the woman indoor.”(Mittapalli in *Intertext, Metafiction and Her Story, Post Independence Indian Fiction*, 187). But Hariharan portrays shahrzad's act in a different dimension. Hariharan sees her creativity as her only power : “he(the sultan) has been brought to senses by a woman... with her stories”(*When Dreams Travel*, 21). At the same time Hariharan notices that Shahrzad in the original version is praised only for her chastity after her death and not for her storytelling capacity. So, the patriarchal value is imposed on woman and not for a woman's creative talent. Here the voiceless woman's voice makes an identification in the glorious history of creative writing permanently for posterity as Dilshad says to Dunyazad: “you and I have a script of our own- a story or two waiting to be told, our text of gold to be written, every page remembering us to posterity.”(*When Dreams Travel*, 107). The power of the written word transcends boundaries of race and gender. The enduring nature of literature is its democratic function. We realize that Shahrzad is no longer now a victim fighting for her survival as the original version. Her position here is an empowered narrator in the most difficult circumstances. She is the only one active person “gifted with movement... talking for her life”(*When Dreams Travel*, 5) as against the passive listeners Shahryar and Shahzaman. We are told: “she throws back her neck, holds her goblet high and drinks deeply, eyes shut. what she does not swallow she holds for a moment or two, rolling

the liquid in her mouth as if she tastes it for last time. Then she wets her lips with her tongue and begins again. (*When Dreams Travel*, 6.) This type of creative imagination makes a woman survive. Azar Nafisi in her *The Republic of Imagination: America in three Books* maintains that the blessings of imagination stand up against the limitations of realism. In the times of crisis our only weapon is to exercise our right to choose and to make the right choices, we need to be able to reflect and imagine. And these are the imagination that pass on from woman to woman and generation to generation. Stories or dreams are the product of such mysterious coincidences and connections. According to Shahrzad these dreams can only be understood by the people who do not hold swords, as swords are the symbol of male hegemony. She says: "I don't have a sword, so it seems I cannot rule, I cannot travel. I don't care to weep but I can dream... only those whose necks are naked and at risk can understand them." (*When Dreams Travel*, 20). Thus, her love for danger makes her a perfect prototype of feminine identity for the liberation of women's freedom because she represents together with self assertiveness and saviour behaviour..

Dunyazad and Dilshad takes the help of revisionist myth to fight for the cause of women's liberation and survival. Revisionist myth is a good option for women's liberation. 'Revision' as defined by Adrienne Rich is an act of looking at a text from a critical position. She observed this is for us more a chapter in a critical history; it is an act of survival. (*Of Women Born*, 18). Old stories are strategically subverted to transform the self and the culture. So, Hariharan in her retelling makes Dilshad and Dunyazad to reinvent and share stories to escape from the previous trap of the thousand and one nights like Shahrzad. It is Dunyazad who has written the first version of Shahrzad's *The thousand and one nights* in letters for posterity especially for preserving the creative survival tactic of her sister. Thus, Dunyazad the silent women in the original version has been transformed by Hariharan as a powerful woman. Together with the slave girl Dilshad determines to play a game of telling tales for over seven days and seven nights. They examine to save themselves and others through fiction. For Nafisi the experience of literature is more tangible than objective. War according to her destroys our homes and dear ones but not the world of our memories as she has observed in her *The Republic of Imagination: America in three books*. Dunyazad's tales confine to palace and Dilshad's confine to countryside and forests. Dilshad once in her tale is lost in the forest who meets two men- the first man deceives her into marrying him with the promise that he will help her to get the way out of the forest and the second man seduces her. Being frustrated with the same situation of the helpless girls and wanting to get out of this situation, she utters. "is there no way out of this old story?" as soon as she tells this she finds a way out of the forest. Thus, Dilshad discovers a new identity at the end when she becomes free. Imagination can be defined as free thinking which is nurtured by fiction without whom the society will suffer and face stagnation. We realize that what it means to live in a country where imagination is suppressed, books are banned and people are imprisoned or killed for simply voicing their opinion. Dilshad aims to write a story of a liberated woman to counter patriarchy through her knowledge: "no the battle is not yet over. this soiled dungeon, the bedrock of the palace's muscular immortality, is what she must tear apart.....she could feed the wide, gluttonous mouth of the dungeon a meal it does not expect, a potent and fiery banquet, then armed with her new found baggage of riches-freedom, the books she must insinuate herself into-she could set out after the ones who left, their stories in her keeping till she catches up with them". (*When Dreams Travel*, 244-245.) Thus, she represents the

oppressed femininity who determines to reformulate her identity through this alternative route to win women's freedom.

The concept of female friendship and female solidarity can also be one of the option in the cause of women's freedom and to counter patriarchy. Regarding female friendship **Simone de Beauvoir** in her famous book the *Second Sex* observes: "women's fellow feeling rarely rises to genuine friendship, however. Woman feels their solidarity more spontaneously than men; but within this solidarity, the transcendence of each does not go out towards the others, for they all face together towards the masculine world, whose value they wish to monopolise each for herself." In this novel, in order to avenge her sister's death, Dunyazad takes the companion of Dilshad as her lover. Because, both who have the bitter experiences of patriarchy, want to test an alternative route to counter patriarchy. Instead of accepting the conventional heterosexual relationship, they want to provide answers to the whole lot of oppressed women like queens in lonely existence where their kings enjoy with other other women. As a consequence of which their queens indulge in with other men as an act of revenge like in the original version. So, in this case the female friendship is taken as the best option by Hariharan in cause of women's independence without depending on the males who always takes a chance to oppress them. Moreover, the male hegemony couldn't enter in their circle of unbounded affection. In the Black American tradition too writers like Toni Morrison emphasized on the importance on female bonding where the black men went away to seek employment in the north. So, they took it as an alternative route to the historical reality of the situation. In her another novel *The Thousand Faces of Night* Parvatiamma shelters Mayamma: "I came to her with only a torn sari over my weeping flesh. she gave me this home. She gave us all a home." thus in a patriarchal society where all woman experiences the same condition, can understand each other better. So female bonding is the best step towards female identity formulation. Joana Filipa da Silva while contrasting *The Thousand and One Nights* with the *When Dreams Travel* says: "in the Arab collection, Scheherazade tells her tales to save her life (and other women's lives) by entertaining her husband, the Sultan. in Hariharan's version (part II) two women, who are lovers tell each other stories, one tale answer the others', for seven days and seven nights. The victims's position of the princess is replaced by companion love in the rewritten anthology, for Dilshad and Dunyazad are the active story tellers in this version."

So, Hariharan's three new women in the novel creates their own new unique ways to survive in the oppressive patriarchy instead of taking the conventional roles of remaining silent as in the Arabian version. Their inner strength, democratic imaginative choices and female solidarity challenges gender stereotypes personified in the old text. Together with Dilshad, Dunyazad creates a lesbian identity where only love can persist instead of performing a gendered role. On the other hand, Shahrzad, the Sultana uses her imaginative and storytelling capacity to save herself and the whole generation of women to counter patriarchy. Hariharan through the recreation of these strong women characters attempts to break down the treatment of women as inactive objects and reveal the flawed view of women in the original text. Thus, Hariharan is successful in providing a feminist approach to women's problem as well as the revisionist drive of postcolonial literature.

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CALENDAR SYSTEM FOR LEARNING DAILY ROUTINES FOR A CHILD WITH MULTI-SENSORY IMPAIRMENTS – A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

A child with Multi-sensory impairment (MSI) has auditory and visual impairments or has a combination which causes severe communication, developmental and educational problems. The specific needs of a child with MSI are unique. The aim of the study was to train a child with Multi-sensory impairment to learn daily routine with the help of Calendar system. Researcher used Multiple Probe Design which is an adaptation of Multiple Baseline Research design. It provides a means for collecting multiple sets of data in a single case experimental design. An individualized Calendar System was developed to teach routines and a Checklist for Assessing the Calendar System and four Routine Task Analysis sheets. Researcher took three baseline probes to Mahati and she performed the Calendar Routine with 72% of accuracy. After examining each object in sequence, the student returned to take the object out of the first box and goes to that activity with that object. At the place of activity, the child matches the object to the activity with necessary prompts. As the activity ends, the student returns to the Calendar box and puts the object in a separate "Finished box". Researcher labels this box or activity verbally or by signs "Finished". The finding suggests that Calendar system was very effective to teach daily routine skills to children with MSI.

Key words: Multi-sensory impairments, calendar system

Introduction:

A child who has auditory and visual impairments or have a combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational problems that he/she cannot properly be accommodated in special education programs that are developed solely for either the hearing impaired or the visually impaired child. Many people with MSI communicate using idiosyncratic, non-conventional and non-symbolic means of communication. And many who do have some conventional and symbolic communication are not readily understood by unfamiliar people. (Bell, 2012)

Some possible combinations of Children with MSI are the following:

- Vision impairment+ Hearing impairment+ delayed cognitive level+ delayed speech and language
- Vision impairment+ motor impairment+ delayed speech and language + delayed cognitive level
- Intellectual disability+ VI+HI+ Delayed speech and language
- Vision impairment+ Hearing impairment+ delayed cognitive level+ delayed speech and language+ Autism Spectrum disorders
- Low vision/ Blind + delayed speech and language+ ID+ CP

The specific needs of a child with MSI are unique. Teachers without specific training in the area of MSI may be unable to appropriately program to meet these needs without specialized training and support.

Significance of the study:

If the unique learning style is not addressed, the child with MSI is at risk for being excluded from the classroom, the family and the community. Since the children with MSI, should be taught as many methods of communication as possible. It is also increasingly evident that there is no single best suited and universally effective method for all children and youth with MSI. The best programs appear to be those that incorporate a variety of objectively verified practices, and that are designed to address and support the needs of individual students and the professionals and families with whom they are linked. Scientific research that is required to establish research- based practice, and has little hard evidence to support the methodologies and practices currently implemented on a daily basis. Most of our research seemed to be built on case studies, anecdotal reports, individual philosophies, common sense, intuition, clinical practice and word of mouth. Applying the standards for scientific evidence generally adopted for educational research, suggests that at least in literacy our field lacks sufficient evidence to establish “best practices” in educating students with visual impairments. There is an unmistakable need for objectively verifiable effective methods that can serve as the under planning for every student’s program. Yet the need to identify effective methods is so important that the field will not be able to move forward without the effective practice methods.

The present study is an attempt to find out the “Effect of Calendar system on Learning Routines among a child with Multi-Sensory Impairment”. The primary objective of the study is to see the effect of Calendar system on anticipating Routines.

Case description:

Mahati is a 7 years old girl having moderate intellectual disability, hemiplegic and bilateral hyperopia..She is studying in the Special Education Centre, NIEPID, Secunderabad. She is able to communicate with gestures, objects, body language and facial expressions. Mahati is very friendly in nature. She uses her residual vision effectively by using spectacles. She is hemiplegic and started walking few steps with physical support.

Multiple probe design was used for the study. The data was collected for 20- 24 sessions excluding baselines. The performance of the subject was recorded daily. Thereafter the analysis of data was carried out. After two months a retention probe was conducted for the subject.

Mahathi	7yrs	Female	Moderate Intellectual disability , hemiplegia, bilateral hyperopia, Speech deficits
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**For confidentiality purpose the name has been changed to a pseudo name.

The objectives of the study were

1. To assess the functional skills of a child with MSI
2. To develop individualized routines for a child with MSI.
3. To develop an individual Calendar system.
4. To find out the achievement scores in learning routines as a result of Calendar system.

Selection of Routines

A routine is an instructional strategy developed to increase the level of participation in activities for students who require consistency and repetition in order to learn. (Smith.2008).

All routines were identified by Researcher by the observation of the classroom and by the assessment of FACP-PMR checklist. Based on the information gathered about the daily routines through parent and class teachers, researcher identified 4 routines that were most likely to be successful for intervention.

Factors that were considered included parents perceptions of the child's interest in a routine, parent preference for intervention in the routine, available time, materials of interest and should match to children's target behaviors.(Kashinath.2006)

Table 1: Routine Activities selected for Mahati

Name	Tasks
Mahati	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Scribbling2. Walking through the courtyard3. Eating (Mixing of food)4. Dressing (Unbuttoning)

Selection of Appropriate Real Objects and Symbols:

Rowland and Schweigert (2000) defined the use of object symbols to build communication skills as the use of part or all of a three-dimensional item within a meaningful context to build associations between the item and an activity or experience. The use of tangible cues with a student with multiple disabilities and visual impairment can provide the student with a communication system to express his or her wants and needs, make choices and understand simple task routines. (Amy.2008)

Table 2: Appropriate Symbols Selected for Routine Activities

Sl No	Routine Activities	Real Objects/ Symbols
1	Scribbling Activity	Crayon
2	Eating Activity	A small steel spoon
3	Walking through the Courtyard	A miniature symbol of shoe
4	Dressing(Unbuttoning)	A big button

Tools and Materials Used: The primary objective of the study was to investigate the effect of calendar system for learning routines among a child multi-sensory impairment. In this research, researcher used two standardized assessment tools to find out the functional skills of Mahati. FACP-PMR checklist was used for sample selection and FACP-Care group checklist was also used to correlate the obtained score from the primary checklist. Following standardized tools were used for the present study.

- FACP-PMR checklist

For the present study researcher has developed the following tools and Materials

- Checklist for Assessing the Calendar System and Routine Task Analysis
- Calendar system with Separate finished box.

1. FACP-PMR Checklist (Functional Assessment Checklist For Programming-Of Students With Profound Mental Retardation):

The primary objective of education of children with profound mental retardation is to train them in skills that help them to attend to their personal needs partially if not completely, communicate their basic needs, and maintain acceptable behaviors' as far as possible. Accordingly the curriculum content included the area such as Self-help (eating, drinking, toileting, brushing and dressing), motor, communication, social and visual skills.

Scoring

Key is provided for recording the performance of the student.(+=Yes - = No C =Occasional cues NA= Not applicable NE = No exposure VP= Verbal Prompting GP= Gestural prompt MP=Modeling prompt PP=Physical prompt)
Each item marked (+) or (c) given a score of one(1).

All research studies involve data collection to test hypothesis for collecting the data, the researcher has administered self-developed calendar system which was validated by 14 special educators who is having experience in the field of multiple disabilities.

2. Checklist For Assessing The Calendar System And Routines Task Analysis

Researcher has developed a checklist to find out the effectiveness of using Calendar system to learn routines. It has 12 steps to achieve the target skill. Number of steps in the task analysis sheets varies as per the routine tasks. Scoring is same as Routine Learning checklist. Task analysis of activities used in this study are Greeting, Scribbling, Eating, Dressing (Unbuttoning) and Walking through the courtyard.

Scoring Procedure

Key is provided for recording the performance of the samples.

Scoring Key

Refused----- 0

Hand over hand-----1

Hand under Hand-----2

Verbal instructions with signs-----3

Cues-----4

Independent response-----5

Key Description

Hand-under-hand touch allows the child to know that you share the experience of touching the same object or of making the same kind of movements does not obstruct the most important parts of the child's own experience of any object he may be touching.

Hand over hand teaching strategy is to hold the Child's hand and explore.

Sign language involves using specific hand shapes and body movements to express ideas and concepts. It can be visual or tactile.

A **cue** is a prompt that is individualized for each child and is used to encourage specific behavior. (Handbook, SI(I), 2009).

Procedure for data collection

The intervention was conducted at Special Education Centre, NIMH, Secunderabad. Prior to the study written permission was obtained from the Principal of the school. The researcher has also explained the purpose of the study to the subject parents and has taken their consent. Researcher established a rapport with the child slowly through rhymes and co-active plays.

Objects were put into the boxes before the student comes to the class. She was taken to the boxes and looks at or feels all the objects in the boxes. The researcher labels each object or activity with speech or sign as the child examines it. If the student does not like objects to touch his hands, then the object can be placed on another part of the student's body i.e. elbow or shoulder which may not be as sensitive to touch. When the student takes one object symbol denotes to the particular routine tasks, researcher has given sufficient wait time (at least 5 seconds) for the child to respond to the object. After examining each object in sequence, the student returned to take the object out of the first box and goes to that activity with that object. At the place of activity, the child matches the object to the activity with necessary prompts. As the activity ends, the student returns to the Calendar box and puts the object in a separate "Finished box". Researcher labels this box or activity verbally or by signs "Finished". Move to the next box and repeat the same procedure.

After the intervention, researcher recorded scores in the assessment sheets. We fixed the criteria for mastery as 70%. Researcher took 3 baselines apart from the pre-posttest. For each 5th, 10th, 15th and 20th sessions of intervention researcher did not give any prompts to the subjects.

After 2 months a retention probe was conducted to see the effect of intervention. Researcher used least to most prompting strategy for Mahati. This means first use natural trigger to the

skill then verbal or visual prompts leads to physical guidance. (Mims, P. & Henderson, K. (2012).

Table3 : Scores achieved in Retention Probe Session

	Name of the Subject	Retention Scores
1	Mahati	62%

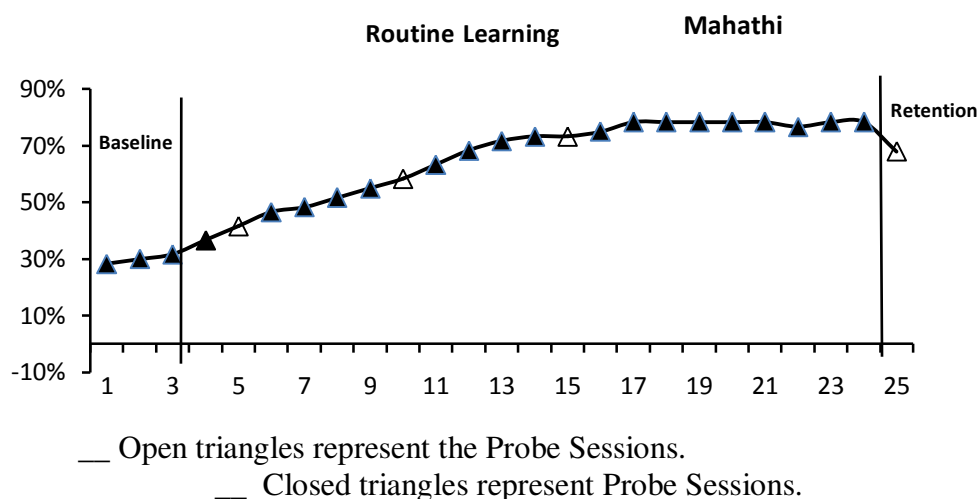
Mahati

Researcher took three baseline probes to Mahati and she performed the Calendar Routine with 72% of accuracy. There was a gradual improvement in 10th session (37%) and in 15th session (65%) and in Posttest Session the score reached a score of 72% of accuracy. On all probe sessions Researcher did not give any kinds of prompts. This shows a gradual improvement in achievement scores over the sessions. Table 1 (below) indicates the scores of Calendar routines as a result of Calendar system.

Table 4: Achievement of Mahati in Calendar Routine

Session	Baselines	5 th	10 th	15 th	Post test	Retention
Percentage	19%	37%	40%	65%	72%	62%

Figure 1: Achievement of Mahati in Calendar Routine



The above graphical representation of Calendar Routine shows a significant difference from the baseline scores (19%) to 72% on the post test. It emphasized the effectiveness of calendar system on learning routines. Three baselines were conducted to see the stability of the scores. Prominent improvement was seen on the 5th session itself (37%) On the 15th session onwards she started anticipating for each object and symbols and because of the delayed motor

impairment the response was pointing, touching, picking up or gaze towards the direction of the place of activity.

Posttest, scores achieved the targeted criteria of 72% of accuracy. On the retention probe; score has come down to 62% of accuracy and she needs verbal instruction and gestures to complete the activity assigned to the calendar system. All the retention scores were above to the baseline scores.

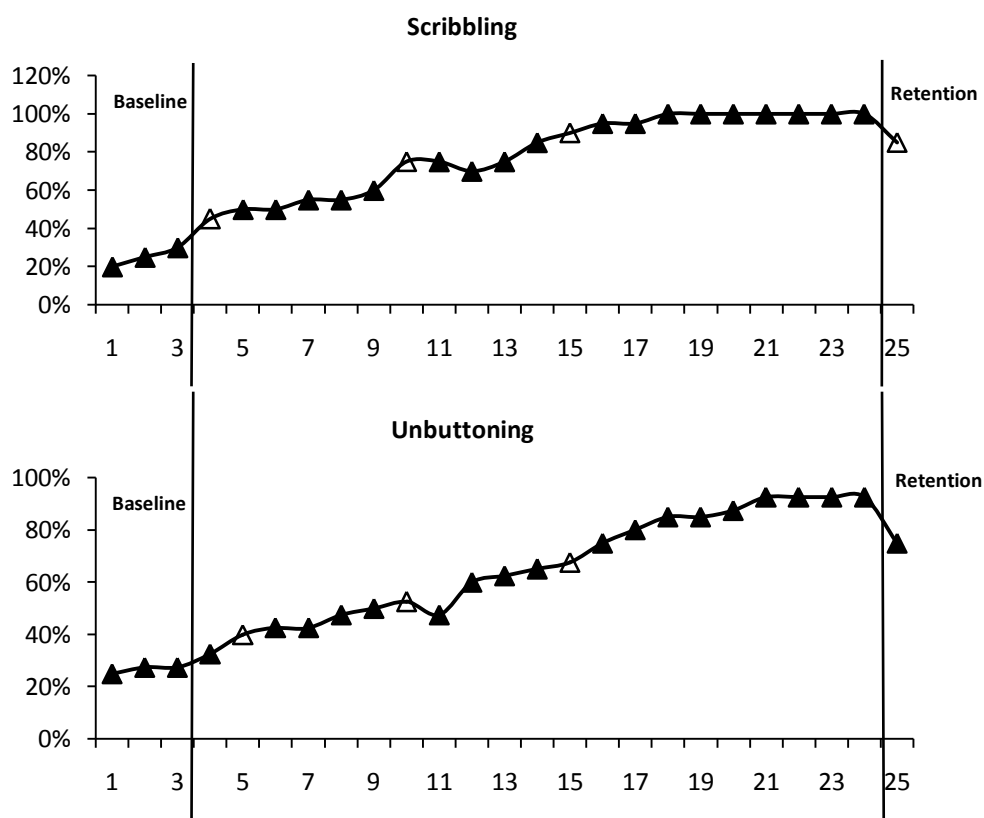
Figure2: Routine Activity Graphs of Mahati

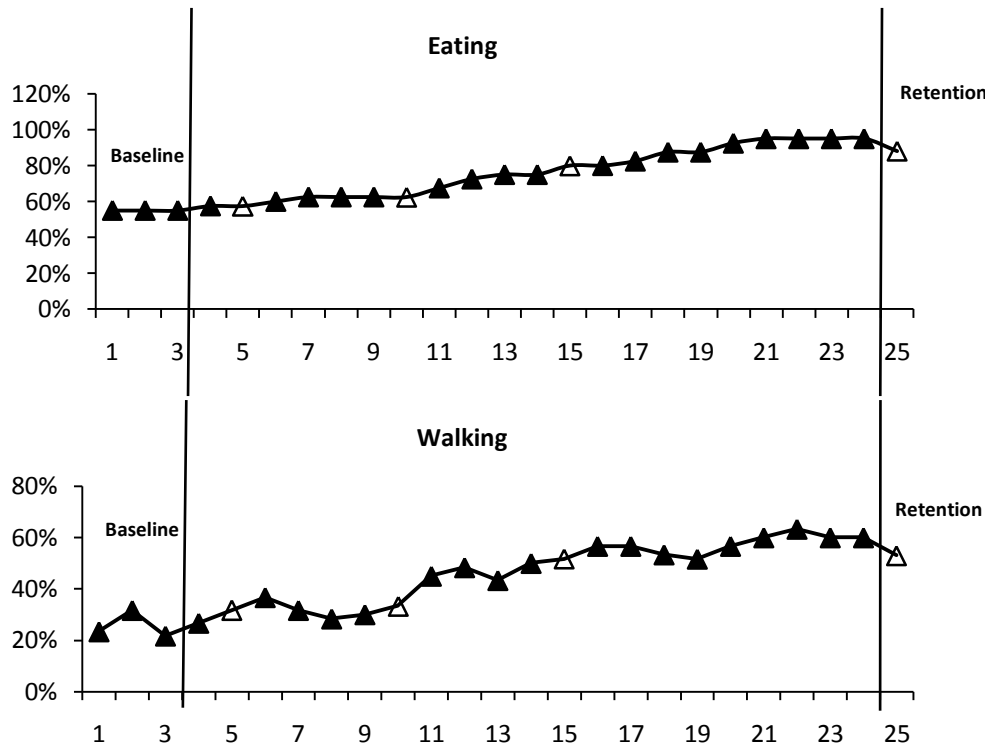
The graphical representation (Figure 3) shows the compilation of all four activities through which Mahati learned the Calendar routine skills as a result of Calendar system. Emphasis was given more to anticipation of each activity through the denoted symbols assigned to Calendar System. Skill acquisition of targeted activities also improved from an average baseline score to level of mastery criteria. There was a constant and stable improvement in achievement of all routine activities.

She learned many signs such as 'Thank You', 'Finished', Researcher's Object of Reference and signs of symbols used in the Calendar system.

Two types of triangles were used to denote probe sessions. Open triangles represent probe session whereas closed triangles represent treatment sessions.

Figure 2: Routine Activity Graphs of Mahati





Data Analysis:

Researcher selected **Multiple Probe design**; graphical representations are more significant than statistical analysis. Researcher made periodic recordings (probes) of baseline levels to ensure that no significant changes have occurred before the introduction of the intervention. A probe is a single, discrete measurement of a target behavior, often conducted at random, or at least not according to any predetermined time, in order to rapidly establish the natural rate of the behavior before intervention. (Horner, et. al 2005). Single-case research designs have continued to increase in popularity (Gay, 1987). There is a need to increase awareness about the qualities and attributes of single-case research designs because many misconceptions still exist (Dermer & Hoch, 1999).

There was a constant and stable improvement noticed in all four routines. Through these routines Mahati learned to anticipate activities and skill acquisition.

In the Scribbling activity, the baseline scores was 27% and reached the level of mastery at the 15th session (90%) itself and she achieved 93 % on the post test. In this skill her rate of learning was considerably fast and we used several adapted note pad i.e. each day different shapes with textured and embossed boarder made to motivate the child to the targeted task. Mainly beads, sequences, tamarind seeds, rajma seeds and buttons were used for the boarder adaptation. On the retention probe the score has come down significantly to 80% because of the gap and no training at the home. In the dressing routine she faced difficulties in the buttoning skill as per the FACP-PMR assessment. So I had given special attention to teach

unbuttoning skill first. Baseline scores were 25% and the post test score was 100%. Prominent improvement has seen on the learning and retention score was 85%.

In eating activity, I could see a remarkable improvement from the baseline scores 55% post test scores to 95%. Initially she has difficulties in mixing food and hand washing. Gradually she overcame the difficulties through the training and able to associate the spoon with eating activity on 10th session (55%). Retention score was found to be 88% considered not much difference from the post test score.

In Walking through the courtyard got the lowest score in the post test(60%) of accuracy. Mahati has bilateral hemiplegia and she needs physical support to walk. During the intervention she herself took initiative to pull upwards her body to stand. She identifies her own sandals through pointing. If the intervention continues some more days definitely Mahati would have reached the targeted criteria.

Major findings

1. Mahati has shown significant improvement in her baseline scores. The finding suggests that Calendar system may be advocated to teach routine skills among children with Multi-Sensory Impairments.
2. The session wise improvement in the learning routine tasks indicates that Mahati familiarize her selves with the task to anticipate. She shows the signs of comfort with the researcher and look forward for the further sessions.

Apart from the Research Questions assumed in this study, few more findings were made during the intervention and these have been qualitatively discussed below:

- Mahati has learned some of the routine tasks on the 15th sessions itself. Their rate of learning was quite high. Their assessment scores on FACP-PMR also 75% and 65%.
- Throughout the study researcher used social reinforcement to enhance motivation. After selecting each symbols from the Calendar system they used to go to the place of activity.
- Mahati is able to sign the words such as Namaste, Thank You and finished. This shows Calendar System increased the possibility of communication.

Eating activity and walking activities helps a predictable structure to the child's life. Parents of children with MSI suggest that the intervention was effective.

Limitations of the Study

- ❖ sample size.
- ❖ Duration of the study was very short. Researcher could not continue the study because of the end of the school session.
- ❖ Developing individualized schedules, tasks and communication systems is time consuming. As a result, a lot of time is spent, not only in assessing and teaching, but also in making activities and other tools.

Educational Implications

Present study has a number of positive findings which have direct relevance to classroom teachers and parents in teaching students with MSI. Using a calendar program with a child also supports the development of daily routines, communication, provides emotional support and power, as well as, teaches abstract time concepts and vocabulary. Calendars provide contexts in which students with MSI can develop meaningful communication and time concepts. Calendars and calendar discussions also support MSI individuals emotionally

through the security that comes with anticipation of upcoming events, knowledge about changes in routine, and trust in an adult's commitment to follow through on scheduled activities.

Recommendations for Future Research

Future research is needed to examine the lasting impact of the intervention on student performance. As the present study was conducted over duration of 20 sessions only, it is suggested for future research that a similar study can be conducted with a larger population over a longer duration of time. Parents training also play a crucial part on any intervention programmes. They have to carry out the skills to home for the personal independence of the child. Calendar system can also use to teach multiple skills Children with Sever and Profound Intellectual Disability can also use Calendar system to establish skills and communication.

Conclusion

In most of the research we could see that if the children having any sensory impairments and additional disabilities it would be in the exclusion criteria. As per the RTE Act 2009, every child should get education and it's their fundamental right. Hence only through the basic skill training and appropriate appropriate communication mode only will help to achieve this goal. As we come across the inclusive setup in the mainstream schools it would help the teachers for a better understanding of other disabilities also.

Acknowledgement:

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A SWOT ANALYSIS ON BHUTAN TOURISM: FROM THE WEAKNESS TO OPPORTUNITIES

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Bhutan is in a very fortunate position in terms of tourism. The tourism industry has created a wide range of opportunities for Bhutanese who have begun to grasp economic opportunities offered by the industry. Tourism has also been a self-financing mechanism for promoting the country's environment and facilitating an awareness and understanding of the uniqueness of this country. Tourism has resulted in some adverse impacts but the government has

recognized the need to address them. Tourism has also promoted Bhutanese culture by creating employment opportunities for traditional musicians and dancers and encouraged the revival of local festivals in different parts of the country. The private sector is being more involved in not only monitoring itself but also in developing future tourism policies. Tourism bodies like the Tourism Development Committee and the Association of Bhutanese Tour Operators have been established to foster partnership between relevant sectors involved in the industry and within the industry itself. So far the government's policy of "high value-low volume" tourism has been successful in regulating the growth of the industry and maintaining the number of visitors at an acceptable level.

Only the government can provide the strategic planning base for tourism and ensure that valuable and fragile habitats are identified, that baseline monitoring is carried out, and that the overall needs and implications of tourism are assessed. Tourism will be sustainable only if tourism planners and operators give due consideration to the carrying capacity of our natural resources, recognize that people and communities, customs and lifestyles contribute to the tourism experience and, therefore, accept that these people should also get some of the benefits from tourism.

Why tourist are interested to visit Bhutan

After the study, I have come up with why tourists are interested to visit Bhutan. Following are some of major reasons why tourists are interested to Bhutan;

1. Unique Culture, tradition pristine environment:

Bhutan's main tourism attractions are its traditional culture and way of life, its religious festivals, historic monuments and its pristine environment. Bhutan has received much international acclaim for its cautious approach to development that places a high priority on conserving the nation's natural and cultural heritage. Protecting nature and culture is part of the Bhutanese value system and is an important aspect of the traditional way of life in Bhutan, and the tourism policy reflects these concerns. The policy of imposing a high tariff has succeeded in making tourism in Bhutan an exclusive and distinctive experience.

However, with the increase in the number of tourists coming to Bhutan every year there is a need to monitor and evaluate the environmental and cultural impacts of tourism and offer measures to reduce any adverse impacts. It should be recognized that tourism in Bhutan has been sustainable so far due to the sound environmental and cultural policies of the Royal government which has considerable authority over setting policy direction.

2. Festivals(Tshechus):

Many visitors come to Bhutan to witness religious festivals held annually in Dzongs throughout the country. The most popular are those held in Thimphu, Paro and Bumthang. The Dzongs come to life with colour, music and dancing as valley dwellers and town's folk dressed in their best cloths and join together to exorcise evil spirits and rejoice in a new harvest. Rare masked and sword dances and other rituals are performed in the Dzong's courtyards and temples. Most of the dances date back to the middle ages and are only performed once or twice each year. Each dance has its own significance and can be performed by monks or lay village leaders dressed in bright costumes. Certain festivals end

with the unveiling and worship of huge religious appliques or thongdrels. The moment of the unveiling is shrouded in secrecy and creates great excitement amongst all the participants.

3. Special interest tracking:

Bhutan offers great opportunities for trekking with its splendid scenic beauty, supercilious mountains and deep valleys unexpired by modernization. It provides scenic beauty which gradually unfolds in all its glory and charm. Lifestyles change from the colorful lively pace of Thimphu, the capital of Bhutan, to the more traditional, simple remote mountain villages. Trekking in this Himalayan kingdom is one of the most wonderful experiences a visitor can have. It is quite different from other parts of the Himalayas. The country ranges from the dense forest of subtropical jungles to the alpine shrubs, endowed with a wide spectrum of Himalayan flora and fauna. The land is thinly populated with scattered settlements. A person may walk for several days before sighting a village. Bhutan is one of the most exclusive and rare destinations for any tourist. The beautiful landscape, unique architecture, snowcapped peaks, colorful dzongs, Lamaist Buddhist traditions, and friendly people leave an everlasting impression on the visitor.

4. Flora and Fauna (Nature based products like Bird watching and Botanical tour):

While in many other parts of the Himalayas the destruction of forests and loss of habitats have severely reduced wildlife population, Bhutan harbors many scarce species mainly due to the intact forests and the fact that this small country stretches from the subtropics in the south to the perennially frozen regions of the Himalayas in the north. Bhutan has 770 species of birds (15 globally threatened), 165 mammals (among them 24 internationally protected wild animal species), and 5500 species of vascular plants (among them 152 medical plants).

5. Spiritual / Pilgrimage, sacred sites of monasteries and temples:

As a tiny landlocked Himalayan kingdom, Bhutan remained sovereign and self-sufficient but unknown to the world outside for most of its existence until the mid 20th century. The country's heritage of rich culture and environment has remained almost completely untainted. The daily life is influenced strongly by Buddhism and like nowhere else one can experience Living Buddhism in Bhutan. Therefore, Bhutan being the last *Shangri-La* has many spiritual and pilgrimage, scared sites pf monasteries and temples which are considered prime source as per the study.

6. Promotion of Gross National Happiness and several others.

The Bhutanese development philosophy, Gross national happiness, the brain child of fourth king, Jigme Singye Wangchuk is now a debatable topic through out the world. Therefore, many foreigners are interested to visit Bhutan to learn more about our development philosophy. Moreover, as per the study there are several other reasons why tourists are interested to visit Bhutan.

Marketing and Marketing Survey

The first stage in developing the nation's ecotourism industry will be to conduct basic market research to determine the types of infrastructure, information, trips, and accommodations that will attract potential tourists. With proper and active marketing of the uniqueness of Bhutan as a tourist destination, it is likely that tourists might be willing to pay more than the current minimum tariff to experience Bhutan's biodiversity and culture. However, it must be recognized that the promotion of opportunities must go hand in hand with the development of more information about biodiversity, training of guides, and development of infrastructure.

The royal government and the tourism industry must undertake a marketing survey to better understand the potential for this type of tourism in Bhutan and to identify specific areas where Bhutan has a comparative advantage.

Training and Capacity Building

A weakness in Bhutan's present tourism is the lack of well-trained and knowledgeable guides, especially for specialist tours like bird watching, photography and flora tourism. A formal system of training and accreditation will help the country provide the high standards expected by specialist tourists. Ecotourism requires trained guides who have knowledge of specific parks and other sites and who are able to identify the biodiversity of the region. The Biodiversity Action Plan of Bhutan points out that many local residents in Bhutan's parks have considerable expertise of the local biodiversity and that the prospects of using them as guides should be explored in order to increase employment opportunities for them. The Biodiversity Action Plan also proposes that Bhutan encourage natural history tours with organisations that can supply their own guides with some knowledge of the region and pair those visiting guides with local people who could enhance their own knowledge. In the long-term strategies will have to be developed to build up this important human resource that is a vital component of ecotourism.

Information

Although much has been written about Bhutan's rich biodiversity and pristine environment, there is a genuine lack of interpretive materials that can be used by interested visitors to Bhutan and school children, particularly field guides and biodiversity tour guides. For ecotourism to be a success the royal government and the tourism industry needs to invest in the development of basic scientific information on the country's biodiversity.

Infrastructure

Promoting ecotourism in Bhutan will require the development of appropriate infrastructure. Although this type of tourism traditionally requires fewer infrastructures than other forms of tourism, many countries have built elaborate facilities within protected areas in the name of ecotourism. Such developments have given ecotourism a bad name with protestors calling it "eco-terrorism" instead. The development of ecotourism in Bhutan should be limited to development of trails and access routes, and basic interpretative facilities like visitor centers. It is recommended that the development of infrastructure for ecotourism in protected areas undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment to ensure the suitability of the project and to prevent costly environmental degradation.

The Role of the Government

The role of the government is important to ensure that the low-impact scale of ecotourism is not exceeded and that proper planning is undertaken before ecotourism initiatives are implemented. Strong government controls are also necessary to ensure that tourism practices by the private sector are environmentally and culturally sustainable. In most countries, ecotourism has either failed or not lived up to expectations as it has been promoted without an overall strategy, effective protected areas management plans, and without consultation or

inclusion of local communities. Therefore, the government must adopt a national ecotourism strategy to improve the environmental and cultural success of ecotourism. Such a strategy should aim to co-ordinate government and private efforts to achieve positive economic, environmental, social, and cultural impacts of tourism. Excessive or unmanaged visitation adversely affects ecotourism sites, both ecologically and culturally. Also the ecological and cultural value of the sites diminishes if visitation is not managed properly. Limitations on visitors must be imposed in order to maintain the ecological and cultural integrity of a ecotourism site. The Biodiversity Action Plan for Bhutan advocates that the most desirable approach to control visitor number is to maintain the existing fee charged by the royal government, while setting limits to the total number of tourists visiting the country and allocating tradable rights to the existing tour operators. The document argues that operators would thus have to pay the government the current \$70 per visitor per day fee, but then would be free to charge what the market would bear. Using this approach, the government would also seek to direct visitors to other parts of the country or to other seasons of the year through either regional quotas or limits in hotel construction in the more busy regions of the country.

Current Status of Ecotourism in Bhutan

Several workshops on ecotourism have been conducted by the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (RSPN), the World Wildlife Fund, and the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Ministry of Agriculture. An Ecotourism Management Plan for the Jigme Dorji National Park was drafted in 1998. Also the Integrated Community Development Programmes (ICDP) that are being implemented in several areas have made attempts to get local communities more involved in managing tourism within their own communities. Such community-based tourism is being encouraged in Laya and Soe within the Jigme Dorji National Park. The RSPN has drafted an Ecotourism Management Plan for Phobjikha valley which has been declared a conservation area for the endangered Black-Necked Cranes. The ecotourism management plan for Phobjikha aims to integrate the conservation of the winter habitat of the Cranes and development of the Phobjikha valley by providing the local community with ecologically sustainable income opportunities to boost the local economy. The programme aims to promote the development of alternative energy, eco-tourism, conservation and education programs, Black-Necked Crane research, and monitoring and development of infrastructure for ecotourism. As such the Phobjikha programme is the first real attempt at developing ecotourism in Bhutan. The prime objective of the RSPN is the conservation of the winter habitat of the Black-Necked Cranes. The society hopes to achieve this by promoting ecotourism in the area. The society works closely with the International Crane Foundation (ICF), based in Wisconsin, USA, which organises tours for its members to Phobjikha every winter. The International Crane Foundation pays US\$100 per person over and above the regular tourist tariff to the RSPN to support its work. The RSPN gives 50% of such earnings to the Phobjikha Area Development Committee, a local community organisation. The Bhutanese tour operator also pays RSPN 10% of its earnings from any group that comes through the ICF. The RSPN uses the money to maintain the basic infrastructure in the area. So far, the RSPN has built a photography hide from which to observe the cranes and also developed footpaths to improve access in the area. It is also building a visitor's centre and is educating tourists and other visitors on the need for conservation in the Phobjikha valley. Although critics are of the opinion that promotion of

ecotourism in Phobjikha attracts more tourists and thereby cause more disturbances to the cranes, the RSPN program with some refinement can be a good model for ecotourism in other areas as it: a) offers a source of financing for development or maintenance of an important natural site; b) promotes local economic development; and c) provides needed foreign exchange and national benefits. This is the first such project in Bhutan that endeavours to promote partnership between an international organisation, a local tour operator, an NGO and the local community. More active commitment and involvement of the tourism industry and the participation of local communities in tourism activities, including the sharing of financial benefits, are important ingredients for the future success of ecotourism in Bhutan. The government must continue to play the lead role in policy and programme co-ordination, which are developed in partnership with the tourism industry and local communities. One of the most quoted benefits of ecotourism is that its success rates are much higher if it is conducted as a partnership between the government, the tourism industry and local communities. Bhutan has immense potential as an ecotourism destination and it must explore ways in which this form of tourism can be implemented effectively in partnership with the private sector and local communities.

Recommendation:

After making a study I have brought down some proposal for further development of industry. Possible ways to improve the industry are listed below;

1. Further developing the tourism infrastructure:

Promoting ecotourism in Bhutan will require the development of appropriate infrastructure. Although this type of tourism traditionally requires fewer infrastructures than other forms of tourism, many countries have built elaborate facilities within protected areas in the name of ecotourism. Such developments have given ecotourism a bad name with protestors calling it "eco-terrorism" instead. The development of ecotourism in Bhutan should be limited to development of trails and access routes, and basic interpretative facilities like visitor centers. It is recommended that the development of infrastructure for ecotourism in protected areas undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment to ensure the suitability of the project and to prevent costly environmental degradation.

2. Diversifying the tourism products that has a potential to attract tourism to visit:

Tourism in Bhutan is so far mostly limited to cultural tourists, sightseers and trekkers. In 2007, out of a total of 21,094 tourists there were 20,191 cultural tourists and 903 trekkers. Although Bhutan has vast potential for other forms of tourism and special interests such as sports tourism, adventure tourism, and nature tourism, the process of product diversification is just beginning. Therefore, diversification of tourism products that has a potential to attract tourism has to be given importance.

3. Opening up new routes within the country to spread out tourism benefits

When we contrast the ratio between cultural and trekkers tourists, cultural tourist is far more comparing to trekkers. So, to increase the number of trekker tourists the industry needs to look forward to develop new routes within the country to spread out tourism benefits to country. Not only to open new track routes but also improving the existing track routes is very important to sustain the trekkers group of tourists.

4. Human Resource development:

The development of human resources, not only within the Department of Tourism, but also within individual private operators and other bodies is a must for the success of future programs. With careful planning and management of the industry and the appropriate inputs, the tourism industry in Bhutan could well surpass its economic expectations without eroding the cultural and environment of the country. Therefore, the industry needs to look forward to provide training in business development skills and the integration of the principles of social, environmental, corporate responsibility and raise efficiency of the tour operators.

5. Provide adequate training for guides to impart uniform information to the clients:

A weakness in Bhutan's present tourism is the lack of well-trained and knowledgeable guides, especially for specialist tours like bird watching, photography, and flora tourism. A formal system of training and accreditation will help the country provide the high standards expected by specialist tourists. So, the Department of Tourism needs to conduct several training courses for guides and need to introduce a system of licensing cultural and trekking guides. All guides employed by any tour operator in Bhutan have to be licensed. This ensures that all guides have basic training in trekking and mountaineering techniques and are briefed on all aspects of tourism in Bhutan with special emphasis on the environmental and cultural issues to communicate uniform information to the clients.

6. Training for Hoteliers to improve the hospitably services:

There are no formal hotel and tourism training institutes in the country. Most companies have problems in attracting and keeping adequately trained employees at all levels. As of now there is only few people who are specialize in tourism and hospitality management which leads to lack of manpower at all level. Therefore, the government has to think about establishing the hotel and tourism training institute or sending people to other third countries to get training in tourism and hospitality to improve the hospitality services.

7. Less dissemination of information of country to other third countries:

Although much has been written about Bhutan's rich biodiversity and pristine environment, there is a genuine lack of interpretive materials that can be used by interested visitors to Bhutan and school children, particularly field guides and biodiversity tour guides. For ecotourism to be a success the royal government and the tourism industry needs to invest in the development of basic scientific information on the country's biodiversity.

Conclusion:

Bhutan's tourism industry began in 1974. It was introduced with the primary objective of generating revenue, especially foreign exchange through publicizing the country's unique culture and traditions to the outside world, and to contribute to the country's socio-economic development. Tourism in Bhutan was privatized by the Royal Government of Bhutan in 1991. Today it is a vibrant business with nearly 200 private operators at the helm of affairs. The Royal Government of Bhutan adheres strongly to a policy of low impact/volume, high value tourism. The tourism industry in Bhutan is founded on the principle of sustainability, meaning that tourism must be environmentally and ecologically friendly, socially and

culturally acceptable, and economically viable. The number of tourist visiting Bhutan is regulated to a manageable level because of the lack of infrastructure.

The Royal Government of Bhutan recognizes that tourism is a world-wide phenomenon and an important means of achieving socioeconomic development particularly for a developing country like Bhutan. It also recognizes that tourism, in affording the opportunity to travel, can help in promoting understanding among people and building closer ties of friendship based on appreciation and respect for different cultures and lifestyles. Towards achieving this objective, the Royal Government, since commencement of tourism in the year 1974, has adopted a very cautious approach to growth and development of the tourism industry in Bhutan. In order to minimize the problems, the number of tourists has been maintained at a manageable level and this control on number is exercised through a policy of government regulated tourist tariff "high value low volume".

There are, however, problems associated with tourism which, if not controlled, can have devastating and irreversible impact on the local environment, culture and identity of the people. Realizing these problems and the fact that the resources on which tourism is based are limited, the Royal government of Bhutan recognizes the need to develop the Bhutanese tourism industry based on the principles of sustainability, which means it must be environmentally and economically viable.

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DISCOURSES ON THE HISTORY OF KANYAKUMARI: MYTH AND REALITY

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Abstract

Kanyakumari is one of the famous tourist destination which attracts thousands of people every day. The natural beauty and wide sea shores made this place always number one in the traveler's diary. One of the peculiar feature of the sea shore is one can see the sun rise and sun set due to its geographical distinctiveness. At the same time, the place attracts pilgrims from various parts due to its religious significance. According to the Hindu traditions one can free from his sins by bating in the sea at Kanyakumari. The Kumari Amman temple also one of the main attraction to the pilgrims. A number of myths and legends are connected with the birth of the place Kanyakumari. This research paper tries to evaluate the historicity of such traditions and myths related to the place of Kanyakumari by giving equal importance to the historical events that played crucial role in the antiquity of Kanyakumari.

Keywords: Sangam, Myth, Tradition, Travancore, Padmanabhapuram, Nanchinadu, Christianity

Introduction

Kanyakumari, the land of rising sun was once a part of Kerala. Till 1956, Kanyakumari was a province of the princely state of Travancore and Padmanabhapuram, a place near to Kanyakumari was formed to be the capital of Travancore. In or about 1790, Ramavarma popularly known as Dharma Raja shifted the headquarters from Padmanabhapuram.^{ix} Kanyakumari has an equally balanced population of Malayalis and Tamils, which may be a bit more on the Tamil side. Kanyakumari district got its name from the Goddess Kanya Kumari.^{ix} The District lies at the most southern tip of the Indian peninsula, where the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal confluence. It is the smallest district in Tamilnadu. Even though it is the smallest in terms of area, (1672/Sq.Km) the density of population is the highest 1119/Sq.Km in Tamilnadu, next to Chennai.^{ix}

Kanyakumari, Myth and Popular Image

Kanyakumari got its name from the Kumari Amman or the Kanyakumari temple situated on the shore at the confluence of the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Devi Kanyakumari, that is the virgin goddess, is an aspect of Parvathy. She is known by several other names, including Kanya Devi, Devi Kumari and Kumari Amman. Ancient works like *Ramayana*, *Mahabharatha* and the Sangam works *Manimekalai* and *Purananooru*

mentions about the Kanyakumari temple. The name Kanyakumari stands for 'Kanya' means virgin and 'Kumari' means girl.^{ix}

There exists a myth behind the founding of Kanyakumari temple at Kanyakumari. The demon king Banasura, grandson of Mahabali did penance to get a boon from Lord Shiva. He obtained a boon from Lord Shiva that he could be vanquished only by a virgin. Later he became the emperor of the three worlds. His evil ways had caused much agony to Devas, sages and saints. Unable to bear the harassments of Banasura, the Devas approach Lord Vishnu to ask for help. Mahavishnu advised them to worship Sati or Parvathy, the Goddess of the universe to vanquish the Demon Banasura.^{ix} A fierce battle was fought between the Devi and Banasura which ended with Kanyakumari slaying Banasura with her chakra in Madanapuram. It is said that at the moment of his death, Banasura repented for his *adharmic* acts and prayed to Parasakti to have compassion upon him and absolve him and anyone else who bathed in the waters of Kanyakumari of their sins. This is why people come from all over the world to bathe in this holy confluence of sea.^{ix}

The Dravidians believed that Shiva meditated for the wellbeing of the people at 'Kailas' in the great mountain of the Himalayas, and his feet rested on the other end of the sacred land where it is being washed by the three oceans constantly. For these reasons people from many parts of the world come here to bathe in this sacred *Sangamam* to free their sins in this sacred place.^{ix} Another legendary story that is current in that locality about the sacred place is, once upon a time Indra was cursed by Rishi Gowtama and desired to free himself from it. He came to this place, prayed to Kanninayaki or to the Goddess Kanyakumari Devi, bathed daily three times in this *ghat* and had his curse removed through the grace of the Devi. Another name of this place is *Papanasam*, the place which destroys all sins.^{ix}

It is said that in the seventeenth century St. Xavier visited Cape Comorin and had a church erected there in the sacred memory of Virgin Mary. He told the old inhabitants of the Cape that another name of Virgin Mary was KanyaKumari and enjoined the people to worship her instead of the Goddess Kumari.^{ix}

The most believed story about Kanyakumari is that Parasurama the sixth incarnation of Lord Vishnu built a temple for Goddess Kanyakumari and installed an idol. One specialty of the idol is her diamond nose ring. The temple legend says that the diamond in the nose ring was obtained from a king cobra. Devi Kanyakumari temple is a prominent Hindu pilgrimage centre in South India. This is how the southern tip of India got the name Kanyakumari, as Kanyakumari means "a virgin teenage girl".^{ix}

History

Kanyakumari is supposed to be the early abode of the Chera rulers. However, for several years this place had the mixed culture of the Cheras, the Pandyas, and the Cholas, the three of whom were traditionally accepted as brothers.^{ix} Periplus referred to Kanyakumari as 'Kumari' the place ruled by "Chora"- Chera rulers of Mahodayapuram.^{ix} Periplus mentions Kanyakumari in this regard: (Here) "came those men who wish to consecrate themselves for the rest of their lives, and bathe and dwell in celibacy; and women also did the same, for it is told that a Goddess once dwelt here and bathe".^{ix}

According to certain upholders of the Lemurian theory, ancient *Tamilagam*, over 15000 years ago, lay stretching over Kumari Nadu. They believed that even after the destruction of Lemuria or Kumarikandam there remained a huge island comprising the present South India, Sumatra, and Java.^{ix} During that epoch, the Pandyan king was ruling the land with Madurai as the original capital.^{ix} Thus Kumari Nadu was marked off from the region now known as South India by the Pahruliriver on the north and the Kumari river on the south. Lemurian theory deals with the origin of the Tamils and Tamil region. Due to this, the region was called "Limiricae".^{ix}

Pliny called Kanyakumari as 'PiramentoriumKumari'.^{ix} Ptolemy was the next European visitor who referred this region as 'Komaria Akron', 'Cape Komaria' in his book *Geography*.^{ix} This was compiled in 140 AD. According to him, the kingdom of the Ays flourished to the south of Chera kingdom and extended up to Kanyakumari.^{ix} Mar-Co-Polo, the famous Venetian traveler called Kanyakumari as 'Comori'.^{ix} In ancient period Kanyakumari belonged to Pandya kingdom and the evidences says that it was their southernmost territory.^{ix} The Pandya kings were the protectors of Kanyakumari and Devi Kanyakumari temple.^{ix}

The fall of Pandyan kingdom led a split in the South Travancore into two units, such as Nanchinad and Venad.^{ix} Nanchinad extended from Mangalam to Manakudy under the Pandyan kings. Venad was comprised of the taluks of Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyatinkara and Trivandrum. Virakeralavarma was the first ruler who conquered South Travancore.^{ix} An inscription found in Suchindram indicates that his sway extended over South Travancore. Sri ViraRavivarma was the successor of VirakeralaVarma. Under his rule, the Venad was extended up to the eastern part of Nanchinad.^{ix}

The medieval history of South Travancore may be said to have begun with the reign of RavivarmaKulasekara. He raised the status of Venad as a powerful military state, by his conquests. During the reign of BhutalaViraUdayaMarthandaVarma a major war broke out between Venad and Vijayanagar. The war was significant because of the scene of conflicts existed with in South Travancore.^{ix} The seventeenth century witnessed a period of trials and tribulations to the people of South Travancore. ThirumalaiNayak organized an invasion against South Travancore in 1634 AD. In 1655 AD, Padmanabhapuram became the seat of ThirumalaiNayak. The other Nayak ruler who invaded Travancore was ChokkanathaNayak. During the latter half of the seventeenth century certain places of Nanchinad were under the sway of Madurai Nayaks.^{ix} UnniKeralavarma was succeeded by his brother Ramavarma in 1724 AD. Following the death of king Ramavarma, Marthandavarma became the ruler of Travancore. The reign of Marthandavarma became the most decisive period in the course of Travancore.

Kanyakumari as a Part of Travancore

Travancore has a long and continuous history even at the commencement of Christian era. The ruling family of Travancore traces its descendant direct and unbroken from the old Chera dynasty, one of the three great dynasties of ancient *Tamilagam*. The Maharaja of Travancore has always been regarded as belonging to the original Chera stock, and they have all along regarded themselves as the representatives of that ancient line.^{ix}

In later times Travancore was divided into a number of small states and principalities. MarthandaVarma ascended the throne of Travancore in 1729 and tried to consolidate the kingdom by conquests and dedicated the state to Sri Padmanabha Swami the tutelary deity and ruled as Padmanabhadasa.^{ix} At the time of MarthandaVarma's accession, Venad was under total disorder and confusion. There was no proper administrative machinery, financial condition of the state was not good and the nobles created lots of problem to the royal authority.^{ix}

In order to run the administration on sound lines, MarthandaVarma appointed a Chief Minister, called Dalawa or Dewan and reorganized the administration. He improved the army, agriculture, irrigation, communication and public works.^{ix} MarthandaVarma extended his empire from Cape Comorin, the older name of Kanyakumari to Mamala near Udayamperoor in Cochin.^{ix} In 1755, MarthandaVarmareorganized the internal administration with the village under the *Pravarthikaras* the lowest unit. He introduced this system in south Travancore also, especially in NanchinadKanyakumari region. MarthandaVarma divided Travancore into thirty Mandapathumvathukkals for administrative convenience.^{ix}

Marthandavarma gave special attention to the development of agriculture in South Travancore mainly in Nanchinad, because it was the largest supplier of food grains to Travancore. The state under-took great irrigation works in South Travancore. Foremost among them were the Ponmani and the Puthan dams, the latter, while irrigating several square miles of lands in Kalkulam, also supplied drinking water to the inhabitants of Padmanabhapuram and its vicinity. The tracts thus brought under irrigation were assigned to cultivators at reasonable rates of assessment. The irrigation facilities helped to yield two crops in a year in South Travancore area.^{ix}

Tax assessment and collection of tax was systematized during the reign of MarthandaVarma. The extensive conquests of Maharaja made it necessary to make a fresh survey and settlements of the lands. A revision of assessment took place in 921 ME (AD.1746) in regard to garden lands between the Kulithura River and Cape Comorin or Kanyakumari.^{ix} A harvesting tax was levied in Nanchinad region and other places where paddy cultivation was prevalent. The tax was measured as one sixth or one eighth or one tenth of the total produce. It was varied from place to place according to the production.^{ix}

MarthandaVarma was succeeded by KarthikaThirunal Rama Varma, popularly known as Dharma Raja. He divided Travancore into three provinces for the sake of administrative efficiency. They were called *Vadakkemukham*; means Northern Division, *Padinjaremkham*; means Western Division, and *Thekkemukham*; means Southern Division.^{ix} Each of these provinces was under an officer known as *ValiaSarvadhikaryakar*. South Travancore including Kanyakumari came under the southern province called *Thekkemukham*. During the reign of BalaramaVarma, there emerged a panic situation in the minds of people in Travancore, especially in South Travancore due to the burden of heavy taxes and corrupt administration. The disappointed people prepared for a rebellion and they organized under the leadership of Veluthampi, the Karyakar of Thalakulam. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, BalaramaVarma dismissed the corrupt officials and he appointed Veluthampi as the Dewan of Travancore.^{ix}

In 1835, Travancore was divided into two divisions; the Southern and the Northern. Each division was placed under a district officer known as DewanPeishkar.^{ix} The area comprising present Kanyakumari was came under the Southern Division. In 1860, two more divisions were constituted, the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions. There have been occasional changes since then in regard to the boundaries of the Revenue Divisions and the arrangements made for their administration. These Divisions were Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram extended over 817 and 613 square miles respectively. In between the 1911 and 1921, the administrative division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with the Headquarter Division of Trivandrum and the combined division was called the Southern Division.^{ix}

In July 1949, when the United States of Travancore and Cochin was inaugurated, the present Kanyakumari area continued to be a part of Trivandrum district of Kerala state. The people of Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode Taluks which formed the southern division of the former Trivandrum district, were predominantly Tamil speaking. They agitated for the merger of this area with Madras state.

During 1954, the Travancore Tamilnadu Congress launched vigorous campaign for the merger of the Tamil speaking areas in South Travancore to the neighboring state of Madras.^{ix} The States Reorganization Commission also recommended this. Accordingly the State Reorganization Act, 1956 was passed and the Kanyakumari District was formed on 1 November 1956, the four taluks of South Travancore; Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode were merged with the state of Tamil Nadu.^{ix}

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काव्य के इन्द्रधनुशी आयाम : केदार नाथ अग्रवाल

लेखक :- डा० पूनम सिंह

प्रगतिवादी काव्यधारा के पुरोधा कवि केदार नाथ अग्रवाल का काव्य संसार अतिविस्तृत एवं विविधता से परिपूर्ण है। मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा से अनुप्राणित कवि ने सामाजिक यथार्थ को अपना ईश्ट बनाया है। उनकी कविताएँ अनुभव व संवेदना की दीप्ति से जगमगाती, नेह की खुँबू से महमहाती, सामाजिक यथार्थ को भी स्वर देती हैं। उनका साहित्य अपने युग का प्रतिनिधि है। जो आने वाले समय में एक प्रेरणा का उत्स बनकर प्रकट होता है। कवि संसार की वस्तुपरकता से आत्मपरकता स्थापित कर उसे समाज को संप्रेषित करता है। यही कारण है कि जब उनके कलम से निःसृत विचार समाज के सामने आते हैं, तो केदार, केदार न रहकर समस्त जन के विचार बन जाते हैं। केदार जी का काव्य जीवन के विकास व संघर्षों के यथार्थ चित्रण पर भी आधारित है जिसका सम्बन्ध सामाजिक परिस्थितियों और प्रगतिशील प्रवृत्तियों से है। वे समाज में व्याप्त विषमता को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने जन सामान्य के प्रति अपने काव्य की जैसी सजगता और जागरुकता दर्शायी है, अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। सामाजिक यथार्थ की निःछल अभिव्यक्ति को सर्वबोधगम्य बनाने वाले कवि केदारनाथ अग्रवाल जी की रचनायें वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में भी अति प्रसंगिक हैं।

उनके काव्य में सामाजिक यथार्थ के साथ प्रकृति के चित्र की बहुलता के साथ देखे जा सकते हैं। उनकी कविताओं में हवा, धूप, नदी, बादल, पेड़, चना, अलसी, पहाड़, खेत आदि अपने रमणीय रूप में दर्शन देते हैं। प्रगतिशील विचारधारा के कवि के रूप में वह प्रकृति के माध्यम से भी अन्याय शोषण और अत्याचार का प्रखरता से विरोध करते दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

केदारनाथ अग्रवाल, त्रिलोचन और नागार्जुन के साथ प्रगतिशील कवियों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। जनवादी कवि होने के कारण उन्होंने प्रकृति के चित्र अपनी कविता में अधिक उतारे हैं। 'खेत का दृश्य' नामक कविता में उन्होंने धरती को भोली-भाली राधा के रूप में तो कृषक को कृष्ण के रूप में देखा है, जो आसमान का नीला दुपट्टा ओढ़े, फसलों की हरी घघरिया पहने कृषक के मन को मोह रही है:-

“आसमान की ओढ़नी ओढ़े

धानी पहने फसल घघरिया
राधा बनकर धरती नाची
नाचा हँसमुख कृषक सँवरिया".....

धूप से तो केदार को तो इतना प्रेम था कि डा० रामविलास शर्मा ने कहा है कि " केदार टिमटिमाते लालटेन के नही उगते सूरज के कवि हैं।"

केदार की कविता में रात का चित्रण मुश्किल से मिलता है। सूर्योदय के जितने सुन्दर चित्र केदार की कविता में मिलते हैं दूसरे कवि की कविता में नही।

तेज हुई
तलवार धूप की
चमकी धरा

यह सूरज मनुष्य के श्रम का सूरज है। केदार के लिए 'श्रम और सूर्य' दोनों सौन्दर्य के अजस्र स्रोत हैं—

छोटे हाथ सवेरे होते
लाल कमल सा खिल उठते हैं
करनी करने को उत्सुक हो
धूप हवा में हिल उठते हैं !.....

हाथ मनुष्य के श्रम को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। इसलिये केदार कहते हैं कि

हाथ जो
चट्टान को
तोड़े नहीं
वह टूट जाये
लौह को
मोड़े नहीं
सौ तार को
जोड़े नहीं
वह टूट जाये

जो हाथ कुछ नही कर सकते उनका टूटना ही श्रेयस्कर है। सवेरा होते ही जो हाथ कमल की तरह खिल उठते हैं, उनमें यदि श्रम का ताप नही है तो वे किस काम के? केदार के यहाँ श्रम ही मनुष्य का सौन्दर्य है। वही समाज की जिन्दगी को मोड़ता है उसके अनुसार जिन्दगी वही गढ़ते हैं जो मिलाएं तोड़ते हैं।

वे कमजोर तथा असहाय वर्ग को उसकी ताकत का अहसास कराते हैं। वे मजदूरों की एकता का आह्वान करते हुए कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे पास एक होकर पाने के लिए सारा संसार है पर खोने के लिये कुछ भी नही। कवि कहता है कि

मार हथौड़ा
कर कर चोट
लाल हुए काले लोहे को
जैसे चाहे वैसे मोड़
मार हथौड़ा
कर कर चोट

दुनियां की जाती ताकत हो
जल्दी छवि से नाता जोड़

केदार की कविता में विविध स्वर मिलते हैं। कहीं राजनैतिक प्रखरता के दर्शन होते हैं तो कहीं प्रकृति के झंझावत में मानव की झंझावत का –

मुझे न मारो
मान-पान से
माल्यार्पण यो गान से
मिट्टी के घर से
निकाल कर
घरती से ऊपर उछल कर

केदार को आजकल समाज में प्रचलित सम्मान का आडम्बर बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं है।

वे कविता में ही नहीं अपने जीवन में भी प्रगतिशील रहे हैं। इसी के निमित्त उनकी कविता में तप की गहरी आँच की अनुभूति पढ़ने के साथ ही पाठक को होने लगती है।

दुख ने मुझको
जब जब तोड़ा
मैंने
अपने टूटेपन को
कविता की ममता से जोड़ा
जहाँ गिरा मैं
कविता ने मुझे उठाया
हम दोनों ने
वहाँ प्रातः का सूर्य उगाया

मर्मन्तक दुख का कवि को तोड़ना, कवि का गिरना और कविता का उसे उठाना। यह सब मनुष्य के ही नैतिक पतन की कथा और व्यथा है। आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने कहा है “कि मनुष्य को किसी की जरूरत हो या न हो पर कविता की जरूरत हमेशा रहेगी। जिससे कि वह मनुष्य बना रहे।”

यह कथन केदार की कविता पर भी अक्षरशः चरितार्थ होता है।

केदार नाथ अग्रवाल मृत्यु पर्यन्त मार्क्सवाद को समर्पित रहे जबकि प्रगतिवाद के अन्य दो कवियों में विचलन की प्रवृत्ति भी दृष्टिगत होती है।

केदार जी यथार्थ के कवि हैं इसलिए उनकी कविताएँ अपने समय का दस्तावेज हैं। पर वह जितना अपने समय की तात्कालिकता को समेटे हुए हैं उतनाही अपने समय की सीमा को लौंघ कर कालजयी भी बनाती हैं।

उनकी कविताएँ स्थानीयता से परिपूर्ण हैं पर स्थानीय नहीं हैं। वह राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हैं। अनेक वर्षों पूर्व लिखी उनकी तात्कालिक संदर्भों की कविताएँ आज भी उतनी ही प्रासंगिक हैं जितनी उस समय थी।

जब तक संसार में शोषण, दमन, अनाचार, हिंसा, युद्ध, साम्राज्यवाद, आदि मनुष्यता विरोधी शक्तियाँ कायम रहेंगी। उनके विरुद्ध चेतना फैलाने वाली और संघर्ष करने वाली केदार जी की कविताएँ प्रासंगिक रहेंगी ही रहेंगी।

केदार नाथ अग्रवाल की कविताएँ कालजयी हैं, क्योंकि वे मृत्यु पर जीवन के जय की घोषणा, अनास्था पर लिखे आस्था के तालालेख तथा संगमरमर के भीतर जल रहे दिये के मनिंद प्रकाश की कविताएँ हैं।

केदार प्रकृति प्रेम, जीवन संघर्ष, जीवन के राग के कवि हैं। उनकी प्रसिद्ध कविता 'बसंती हवा' जीवन के राग की कविता है। मानव के स्वच्छन्द विचरण की कविता है। इस कविता में मानव एवं प्रकृति के साथ जो स्वच्छन्दता की कल्पना है। वह जीवन का संगीत है। वहाँ जो थाप सुनाई देती है। वह प्रकृति तथा मनुष्य के राग से मिलकर बनी है। बसंती हवा मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच एक अदभुत संगीत की कविता है। इसमें कही भी कुंठा नहीं है, मांझी का संगीत है। केदार के काव्य का राग जीवन की संघर्ष धर्मिता से पैदा हुआ है। मानव मुक्ति का राग है।

इनके साथ केदार की कविताएँ अपने में कुछ विविधताओं को समाहित किए हैं उनका प्रेम 'हे मेरी तुम' पुस्तक में हिन्दी साहित्य की अदभुत निधि के रूप में सामने आता है। प्रेम की नैतिकता एवं सामाजिक मर्यादा स्वकीया प्रेम के स्वच्छ निर्मल निर्रर के रूपों में प्रवाहित होता दिखाई देता है। पत्नी के साहचर्य में भारतीय दाम्पत्य प्रेम का जितना सुन्दर, सहज, संयमित, भावपूर्ण वर्णन केदार में मिलता है, वह अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। केदार कहते हैं कि

हे मेरी तुम
सुख का मुख तो
यही तुम्हारा मुख है
जिसको मैंने
इस दुनिया के दुख दर्पण में
अपने सिर पर मौन बाँध कर देखा

परन्तु केदार की दृढ़ आस्था मार्क्सवाद और श्रमजीवी जनता में है। इसलिए वे घोषणा करते हैं कि

'भजन का नहीं मैं भुजा का प्रतापी.....

उनकी ये आस्था तथाकथित नव निर्माण वाले प्रभाव को टिकाऊ नहीं रहने देती। वे जनता पर आने वाली विपत्तियों से क्षुब्ध होकर व्यंग्य करते हैं

राजधर्म है बड़े काम में छोटे काम भुलाना
बड़े लाभ की खातिर छोटी जनता को ठुकराना

प्रगतिवादी काव्यधारा के पुरोधा कवि केदारनाथ अग्रवाल का काव्य अति विस्तृत एवं विविधता से परिपूर्ण है। केदार जी की काव्योद्यान में हवा की, धूप की, नदी की, बादल की, खेत की, प्रकाश की, राग की, किसान-मजदूर की, श्रम की, प्रेम की, प्रतिरोध की कविताएँ हैं। जब तक इस संसार में इन चीजों का अस्तित्व रहेगा तब तक केदार जी का काव्य-संसार अपनी अनुपम इन्द्रधनुषी रंगों की छटा से रंग-बिरंगा आलोक बिखेरता ही रहेगा।

साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द में गाँधी की भूमिका (केस स्टडी)



एमआरिफ़ खान .

शोधार्थी (पीएचडी)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश : गाँधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता, एकता और विभिन्न धर्मावलम्बियों के बीच साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव के समर्थक थे। इस लेख में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना के निर्माण में गाँधी की भूमिका का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा। साथ ही

इन प्रश्नों पर विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा की जाएगी कि साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव पर गाँधी के क्या विचार हैं? किन परिस्थितियों में गाँधी ने साम्प्रदायिक एकता और सद्भावना के लिए प्रयास किया? विविधता से भरे भारतीय समाज के लिए धर्मनिरपेक्षता पर गाँधी के क्या विचार हैं? राजनीति और धर्म को वह किस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हैं? गाँधी राजनीति और धर्म के बीच अलगाव का विरोध करते हैं या समर्थन? इत्यादि प्रश्नों पर भी चर्चा की जाएगी।

मुख्य शब्द: साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द, साम्प्रदायिकता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, अहिंसा

प्रस्तावना

गाँधी ने 1915 भारतीय राजनीति में प्रवेश किया। गाँधी ने भारत की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को समझने के लिए लगभग भारत के प्रत्येक हिस्से का भ्रमण किया। अपने भारत भ्रमण के दौरान गाँधी ने पाया कि भारत एक विविधताओं से परिपूर्ण राष्ट्र है। यह एक ऐसी भूमि है जहाँ विभिन्न भाषाओं और धर्म के अनुयायी रहते हैं, इसलिए भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन्हें एक साथ लाकर राष्ट्रवादी भावनाओं में पिरोकर एक जुट किया जाए। परन्तु भारत भ्रमण के दौरान गाँधी ने अनुभव किया कि देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच गहरे मतभेद हैं इसलिए इसका लाभ ब्रिटिश शासकों ने उठाया। गाँधी का मानना था कि हिन्दू-मुसलमानों के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं तो इसका कारण ब्रिटिश शासक हैं। गाँधी का आदर्श एक ऐसे समाज की स्थापना करना था जो पारस्परिक सक्रिय प्रेम एवं सामंजस्य पर आधारित हो, गाँधी का धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण शांतिवाद और सामाजिक सद्भाव पर आधारित था। वह हिन्दू धर्म के वेदान्त दर्शन में आस्था रखते थे जो आवश्यक रूप से आध्यात्मिक एकता की वकालत करती है। गाँधी का हिंदुत्व से अभिप्राय मुख्यतः भिन्न था। उनका हिंदुत्व सभी धर्मों के प्रति समावेशी दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित था। यह न तो मुस्लिम विरोधी है, न ईसाई विरोधी है, और न ही किसी अन्य धर्म के प्रति विरोधी है। परन्तु यह मुस्लिम समर्थक, ईसाई समर्थक या दुनिया में जो भी विभिन्न धर्मों के अनुयायी या उसमें श्रद्धा रखते हैं उसका भी समर्थन करता है।

गाँधी और धर्मनिरपेक्षता

गांधी ने अपने राजनैतिक जीवन में धार्मिकता को अधिक महत्व दिया है परन्तु उनकी धर्म की अवधारणा भिन्न थी। हालांकि उनकी धर्म की संकल्पना न तो मात्र शास्त्रों पर आधारित थी और न किसी मत विशेष से बंधी हुई थी।^{ix} उनके लिए धर्म केवल आत्मिक और आध्यात्मिक था। धर्म के कर्मकांड से वे बिल्कुल दूर थे। राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में इसका अर्थ था समाज के सबसे कमजोर व दुःखी प्राणी की सेवा करना। इसीलिए वे राजनीति को सेवा का न कि शक्ति साधन का ज़रिया मानते थे।

गांधी राजनीति में जिस धर्म को लाने की बात करते हैं वह मध्ययुगीन राज-दर्शन की भांति न तो किसी चर्च से संबंधित है और न ही किसी मन्दिर, मस्जिद या गुरुद्वारे से। गांधी धर्म की व्यापक व्याख्या करते हैं। गांधी के अनुसार धर्म का अर्थ संप्रदाय नहीं है। इसका अर्थ है सृष्टि से व्यवस्थित नैतिक शासन के प्रति आस्था।^{ix} इसलिए उन्होंने सभी धर्मों में समान आस्था रखते हुए तर्क दिया कि मुझे जितनी आस्था 'गीता' पर है उतनी ही 'बाइबिल' पर है। मैं मानता हूँ कि दुनिया के सारे महान धर्म उतने ही सच्चे हैं जितना

कि मेरा धर्म।^{ix} इस तरह गांधी के धर्म की अवधारणा से समाज में विभाजन नहीं बल्कि एकता की भावना को बल मिला।

गांधी ने अपनी किताब 'हिन्द स्वराज' में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी धर्म के लोग रह सकते हैं। उससे यह राष्ट्र मिटने वाला नहीं है। अगर हिन्दू माने की सारा हिन्दुस्तान सिर्फ हिन्दुओं से भरा होना चाहिए, तो यह एक निरा सपना है और अगर मुसलमान भी ऐसा चाहे तो यह भी सपना ही समझिए तथा हिन्दू, मुसलमान, पारसी, इसाई, जो इस देश को अपना वतन मानकर बस चुके हैं एक देशी हैं एक मुल्की हैं वे देशी-भाई हैं।^{ix}

साम्प्रदायिकता घटनाओं को देखते हुए गांधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता पर अपने अन्तिम दिनों में काफी चिन्तित थे। 1936 में उन्होंने लिखा था कि “अगर मेरे पास ताकत होती तो मैं साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रचारित करने वाले साहित्य पर प्रतिबंध लगा देता। जो लोग साम्प्रदायिक घृणा फैलाते हैं उनसे उनका लिखने बोलने का अधिकार छीन लेना चाहिए।^{ix} 1940 में उन्होंने कहा था धर्म को यथार्थ के रूप में एक निजी सरोकार और मनुष्य और ईश्वर के बीच संबंध के तौर पर स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। 1942 में कहा था धर्म एक निजी मामला है जिसकी राजनीति में कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिए। 1947 में कहा था धर्म हर व्यक्ति का निजी मामला है इसे राजनीति या राष्ट्र के मामलों से नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। 1947 में कहा था कि राज्य को धर्मनिरपेक्ष होना पड़ेगा। इससे पहले 1946 में कहा था कि अगर मैं तानाशाह होता तो धर्म और राज्य अलग-अलग होते।^{ix} गांधी सर्वधर्म सम्भाव के समर्थक थे। गांधी के अनुसार सब धर्म सच्चे हैं, सब धर्मों में कुछ न कुछ मूल है, सब धर्म मेरे लिए उतने ही प्रिय हैं जितना मुझे मेरा धर्म।^{ix} स्पष्टतः गांधी के लिए धर्म किसी प्रकार का विभाजन और द्वेष का कारण नहीं था।

गांधी हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख एकता को स्वराज प्राप्ति की पूर्व शर्त मानते थे। उनकी कौमी एकता, साम्प्रदायिकता से संघर्ष, सार्वजनिक तथा सामूहिक सत्याग्रह आंदोलनों का रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख अंग रहा। गांधी का 'खिलाफत आंदोलन', 'लखनऊ समझौता' और कौमी एकता के लिए किए गये उपवास उनके इस दिशा में सराहनीय कदम थे। जीवन पर्यन्त उन्होंने मुस्लिम नेताओं को राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपने साथ लेकर चलने का सतत प्रयत्न किया और उन्हें इसमें सफलता भी मिली।^{ix}

एकता और साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव

1946-1947 के दौरान भारत-पाकिस्तान विभाजन के समय गाँधी साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव के लिए प्रयासरत थे। अगस्त 1946 में मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना के नेतृत्व में पाकिस्तान की उपलब्धि के लिए 'डायरेक्ट एक्शन डे' की योजना बनाई गई परन्तु इस कारण कलकत्ता में बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए; परिणामस्वरूप अक्टूबर 1946 में भारत के अन्य हिस्सों में भी दंगे हुए, विशेष रूप से तत्कालीन बंगाल के दो पूर्वी जिलों नोआखाली और तिप्पेरा में।

गाँधी ने नवम्बर 1946 में दोनों समुदायों के बीच साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द के उद्देश्य से अपने कुछ साथियों के साथ नोआखाली गये और पूरे 4 महीने तक गांवों में पैदल मार्च किया। गाँधी ने प्रेस के समक्ष अपना वक्तव्य रखते हुए कहा कि- हमारे समूह दो वर्गों में विभाजित होंगे और जितना संभव हो सकेगा

उतने ही गाँवों की यात्रा करेंगे, मुस्लिम लीग के सदस्यों के घर रुकेंगे, वहाँ के स्थानीय समुदाय से बात करके मुद्दों का हल निकालने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जाएगा। ix इस तरह से गाँधी ने गाँव-गाँव जाकर प्रार्थना सभाओं का आयोजन किया और दोनों समुदायों, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों से आपसी भय, नफरत को मिटाने, भाई-चारे के साथ रहने, और दंगों के समय जो लोग निर्वासित हुए हैं उनसे पुनः घर जाने की अपील की और साथ ही शांति समितियों की भी स्थापना की। गाँधी के प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप अक्टूबर 1946 के तीसरे सप्ताह में दंगों के कारण बने हिन्दू शरणार्थी अपने घर वापस लौट गए और परिस्थितियों सामान्य होने लगी।

इसी तरह 25 अक्टूबर, 1947 को (नोआखाली दिवस) पर बिहार के बहुत से हिस्सों में किसानों ने मुसलमानों का बड़े पैमाने पर नरसंहार किया। इस नरसंहार में लगभग 7000 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। ix इस घटना से दुखी होकर गाँधी ने 30 अक्टूबर 1946 को अनिश्चितकालीन उपवास रख लिया और कहा “यदि बिहार की हिन्दू पूरी तरह से संयम नहीं बरतेंगे तो वह पूर्ण रूप से अन्न त्याग देंगे।” ix बाद में गाँधी ने महसूस किया कि अब बिहार की परिस्थितियाँ सामान्य होने लगी हैं। परन्तु गाँधी तत्कालीन कांग्रेस सरकार के मंत्री सैयद महमूद से लगातार संपर्क में थे; उनसे गाँधी को पता चला कि बिहार में मुसलमान अब भी भय और असुरक्षा महसूस कर रहे हैं और दोनों समुदाय के बीच अब भी मतभेद बने हुए हैं, तभी गाँधी ने 2 मार्च 1947 को बिहार की यात्रा के लिए नोआखाली छोड़ने का निर्णय किया। उन्होंने बिहार जाकर स्थानीय लोगों के साथ प्रार्थना सभा की और उनसे संवाद किया। गाँधी उनसे कहा -“मैं यहाँ करने या मरने आया हूँ। यदि यहाँ शांति स्थापित नहीं होती तो वह भगवान से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि उनके जीवन का अंत हो जाए। इसलिए सिर्फ एक यही रास्ता है कि अपने पाप की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए हिन्दू खुद मुस्लिम शरणार्थियों को पुनः उनके घर वापस लाने के लिए पहल करें और उनके घर के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए भी उनकी हरसंभव सहायता करें तभी उनका पश्चाताप हो पाएगा।” ix जिस संगठन के माध्यम से गाँधी साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द की स्थापना के लिए कार्य कर रहे थे, उसमें गाँधी और उनके साथी; अब्दुल गफ्फार खान (सीमांत गाँधी), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आर्मी के शाहनवाज़ खान, और जाने माने समाज सेवक मृदुला साराभाई जैसी लोकप्रिय हस्तियाँ उनके साथ शामिल थीं। इसी के माध्यम से गाँधी ने नोआखाली में स्थानीय महिलाओं और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दोनों से पारस्परिक संदेह, भय, आक्रोश, और बदले की भावना से दूर रहने का आह्वान किया था।

अगस्त, 1947 में जब पंजाब बुरी तरह साम्प्रदायिकता की आग में जल रहा था उस दौरान पंजाब में भी कलकत्ता के समान साम्प्रदायिक परिस्थितियाँ थीं। गाँधी उस समय नोआखाली वापस आने की योजना बना चुके थे परन्तु वह कलकत्ता में ही शहर के सबसे ज़्यादा प्रभावित क्षेत्र बेलियाघाट नामक स्थान पर प्रांत के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री एच.एस. सुहरावर्दी के साथ रुकने के लिए सहमत हो गए। जहाँ वो रुके थे उसी घर पर 31 अगस्त, 1947 को हिन्दुओं की उत्तेजक भीड़ ने हमला कर दिया , इस घटना में गाँधी घायल होने से बाल-बाल बचे। अगले ही दिन बदले की भावना के कारण कलकत्ता में पुनः हिंसा आरम्भ हो गई। गाँधी इस घटना के कारण काफी चिंतित हो गए; उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा रोकने के लिए अहिंसक तरीका अपनाते हुए आक्रमण के दोषी लोगों पर नैतिक दबाव बनाया; गाँधी ने 2 सितम्बर, 1947 को उपवास रखने का निर्णय लिया। परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से अपराधी और दोषी लोग उनके पास आए, उपवास तोड़ने और हिंसा रोकने का आग्रह किया। ix 4 सितम्बर, 1947 को मुस्लिम लीग, हिन्दू महासभा, और सिक्ख समुदाय के प्रतिनिधिमंडल उपवास तोड़ने का आग्रह करने के लिए गाँधी के पास आए और साथ ही उन्होंने गाँधी को भविष्य में किसी भी प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा न करने का वचन भी दिया । तब ही

उन्होंने अपना उपवास तोड़ा। उनका नैतिक दबाव सफल हो गया और हिंसा रुक गई। परिणामस्वरूप उस दौरान कलकत्ता में कोई भी साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की घटना दुबारा नहीं हुई।

इसी प्रकार गाँधी ने दिल्ली में भी साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द स्थापित करने का प्रयोग किया। दिल्ली में सितम्बर 1947 में पंजाब की प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप हिन्दू और सिक्खों द्वारा मुसलमानों के घरों और दुकानों पर हमला किया गया जिसमें मुसलमानों को बड़ी संख्या में अपनी जान-माल से हाथ धोना पड़ा। बहुत से मुस्लिम ने दंगों से बचने के लिए लाल किला, हुमायु का मकबरा जैसे सुरक्षित स्थानों में शरण ली और दयनीय परिस्थितियों से बचने के लिए राहत शिविर स्थापित किए।^{ix} गाँधी 9 सितम्बर 1947 को दिल्ली पहुँचे और दोनों समुदायों के शरणार्थी शिविरों का दौरा किया। बाद में उन्होंने प्रार्थना सभा में लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए हिन्दुओं द्वारा मुसलमानों को उन्हीं की ज़मीन पर शरणार्थी बनाने पर गाँधी ने उनकी भर्त्सना। इसी क्रम में पाकिस्तान द्वारा हिन्दुओं के साथ क्रूर व्यवहार करने पर उसकी भी कटु आलोचना की।^{ix}

अक्टूबर 1947 के अंत में जब सांप्रदायिक तनाव कम हो गया और शांति का वातावरण बनने लगा; उस समय गाँधी ने पाकिस्तान की मांग से सहमत कांग्रेस के नेताओं की भी खुली आलोचना की। गाँधी अंत तक विभाजन के खिलाफ़ थे। इसलिए सितम्बर, 1947 में गाँधी इस्लाम के सिद्धांतों का हवाला देकर कह चुके थे कि “मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा पाकिस्तान की मांग त्याग देनी चाहिए जो कि पूर्ण रूप से इस्लामिक सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ़ है। इस पृथक राष्ट्र की मांग को पाप कहने में मुझे कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है। इस्लाम मानवता की एकता और भाई-चारे के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहता है, मानवता के विघटन के लिए नहीं।”^{ix}

13 जनवरी, 1948 को दिल्ली में मुसलमानों के खिलाफ़ हो रही साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के कारण गाँधी ने ये कहते हुए अनिश्चितकालीन उपवास रख लिया कि यह तभी समाप्त होगा जब मुझे बात की संतुष्टि हो जाएगी कि सभी समुदाय के लोग बिना किसी बाहरी दबाव के हृदय से एक हैं, मुस्लिम निश्चित रूप से स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं और सभी लोग अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति सचेत हैं।^{ix} मुस्लिम लीग के कुछ सदस्य पाकिस्तान का समर्थन कर रहे थे। इस मुद्दे पर गाँधी ने मुस्लिमों को यह सन्देश देते हुए घोषणा की कि उनकी निष्ठा भारत संघ के लिए होनी चाहिए न कि पाकिस्तान के लिए। सिर्फ़ देश के प्रति निष्ठा के आधार पर ही हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, और सिक्खों के बीच विश्वास की भावना जागृत हो सकेगी। शीघ्र ही गाँधी के उपवास का सफलतापूर्वक प्रभाव दिल्ली में दिखने लगा। जो लोग खुले तौर पर गाँधी का विरोध कर रहे थे; उन्हीं लोगों ने गाँधी पास आकर विनम्रतापूर्वक कहा कि हम आपके अतुल्य जीवन को बचाने के लिए कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार हैं।^{ix}

17 जनवरी, 1948 को गाँधी के उपवास का पांचवा दिन था। तब लाखों सरकारी कर्मचारी और पुलिसकर्मियों ने भी शांति स्थापित करने वाली प्रतिज्ञा पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किए। परन्तु गाँधी की इच्छा थी कि इसी तरह का समान हस्ताक्षर किए गए पत्र पर सभी समुदाय के प्रतिनिधित्वों के हस्ताक्षर होने चाहिए। गाँधी ने अब्दुल कलाम आज़ाद को सात शर्तें बताईं जिनके पूरे होने पर वह अपना उपवास तोड़ देंगे। तदनुसार 18 जनवरी, 1948 को गाँधी द्वारा सुझाए उन्हीं सात शर्तों के लिखित पत्र पर हिन्दू, मुसलमान और सिक्खों के सभी प्रतिनिधियों ने सहमती प्रकट करते हुए हस्ताक्षर करके गाँधी को सौंप दिया। इस पत्र में, दिल्ली के मुसलमानों की पुनः बहाली, मस्जिदों की मरम्मत, हिन्दू, मुसलमान और सिक्खों के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्धों की स्थापना, और जहाँ भी मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं को हानि पहुँचाई है उनकी हरसंभव सहायता करना आदि मुद्दे शामिल थे।

विश्लेषण

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में गाँधी द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों से पता चलता है कि गाँधी अपने सिद्धांतों के प्रति ना सिर्फ सैद्धांतिक दृष्टिकोण रखते थे बल्कि समय आने पर उन्होंने अपने सिद्धांतों का व्यवहार में भी प्रयोग किया। गाँधी ने हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता, साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, सत्य, और अहिंसा के लिए संघर्ष किया। परिस्थिति चाहे कैसे भी हों उन्होंने अपने सिद्धांतों से कभी भी समझौता नहीं किया। हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान, सिक्ख हो या ईसाई इनके साथ उन्होंने हमेशा समान व्यवहार किया और सभी को राष्ट्रवाद, एकता, बंधुत्व का पाठ पढ़ाया। ऐसी गंभीर परिस्थिति में भी गाँधी ने अहिंसा का सहारा लिया जो कि कारगर साबित हुआ। इस तरह गाँधी जीवन भर साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध नैतिक लड़ाई लड़ते रहे। उनकी सफलता से प्रभावित होकर अंतिम वायसराय ने गाँधी को दंगे रोकने के लिए 'one man boundary force' के रूप में अभिवादन करते हुए उनका स्वागत किया।

इस तरह गाँधी ने अपने अहिंसक साधनों के द्वारा विरोधियों को भी अपने सामने झुकने पर मजबूर कर दिया। यही अहिंसा उनका सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार था जिसके बलबूते गाँधी निरंतर सफलतापूर्वक संघर्ष करते रहे। महात्मा गाँधी अपने संपूर्ण जीवन में, भारत के लोगों की विदेशी शासन से आज़ादी और राजनीति के आध्यात्मिकरण तथा धर्मनिरपेक्ष के प्रचार-प्रसार और भारत की विभिन्न धर्मावलम्बियों के बीच साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बनाने के लिए हमेशा प्रयासरत रहे और इसकी सफलता के लिए जीवन भर संघर्ष भी किया।

निष्कर्ष

स्वतंत्रता के बाद गाँधी के विचारों को जय प्रकाश नारायण, विनोबा भावे, नारायण देसाई जैसे लोगों ने अपनाया और लोकप्रिय बनाया; जो हमेशा गांधीवादी रास्ते पर चलकर संघर्ष करते रहे। गाँधी सिर्फ साम्प्रदायिक एकता में विश्वास करने वाले, उस पर केवल लिखने वाले इन्सान नहीं थे बल्कि वरन् अपने दैनिक जीवन में उस पर आचरण भी करते थे। उन्होंने सहकर्मियों और आम जनता को भी ऐसा करने के लिए कहा। उनके 'रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम' की एक योजना 'हृदयगत एकता' को निर्मित करनी भी थी। दक्षिण अफ्रीका और भारत में उनके आश्रम के आवासियों ने साम्प्रदायिक एकता को व्यावहारिक व प्रोत्साहित करने की भी शपथ ली थी।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों ने उन्हें आजीवन पीड़ा पहुंचाई। उन्होंने अपने शारीरिक सुरक्षा, यहां तक कि अपने जीवन को भी साम्प्रदायिक सामंजस्य हेतु दांव पर लगा दिया। 1946-1947 में नोआखाली कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में हुई साम्प्रदायिक तनाव की पराकाष्ठा में वे साम्प्रदायिक आग को शांत करने के अकेले ही

गए थे। बहुत बार उनकी प्रार्थना-सभाओं में कट्टरपंथियों ने व्यवधान पहुंचाया था पर गाँधी बिना किसी भय के अपना कार्य करते रहे। साम्प्रदायिक समूहों द्वारा दी गई धमकियों के बावजूद उन्होंने अंगरक्षकों को साथ रखने से मना किया। नाथू राम गोडसे द्वारा अंततः मारे जाने से पहले भी एक बार पर जानलेवा हमला हुआ था, पर फिर भी वे निडरतापूर्वक अपना काम करते रहे। तत्कालीन प्रधामन्त्री ने भी इस पर भरपूर प्रशंसा की और गाँधी को अज्ञानता के तमस में जलने वाले अलौकिक की संज्ञा दी थी। साम्प्रदायिक एकता और शान्ति से संबंधित गाँधी के विचार बहुत प्रभावी हैं। वर्तमान समय में जहां साम्प्रदायिकता ने न केवल भारत में बल्कि पूरे विश्व में आतंक फैलाया हुआ है वहां आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हृदय और मानवता

की एकता में विश्वास रखने वालों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो ताकि असहिष्णुता का स्वयं ही पतन हो जाए और पूरे संसार से इसका अस्तित्व ही पूर्णतः समाप्त हो जाए।

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^{ix}राय, मनोज कुमार, *गांधी-चिंतन में योग और शांति* (नई दिल्ली: यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिकेशन्स, 2014), पृष्ठ 172

^{ix}चन्द्र, बिपन, *सांप्रदायिकता एक परिचय* (नई दिल्ली: अनामिका पब्लिशर्स एण्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स, 2004), पृष्ठ 70

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^{ix}चतुर्वेदी, अरूण, *गांधी विचारधारा और हिंदी उपन्यास* (लखनऊ: कल्पकार प्रकाशन, 1983), पृष्ठ 2

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^{ix}CWMG, vol. LXXXVII, page, no. 133

^{ix}CWMG, LXXXVI, page, no. 70-72

^{ix}CWMG, vol. LXXXVII, page, no. 137

^{ix}CWNG, vol. LXXXIX, page, no.150-154

^{ix}CWMG, vol. LXXXIX, page. no. 169

^{ix}CWMG, vol. LXXXIX, page, no. 184,185,261

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काव्यशास्त्रीय काव्यात्मभूत ध्वनितत्त्व

गुड़िया कुमारी (अतिथि व्याख्याता) एस० एम० कॉ० भा०
यु० जी० सी० नेट (संस्कृत)
ति० मा० भागलपुर वि० वि० भागलपुर

काव्यशास्त्र के प्रयोजन, उद्देश्य हेतु, लक्षण, षड् अर्थ, षक्ति (व्यापार), काव्य भेद, काव्यगुण रीति, दोष, अलंकार, रस, वृत्ति, सङ्घटना, औचित्य आदि तत्त्वों के अतिरिक्त काव्यशास्त्र में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण तत्त्व है—काव्यात्मतत्त्व। ऐतिहासिक क्रम में रस अलंकार, रीति, ध्वनि वक्रोक्ति तथा औचित्य आदि काव्यात्मभूत तत्त्वों में अबतक मान्य सर्वोत्कृष्ट काव्यात्मतत्त्व है—ध्वनितत्त्व।

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से ज्ञात होता है कि अप्रत्यक्षतया अमुख व्यापार के रूप में उद्भट और वामन ने तथा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सर्वप्रथम वैयाकरण पतञ्जलि ने श्रयमाण वर्णों के लिए “ध्वनि” षड् अर्थ का व्यवहार किया था। इसके बाद वैयाकरण भर्तृहरि ने भी ध्वनि का प्रयोग व्यञ्जक षड् अर्थ के रूप में किया।

काव्यशास्त्र के महनीय आचार्य आनन्दवर्धन की रचना करके ध्वनि षड् अर्थ का प्रयोग एक नवीन अर्थ में करके काव्यात्मतत्त्व के रूप में इसे प्रतिष्ठित किया। उन्होंने ध्वनि के स्पष्ट लक्षण तथा सविस्तर भेद आदि निरूपण कर इसे काव्य में सर्वप्रधानतत्त्व स्वीकार किया। इसी कारण आनन्दवर्धन “ध्वनि—प्रतिष्ठापक आचार्य” के नाम से विभूषित हुए।

आनन्दवर्धन के बाद उनके ही टीकाकार अभिनवगुप्त ने ध्वनितत्त्व का पल्लवन किया तथा आचार्य मम्मट ने विरोधियों के तर्क से “ध्वनिप्रतिष्ठापक परमाचार्य” पद से विभूषित हुए। इसके अनन्तर इस मत के समर्थक विष्णुनाथ, जगन्नाथ आदि अनेक आचार्य हुए। आज यह ध्वनितत्त्व काव्यात्मतत्त्व के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है।

आनन्दवर्धन ने ध्वनि का समर्थ लक्षण किया। उनके सदोहारण विविध भेद निरूपण किया। समकालीन विरोधियों के मत का तर्कपूर्ण खण्डन किया। ध्वनि के पाँच अर्थों को बतलाया तथा काव्य के अन्य तत्त्व षड् अर्थ, रस, रीति, वृत्ति, गुण, सङ्घटनादि के साथ उनका समन्वय भी स्थापित किया। साकल्येन ध्वनितत्त्व को काव्यात्मतत्त्व के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किया।

आचार्य आनन्दवर्धन ने ध्वनि षड् अर्थ का प्रयोग पाँच अर्थों में किया है। वे अर्थ हैं—1. व्यंग्य अर्थ, 2. व्यञ्जक षड् अर्थ (वाचक), 3. व्यञ्जक अर्थ (वाच्य), 4. व्यञ्जना व्यापार तथा 5. समुदायरूप काव्य। ये पाँचों अर्थ ध्वनि के तीन विग्रहों पर आधारित हैं—

1. ध्वनतीति ध्वनि :— इस विग्रह के अनुसार 1. वाच्य अर्थ और 2. वाचक षड् अर्थ (अर्थात् दोनों व्यञ्जक) ध्वनि है।
2. ध्वन्यते इति ध्वनि :— इस विग्रह के अनुसार केवल 3. व्यंग्य रूप अर्थ ध्वनि है जिसे आनन्दवर्धन ने “काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः” षड् अर्थ से व्यक्त किया है।
3. ध्वननं ध्वनि :— इसके अनुसार 4. व्यञ्जनाव्यापार ध्वनि है।
4. समुदाय रूप काव्य ध्वनि है। इसे आनन्दवर्धन ने “काव्यविशेषः स ध्वनिरिति सूरभिः कथितः” से व्यक्त किया है। ध्वन्यालोक—लोचन में तीन स्थलों पर अभिनवगुप्त ने इस प्रकार स्पष्ट किया है—
 1. “अर्थो वा षड् अर्थो वा व्यापारो वा। अर्थोऽपि वाच्यो वा ध्वनतीति, षड् अर्थोऽप्येवम्। व्यंग्यो वा ध्वन्यते इति। व्यापारो वा षड् अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थनमिति। कारिकया तु प्रधान्येन समुदाय एव काव्यरूपो मुख्यतया ध्वनिरिति प्रतिपादितम्।” ध्व० लो० पृ० 104—105
 2. “तेन वाच्योऽपि ध्वनिः, वाचकोऽपि षड् अर्थो ध्वनिः, द्वयोरिति व्यञ्जकत्वं ध्वनतीति कृत्वा। सम्मिश्रयते विभावानुभावसंवलनयेति व्यंग्योऽपि ध्वनिः ध्वन्यते इति कृत्वा। षड् अर्थः षड्—व्यापारः, न

चासावभिधादिरूपः, अपित्वात्मभूतः, सोऽपि ध्वनिः। काव्यमिति व्यपदेश्यच्च योऽर्थः सोऽपि ध्वनिः, उक्तप्रकारध्वनिचतुष्टयमयत्वात्।" ध्व. लो. पृ. 141-142

3. "पंचधाऽपि ध्वनिष्वदार्थं येन यत्र यतो यस्य यस्मै इति बहुव्रीह्यर्थाश्रयेण यथोचितं सामानाधिकरण्यं सुयोज्यम्।" ध्व० लो० पृ० 143

इन सभी अर्थों में व्युत्पत्तिः तथा व्यवहारतः ध्वनि शब्द का प्रयोग होने पर भी मुख्यतः व्यंग्य अर्थ ही ध्वनि शब्द से अभिहित होता है और और वह भी शब्द और अर्थ को अतिषयित करके चारुत्वातिषय के कारण प्रधान रूप से प्रतीयमान हो तब 'ध्वनि' कहलाता है। व्यंग्य अर्थ की स्थिति में ही वाच्यादि भी 'ध्वनि' शब्द से वाच्य हो सकता है। आनन्दवर्धन को प्रतीयमान अर्थ घण्टा के अनुरणन के समान प्रतीत हुआ और उन्होंने इस अर्थ की संज्ञा 'ध्वनि' रख दी जिसे वैयाकरणों का अनुकूल संकेत भी स्वयं मिल गया।

आनन्दवर्धन ने "सामानातपूर्वः" कहकर स्वयम् अपने को ध्वनि सिद्धान्त का प्रतिष्ठापक नहीं माना, केवल ध्वनि की विप्रतिपत्तियों का सतर्क निराकरण तथा उदाहरणों द्वारा स्पष्टीकरण किया। उन्होंने ध्वनि का इतना समर्थ लक्षण किया कि समस्त ध्वनि विरोधित उसमें समा गये। ध्वनि सिद्धान्त के भीतर ही उन्होंने अन्य काव्यांगों यथा शब्द, अर्थ, रस, रीति, वृत्ति, गुण, संघटनादियों का सुन्दर समन्वय भी किया।

आचार्य ने ध्वनि को सकल सत्कवियों के काव्यों का उपनिषद्भूत अर्थ बतलाया। अत्यन्त रमणीय अर्थ बतलाया। रामायण-महाभारतादि लक्ष्य ग्रन्थों में प्रसिद्ध बतलाया। सहृदयप्लाध्य, काव्यात्मा कहा। वाच्य और प्रतीयमान अर्थ की तुलना क्रमशः स्त्री और उसके लावण्य से की। वाच्य से उसकी भिन्नता बतलाई। वाच्य सामर्थ्याक्षिप्त अर्थ कहा। अन्य कतिपय विषेषता युक्त बतलाया।

ऐसे प्रतीयमान अर्थ के तीन भेद होते हैं-वस्तु, अलंकार और रस। इनमें वस्तु और अलंकार शब्द से कहे जाने के कारण लौकिक हैं किन्तु रस ध्वनि किसी भी स्थिति में, बल्कि स्वप्न में भी अभिहित नहीं होने से अलौकिक है। अतएव रस ही वस्तुतः काव्यात्मा है। वस्त्वलंकार तो रस में ही पर्यवसित हो जाता है। अतएव प्रतीयमान अर्थ वाच्य से उत्कृष्ट हो जाता है। इन तीनों अर्थों के लिए सामान्यतः "काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः" कहा गया। आनन्द ने रस को अलंकार बहिर्भूत कर काव्यात्म ध्वनि में समाहित कर दिया। इससे काव्य में रस की अनिवार्यता भी हुई तथा साधारण स्थिति में काव्य की उत्कृष्टता का बाधक भी नहीं हुआ। रस का समत्कार काव्य का उत्कृष्टतम तत्त्व स्थिर हुआ।

आनन्दवर्धन के समकालीन तीन प्रकार के ध्वनि विरोधी थे जिन्हें उन्होंने अभाववादी, भक्तिवादी तथा अनिर्वचनीयतावादी कहा है-

1. अभाववादी-इनका मत सम्भावना पर आधारित था। इनके तीन पक्ष थे-(क) काव्य में शब्दार्थ, अलंकार, गुण, रीति, वृत्ति होते हैं। इनमें ध्वनि का कहीं नाम नहीं आता, अतः ध्वनि कुछ भी नहीं है। (ख) ध्वनि को मानने पर भी वह शब्दार्थादि प्रसिद्ध प्रस्थान में ही अन्तर्लीन होता है न कि इनसे सर्वथा भिन्न रूप में मान्य है, यतः उसमें काव्यत्व हानि होती है। किसी एक के कहने मात्र से ध्वनि काव्य मानने पर सकल विद्वन्मनोग्राहिता नहीं होगी। (ग) ध्वनि एक विषिष्ट अलंकार हो सकता है। इनसे भिन्न कुछ भी नहीं। इसमें मनोरथ नामक आचार्य आते हैं।
2. भक्तिवादी-अज्ञातनाम आखर्य का यह मत प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में वर्णित है। किसी आचार्य ने ध्वनि को मानकर भक्ति (लक्षण, गुणवृत्ति) का अवलम्बन नहीं किया, फिर भी अमुख्य वृत्ति से व्यवहार का निर्देश किया। ये ध्वनि के विरोधी नहीं अपितु ध्वनि लक्षण के विरोधी हैं।
3. अनिर्वचनीयतावादी-इसके अनुसा ध्वनि कोई विलक्षण पदार्थ है, परन्तु अभिव्यक्ति में असमर्थता है।

आनन्दवर्धन ने इन सारे मतों का खण्डन कर ध्वनि की स्थापना की।

अनन्तर ध्वन्यालोक के टीकाकार अभिनवगुप्त ने ध्वन्यालोक-लोचन में ध्वनि सिद्धान्त की पाण्डित्यपूर्ण व्याख्या की। इसकी विदग्धता से ध्वनिसिद्धान्त दृढ़ हुआ। इन्होंने रस तथा ध्वनि के सहसम्बन्ध की स्थापना की। रसप्रतीति की अत्यन्त अर्वाचीन व्याख्या की। लेकिन आनन्दवर्धन के खण्डन के बाद भी ध्वनि विरोधियों की संख्या बढ़ती रही।

अलंकार सर्वस्व के विमर्षिनी टीकाकार जयरथ ने 12 ध्वनिविरोधियों की चर्चा की है—

तात्पर्यषक्तिरभिधा लक्षणानुमिती द्विधा।

अर्थापत्तिः क्वचित्तन्त्रं समासोक्त्याद्यलङ्कृतिः॥

रसस्य कार्यता भोगो व्यापारान्तरबाधनम्।

द्वादशैतन् ध्वनेरस्य स्थिता विप्रतिपत्तयः॥

ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा था कि आनन्द-प्रतिष्ठापित काव्यात्म ध्वनि की जड़ उखड़ चुकी है। तब एकादश सदी में आचार्य मम्मट ने काव्यप्रकाश की रचना कर विरोधियों के मतों का सतर्क खण्डन कर ध्वनि की जड़ को पुनः प्रतिष्ठापित कर दिया। ध्वनि विरोधियों का खण्डन आचार्य ने द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा पञ्चम उल्लास में किया है। ध्वनि को काव्यात्मा मानकर अन्य काव्यांगभूत तत्त्वों की यथानुकूल संयोजना भी की। षडदशकृतियों में पार्थक्य, यथार्थ स्वरूप तथा भेद भी किये। व्यंजना विरोधी मतों का खण्डन कर व्यंजना वृत्ति की प्रधानता सिद्ध की। इन्होंने अभिहितान्वयवादियों, अन्विताभिधानवादियों, वेदान्तियों, वैयाकरणों, नैयायिकों तथा भट्ट लोल्लट के मत में भी व्यंजना की आवश्यकता सिद्ध की। ध्वनिभेदगणना में अभिनवगुप्त से भी अपनी भिन्नता सिद्ध की। इसी सरणि पर विष्णनाथ तथा जगन्नाथ ने भी ध्वनि का विवेचन किया। इस प्रकार ध्वनितत्त्व सर्वप्रकारेण काव्यात्मा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुआ।

A REVIEW OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH INDIRA KRANTHI PATHAM IN KADAPA DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The women, nearly being half of the Indian population, constitute an important segment of the population they also constitute an important weaker section by virtue of their backwardness in terms of social and economic development irrespective of their castes and creeds. In the last few decades, this aspect was discussed much at many international forums and a global movement was initiated for the gender sensitization and so on. With this background, an important event took place in Andhra Pradesh, i.e. the organization of Self-help Groups among women, wherein thrift and self-help among women were popularized as a movement, leading to emancipation of women from the clutches of male dominance and dependence on men folk and placing them on par with men in terms of social and economic development.

The concept of women's empowerment is the outcome of several important critiques and debates generated by the women's movement throughout the world, particularly by the third world feminists. Its source can be traced from the interaction between feminism and the concept of 'popular education' developed in Latin America in the 1970s (Walters, 1991). The concept of women's empowerment has its roots throughout the world in women's movement.

KEY WORDS: Self-Help Groups, Empowerment, Social and Economic Development.

Introduction

The Indian constitution in its fundamental rights has provisions for equality, social justice and protection of women. These goals are yet to be realized. Still women continue to be discriminated, exploited and exposed to inequalities at various levels. So the concept of empowerment as a goal of development, projects and programmes has been gaining wider acceptance. By empowerment women would be able to develop self-esteem, and confidence and realize their potential and enhance their collective bargaining power.

The neglect of women in the development process and the immediate need for appropriate attention on women to enable them to attain their requisite position in the society are to be emphasized in this analysis. Realizing this need, the Government of India initiated some exclusive development programmes for women with active association of the State Governments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is one such State in the country which stands as a pioneering State in terms of implementation of the welfare programmes. The State achieved some gigantic strides in terms of women empowerment through micro credit. However, research studies penetrating into the aspects of the implementation and the impact and efficacy of the programmes are always essential to understand the process of SHG movement in a much better manner and suggest requisite measures to pave new ways for realizing the potential and benefits of the SHG Movement. The present study was taken up keeping this in view these objects in mind.

The simple financial transactions-participatory and transparent the simple methods of documentation and implementation of the programmes have attracted the attention of the rural women in Andhra Pradesh. The popularity of the SHG Movement in Andhra Pradesh attracted the attention of researchers to study particularly the impact, and then evaluate the programmes etc. However the process and facilitation aspects were not studied extensively and the studies conducted in this regard were confined to a few smaller samples. These studies indicate the some of factors responsible for the slow implementation of the SHG movement and they suspect that the success of the movement is at the threshold level.

INDIRA KRANTHI PATHAM

Indira Kranthi Patham is implemented by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), an autonomous Society registered under Public Societies Act. The Management of the society is vested with a 7 member Executive Council (EC). The Poverty elimination through an empowerment process of the rural poor is carried on by building and nurturing self help groups (SHGs) of women and their federations. In this programme, only women are permitted to become members. IKP was introduced more than a decade ago during the statewide rural women's self-help movement. The focus is on deepening the empowerment process, and providing an institutional structure and developing a framework for sustaining it for comprehensive poverty eradication.

Existing institutions of the poor that are already formed have to be nurtured towards self-management. To address the needs of the more vulnerable sections of the society, it is essential to have a focused approach to the poorest of the poor members. Their concerns and priorities have to be accorded the top priority. Similarly, for stabilizing the livelihood of sources the poor the existing institutional strength has to be enhanced for managing relatively the complex operations building.

As per the 2012 census, India has a female population of 591.4 million. India accounts for 17.31 per cent of world's women characterized by vast regional differences and a variety of cultures. But, social discrimination and economic deprivation on the basis of gender are common to all, irrespective of religion, cast, community and State.

EMPOWERMENT

It is difficult to measure empowerment. There is no single method for measuring it. It should be understood and defined through indicators. The Indicators of empowerment should encompass personal, social, economic and political changes. Empowerment is a term generally used to describe a process by which the powerless people, Conscious of their own situation, organize collectively to gain greater access to public service or to gain the benefits of economic growth.

The Empowerment is also a process of challenging the existing power relations and gaining greater control over the sources of power. The goals of women's empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology to transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality and to enable poor women to gain access to and get control of both the material and the informational resources. It can change the existing power relations by addressing itself to the three dimensions of material, human

and intellectual resources. Empowerment cannot occur as a revolution but only as an evolution.

The Empowerment is a long process. It has to pass through different stages. In the first stage, women should be trained to look into the situation from a different perspective and recognize the power relations that perpetuate their oppression. At this stage, the women share their feelings and experiences with each other and build a common vision and mission. In the second stage, the women try to change the situation by bringing about a change in the gender and social relations. In the third stage, the process of empowerment makes them more mature to realize the importance of the collective action. As empowerment seeks to alter the gender and power relations, there could be a certain social or gender conflicts. The process of empowerment could also face certain obstacles emanating from the patriarchal system, traditional beliefs and political system. The results of empowerment, however, will not be confined to women. The other members of the families will also benefit from the empowerment process.

Objectives

- To know the age of the IKP respondents
- To identify the women involves in social activities of IKPs
- To access the status of vocational training through the IKP
- To distinguish the women economic empowerment

Methodology

The present study was carried out the A Review of Women Empowerment Through Indira Kranthi Patham in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh, Two mandals are selected in Kadapa District i.e Jammalamadugu and Proddutur for each Mandal 100 sample were selected thus consist as 200 samples. The researcher used interview method to seek information from the respondents.

Table-1: Age of the Respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25	32	16.00
25 – 35	60	30.00
35 – 45	67	33.50
Above 45	41	20.50
Total	200	100

The table shows that a majority (33.25%) of the respondents are in the age group of 35-45 years, 30% respondents are in the age group of 25-50 years, 20.50% respondents are in the age group of more than 45 years and only 16% respondents are in the age group of less than 25 years. It is concluded that 63.05 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 25-45 years. The age group of the respondents shows the productivity and maturity and ability in handling issues and decision-making.

Table – 2: Social activities of the IKPs

Social activities	Frequency	Percentage
Education	23	11.50

Treatment	17	8.50
Cleaning	124	62.00
Awareness	36	18.00
Total	200	100

The table portrays that most of the respondents (62%) took part in cleaning the surroundings, followed by 18 percent of the respondents are awareness on family maintenance, drinking habit, banking process, interact with the officers, politicians and respective persons in the society, 11.50 percent took part in imparting education and 8.75 percent of respondents took part in treatment of the wounded. It is concluded that 80 per cent of the respondents took part in cleaning and awareness of the surroundings.

Table – 3: Training in Vocational Programmes through IKPs

Vocational Training Programmes	Frequency	Percentage
Tailoring	32	16.00
Handlooms	15	7.50
Painting	26	13.00
Others	17	8.50
Not recieved	110	55.50
Total	200	100

The table shows that training in vocational programmes through IKP, 16 percent of the respondents received training in tailoring, followed by 7.5 percent of the respondents in handlooms and 13% respondents received training in painting and 17 percent respondents received training in other activities i.e candle making, phenol, papad, toys making, jute bags etc. On the contrary, majority (55.5%) of the respondents not received any training SHG activities. It is concluded that nearly half (44.5%) of the respondent received training after joining SHG, it's indicate that empower the women through the SHG.

Table – 4: Economic Empowerment

Statements	Yes	No	Can't say
In view of your participation in SHGs do you or other women get access to receive financial support?	138 (69)	36 (18)	26 (13)
With your participation, do you agree that women got access to savings and credit?	154 (77)	46 (23)	-
Women's savings helps the family from the clutches of money lenders. Do you agree?	134 (67)	45 (22.5)	21 (10.5)
Do you think that Men should not share domestic work?	59 (29.5)	141 (70.5)	-
Do you think Women need economic independence?	112 (56)	38 (19)	50 (25)

It is a shame to earn more money than men in the house	31 (15.5)	149 (74.5)	20 (10)
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The above table opined about that economic empowerment, 69 percent of the respondents opined that through the SHG women or other women can get the financial support, followed by 77 percent of the respondents expressed SHG women agree that women access to savings and credits, next to 67 percent of the respondents delivered as a women's savings helps the family from the clutches from money lenders, after that 70.5 percent of the respondents spoke that men should not share domestic work at home, outside and any time. 56 percent SHG women viewed that women must needed economic independence, finally three of fourth (74.5%) of the respondents share about they did not feel as shame to earn money more than men in their houses.

CONCLUSION

If properly nurtured, SHGs have the potential to become effective community institutions. The groups are involved in savings and lending, and thus, if run well can earn income through their operations. The availability of income and funds within the groups plays a major role in their sustainability. Now a day's women are facing so many problems in the family, society and working conditions like many more places regularly affected socially, economically, politically and morally. Before the joining IKP women attitude is not it higher level. After joining IKP women empower in many aspects their thinking also broadly, for every incident makes as good manner. Women must aware financial matters from the IKP.

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PURANIC WALL PAINTINGS OF BAGHAL PALACE

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Abstract:

Baghal wall paintings are famous for its quality, perfectness, originality and aesthetic beauty. *Baghal* wall paintings are flourished and enriched in between late 16th, early 17th and during 18th century in the royal courts of *Baghal*. *Baghal* paintings are flourished under Rajput miniatures originated, and developed in Punjab Hill states like Kangra, Guler, *Baghal* etc. Rajpoot school of miniatures depicted Love themes, mythical themes and puranic themes too which is related to Hinduism and Vaishnism.

Keywords : *Baghal, Diwankhana, Vaishnism, Raga-Raginis, Krishna-Gopies, Shilpa Shastra, Chitrakala, Vishnu Purana, Matsyavtar, Goverdhandharan, Kalia mardan, Narsimhavatar, Vanars, Chakrahveeu, Damru, Kamandals.*



The palace at *Baghal* is an invaluable and precious treasure for the art lovers. *Baghal* was made the capital of *Baghal* by Rana Sabha Chand in about 1650 A.D, the palace of *Baghal* was built by Rana Prithvi Singh in between 1695 to 1700 A.D. The hall known as the Diwankhana was built by Rana Shiv Saran during 1830-1835; however it was the great art patron of *Baghal* dynasty Raja Kishan Singh who ruled the state from 1840 to 1867, initiated painting the Diwankhana. In fact the whole *Bhagal* was developed by him in a planned manner. Raja Kishan Singh was a far sighted man. He built bridal horse and mule tracks to connect *Baghal* with Shimla and Bilaspur and settled scholars, artisans, artists and businessmen from other parts of India in *Baghal* by giving them land free of cost. The period (1830-1854) I have chosen for my research about these paintings has seen unprecedented growth in the field of art in this period. The remarkable wall paintings of Diwankhana have

been done during this period of great patronage of art provided by this serious art lover Raja Kishan Singh. The Diwankhana hall built by one of the great king of the *Baghal* dynasty and decorated by another great King Raja Kishan Singh; has great significance in the world of art. The 180 years old Diwankhana is a testimony to the vibrancy of colors, richness of subject matter and an ultimate intricate artwork. Highly impressed by the wall paintings in the Diwankhana. *Baghal* frescos are a visual record of the middle of 17th century, apart from illustrating religious, social and decorative themes tell us how the people amused themselves and what their geographical conceptions were. The overall compositional arrangements of the subject and their design give the onlooker a sense of mystery and suspense. He appreciated the effort put by *Baghal* artists in avoiding monotony by the thematic contrast of form and colors. The essence of paintings we find in Diwankhana. Its subject matter is indeed a showcase to those times. Diwan-i-Khas or the Audience Hall is built by Raja Shiv Saran Singh, one of the great patrons of art among the *Baghal* rulers. This astounding room of art is ornamented with wall art, encompassing the Kangra, *Baghal*, Rajasthani, Kullu and European styles of miniature paintings. From Indian mythology to contemporary European cities, the subjects in these murals vary drastically. Folklore and fabulous stories from *Puranas* including battlefields are nicely depicted in the Murals. From the simple floral decorations to intricate patterns, these murals use wonderful displays of colors. No doubt that these fabulous pieces of art are a standing testimony to the glorious artistic tradition of *Baghal*. Even the drawings and the figurines of females and other flowery portraits show strong influence of Guler style. Animals and birds, *Raga-Raginis*, scenes of divine love of *Krishna and gopies*, war scenes and some amusing fantasies are depicted in the murals among other things. The artists who created these pieces of marvel had fled from Mughal durbar due to the insensitive attitude of Mughal rulers towards art and artists. In form of the Pahari art the loss of Mughal proved to be a boon not only to the art but also it helped Hinduism to express its vivaciousness profoundly in Indian society once again. The palace is made in Rajasthani style. The chamber known as Diwankhana was the place where the kings used to take their durbar. This chamber divided in two portions; surprises with its magnetic appeal of color. Such incredible artwork has been done on the walls that one is kept spell bound on the sight of these marvelously done paintings. The unique art and architectural contribution of *Baghal* has left its impeccable footprints in the rich cultural traditions of the state. *Baghal* holds an inimitable place in the art world as having lent its name to a distinct school of painting. Remarkably done pictorials of Indian mythology, scenes of Mahabharata, local life of contemporary world, foreign ports, court scenes- every topic touched by the artist has a glorious and strong statement. The Diwankhana has a medieval influence on its architecture. It's an amalgam of Mughal and marked Rajasthani influence. The arcades, the domes, the pillars and the battlements provide suggestions for scope of decorations, the engraving of floral designs also inspire the artist to take these decorations to a higher level. The Pahari artist has borrowed the architectural influences from Mughal art. The art of *Baghal* enriched itself by taking some elements from the Mughal art and some from Rajasthani art. Pahari art thus can be distinguished from the contemporary Mughal style in their simplicity and freshness, and from Rajasthani painting in their lyrical quality. No doubt that Pahari art super passed these two great forms in Indian art and put on a very high platform. Its contribution was to earn a great respect for Indian in the whole world. Being an 61 important Centre of Pahari mural painting all these elements can be seen in the art and

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A well-known saying is that one picture is the description of one thousand words. This is the best example of philosophy of Art hidden in the symbols. There are various ranges of Art form as sculptures, paintings and images to depict God. Hindus discovered art form as a tool to invoke spirituality. Paintings called '*Chitrakala*' and image is also a media for worship. The whole concept of art is described in '*Shilpa Shastra*' text that states that the word form is reflected in a painting just as the moon is reflected in water. In the period of classical Sanskrit, much material is preserved in the Sanskrit epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Besides religious scriptures, the great epics also provide an abundance of information about ancient Indian society, philosophy, culture, religion and ways of life. The *Puranas* deal with stories that are old and do not appear in the epics (*Puratana* is Sanskrit means "ancient", the derivative noun *purana* means "old story"). Puranic texts as preserved, however, mostly post-date the epics, dating to the Early Middle Ages the two great Hindu Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata tell the story of two specific incarnations of Vishnu, Rama and Krishna. The epics Mahabharata and Ramayana serve as both scriptures and a rich source of philosophy and morality for a Hindu." They provide Hindus with an understanding of the true value of life. "The Mahabharata is the world's longest epic in verse, running to more than 30,000 lines." The epics are divided into chapters and contain various short stories and moral situations, where the character takes a certain course of action in accordance with Hindu laws and codes of righteousness. The most famous of these chapters is the Bhagwat Gita in Mahabharata in which Lord Krishna describes the concepts of duty and righteousness to Arjuna before the final battle. There are many deities in Hinduism. At

the top of the Hindu philosophy is the formless, undefined Brahman from whom come the different forms and deities, the foremost of which is the *Trimurti Brahma* (the creator), *Vishnu* (the protector) and *Shiva* (the destroyer), and their individual shakti (commonly defined as their wives, but also goddesses in their own right): *Saraswati* the goddess, *Laxmi* the goddess of wealth, and *Parvati* (*Durga*), the goddess of courage and power. The children of *Shiva* are also gods such as *Ganesha* and *Kartikeya*. *Brahma* is considered the ruler of the highest of the heavens, but *Brahma* is not beyond the fourteen worlds as *Shiva* and *Vishnu* are. Some gods are associated with specific elements or functions: *Indra* (the king of gods, the god of thunder and lightning; he also rules the world of *Swarga*), *Varuna* (the god of the oceans), *Agni* (the god of fire), *Kubera* (the treasurer of the gods), and *Surya* (the sun god), and *Vayu* (the god of wind), and *Soma* (the moon god). Hindu mythology is not only about Gods and men, but categorizes a host of different kinds of spiritual, celestial and earthly beings. Most of the names mentioned in the Hindu mythology are from Sanskrit language, which are based on personal attributes of the character. There are several such examples in the Hindu mythology. So the names may vary in different references and might bear more than one meanings or references. These stories are deeply embedded in Hindu philosophy and serve as sources of devotion for Hindus. **Image (i) Vishnu : Matsyavtar** The wall paintings of this palace are a showcase of the values and modules of conduct provided by the great scriptures to the Indians. The description of these paintings is being provided here as an effort to understand and appreciate the treasure we have in form of these wall paintings. This painting's first portion is depicting a theme from *VishnuPurana* and a floral decoration is separating the other part in which Hindu god *Ganesha* have been depicted. The compositions painted on a white surface and a bright color in foreground has an air of ease in the depiction of themes. The lines are rhythmic and very expressive. Lines are not only used to define the forms and figures but also to denote the folds of the cloths of the characters. Proportions of the different characters are accurate. The painting has two different stories from mythology in a single panel. In one painting the artist has tried to depict not the story of one of incarnations of lord *Vishnu*. The lord *Vishnu* is shown rising from the water. The water here is shown as a pond full of the lotus flowers though in the story it is an ocean. He is shown as half god half fish. The four armed god is holding his mace in one hand, his chakra in the other, a lotus flower in the third and a conch in the fourth hand. He wears yellow garments; his opponents in white dhotis are waving their weapons on him. There are three demons depicted in this composition. Two names of *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* are written on the painting. In the *Dashavatara* story Lord *Vishnu* is punishing the two demons named *Madhu* and *Kaitabha*. *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* are considered *asura* (demons) designed to destroy *Brahma*. However, *Brahma* spotted them, and then he appealed to goddess *Mahamaya*. At this point, *Vishnu* awoke from his *yognidra*, and the two conspiring demons were killed. This led to *Vishnu* being is also known as *Madhusudan* - the killer of *Madhu*. They both originated from one of the ears of God *Vishnu*, from his navel, a lotus sprouted out on which the God of creation *Brahma*, was sitting and planning to create the universe. Another legend states that during the creation, the demons *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* stole the *Vedas* from *Brahma* and deposited deep inside the waters of the primeval ocean. *Vishnu*, in his manifestation as *Matasyavtara*, killed them, and retrieved the *Vedas*. The bodies of *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* disintegrated into twelve pieces (two heads, two torsos, four arms and four legs). These are considered to represent the twelve seismic plates of the Earth. *Bhagwat Gita* mentions the purpose of *Vishnu*'s

incarnations to rejuvenate Dharma and subjugate negative forces, the forces of evil that threaten Dharma. With his divine nature in front of the fallen souls, the negative forces like these demons have to be diminished by the supreme Lord himself. The other portion in this painting has Lord Ganesha, a deity in Hindu mythology with his two wives: *Ridhi and Sidhi*. **Image (ii) Ganesha with Ridhhi - Siddhi** The goddesses here are painted as ladies of demure. They are shown serving their husband as dutiful Hindu wives, in this painting Sidhi is depicted wearing a maroon duppatta and yellow ghaghra with green border. She is offering lord Ganesha his favourite food modak. Ridhi is wearing maroon *ghaghra* with yellow dupatta, she is serving him by waving whisker. Some scholars believe that Ganesha had three wives; here in this composition a third lady is depicted who could be the third wife of lord Ganesha. Ganesha is widely revered as the 'Remover of Obstacles' and more generally as 'Lord of Beginnings' and 'Lord of Obstacles', patron of arts and sciences and the Devta of intellect and wisdom. He is honoured at the beginning of rituals and ceremonies. He is believed to be married to three goddesses *Buddhi* (intellect), *Siddhi* (Spiritual power), and *Riddhi* (prosperity) these qualities are sometimes personified as goddesses who are considered to be Ganesha's wives.



Image (i) *Vishnu:Matsyavtar* Image (ii) *Ganesha with Ridhhi-Siddhi* Image (iii) *Rama-Hanuman Milan*

This picture **Image (iii) Rama-Hanuman Milan** is telling the story of Ramayana; the Ramayana is a great epic of Hindu Mythology. It is a story of great sacrifices, unconditional love, unfailing loyalty and undying devotion. Rama is the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and the central figure of the Ramayana (Ramayana) epic. The Ramayana is the very soul of India. It is a complete guide to God-realization, the path to which lies in righteousness. The ideals of man are beautifully portrayed in it. Everyone should emulate those ideals and grow into ideal human beings and ideal citizens. Lord Rama has a companion and a friend in form of Lord Hanuman. A General among the *Vanaras*, an ape-like race of forest-dwellers, Hanuman is an incarnation of lord Shiva and a disciple of Lord Rama in the struggle against the demon King *Ravana*. In this painting in a thick forest Lord *Rama and Laxmana* are shown hugging Hanuman. They are wearing attires made of leaves as they had discarded all the pleasures of royal life when they started their journey to the forests. This moving scene is being watched by the bears and monkeys of the forests who latter on helped Lord Rama to rescue his wife. Laxmana is depicted carrying his bows and arrows in his hands while lord Rama is holding these on his shoulders. Arki artist's urge for detail has resulted in a very cute illustration in this painting. Hanuman is hugging Rama and a curious small monkey kid is touching hanuman's tail from behind. The forest though not so finely executed is full of different kinds of trees.

Another composition **Image (iv) Rama-Sita-Laxmana on Vanvaas** shows Shri Rama, His wife Sita and His brother Laxmana were in the forest, a rakhasa named Ravana took Sita away by force. Rama was in great sorrow. He was wandering the forests in search of her when he came to the Malaya Mountains. Lord Hanuman was living in those mountains at that time. *Hanuman* was born as the son of *Vanar Raj Kesari and Anjana*. He belonged to the monkey (*vanar*) race and was very powerful. Hanuman grew up and became a minister at the court of *Sugreeva*, the King of *Kishkindha*. Bali was the elder brother of Sugreeva who due to some misunderstanding had become his adversary. *Sugreeva* saw Rama in the forest with Laxmana. He thought that they can be some enemies who had come to harm him. Hanuman, on the orders of Sugreeva, went to enquire about their visit to the place, he realised that they were not deceivers but noble persons. When Rama introduced himself, Hanuman revealed his own identity and offered his regards to Rama, who embraced him warmly. Thereafter, Hanuman's life became interwoven with that of Rama. Hanuman then brought about a friendship and alliance between Rama and Sugriva; Rama helped Sugriva regain his honour and made him king of Kishkindha. Sugriva and his vanaras, most notably Hanuman, helped Rama defeat Ravana and reunite with Sita. Hanuman took Rama and Laxmana to Sugreeva. The painting on the other portion separated by the trademark flower of the *Baghal* artists, tells us the story of Goddess Sita's stress and pain in captivity and Lord Hanuman's efforts to console her. In this painting Hanuman is shown jumping in the water to reach to Lanka. Lanka is separated by an ocean and the *Baghal* artist intelligently has depicted the water in this composition. Some trees are shown uprooted to give the idea of the devastation caused by hanuman in Lanka to teach Ravana a lesson. The Ravana's Lanka was believed to be made of gold so the city where Sita is kept is painted in yellow. *Hanuman* reaches Lanka and marvels at its beauty. In an open garden Sita is shown with her attendants. After he finds Sita in captivity in a garden, Hanuman reveals his identity to her, he shows her the ring that belonged to lord Rama and reassures her that Rama has been looking for her, and uplifts her spirits. In this painting hanuman is shown trying to reach out to Sita from the *Ashoka tree* to give her Lord Rama's ring. He offers to carry her back to Rama, but she refuses his offer, saying it would be an insult to Rama as his *honour* is at stake. In Lanka, Hanuman promised Sita that help would come soon.



Image(iv)Rama-Sita-Laxmana on Vanvaas Image (v) *chakrahveeu* Image (vi) *Kalia Mardan*

The painting done in the Diwankhana hall is based on the Mahabharata. **Image (v)chakrahveeu for Abhimanyu** son of Arjuna was a child prodigy. He had learnt war tactics while he was in his mother's womb. Once while his mother was carrying him, his father discussed a unique war strategy called *chakrahveeu* with her. Abhimanyu heard this from inside the womb but he could hear only the first part of the conversation as his mother fell asleep. In the first part only the technique of entering the *chakraveeu* was described and he could not learn the technique of breaking it and come out alive. So when he was fighting the

war of Mahabharata he entered this formation, he fought bravely but could not come out alive.

Image (vi) *Kalia Mardan* Once a huge black serpent called *Kalia* came to live in Yamuna river and poisoned the water of river with his venom. The people of *Vrindavan* were very scared of the serpent. One day Krishna jumped into the river to kill him but *Kalia* was furious and rushed to attack on Krishna but before snake could catch him he climbed on his head to shake him off, *Kalia* got tired after some time and then Krishna started jumping on his head and the serpent started begging for forgiveness and Krishna ordered to leave river Yamuna. In this many disciples standing both side of serpent and Krishna cows are also seen in this painting with cowherds. Krishna is painted on the *Kalia*'s head playing flute very rhythmically.

Image (vii) *Narsinghavatar* is the avatar of the lord Vishnu who comes to destroy the demon king *Hiranyakashipu*. *Narasimha* is visualized in a human like body with a lion like face and claws. In Bhagawata Purana described that as *Varaha*, Lord Vishnu killed *Hiranyakashipu*. He was blessed that he cannot be killed by man or beast or devil or god. He cannot die in day or night. Steel or stone or wood, indoors or outdoors, or on earth or sky, he can die nowhere and by no one. Lord Vishnu took avatar of *Narsinghavatar* to kill him *Narasimha* was half lion half man. This happened during twilight hours, which was neither day or night. He sat on the threshold of the court room which is neither inside or outside and pierced his nails into the body of him and opened his stomach. The demon king was killed in a minute. In this painting color scheme was very tender and heart touching which shows the perfectness of artist.

Image (viii) *Goverdhan Dharan* Another painting shows the *Goverdhan Dharan* by lord Krishna due to once Indra decided to destroy all of the Braj with wind, thunder and rain by using evil powers. Villagers ran here and there crying for help in pain. Then Krishna advised to all to run to mount *Goverdhan*. It was the Radha blessed Krishna with immense power; to which Krishna lifted *Goverdhan Parvat* on his only little finger for seven days. Every single soul was safe after seven days Indra got tired and he stopped everything. In this marvelous art piece every villager including *Gops-Gopies* with their cows and other animals under the *Goverdhan Parvat* which was lifted by Krishna on little finger. The right side of the arch artist painted ***Bakasur Vadh*** in this painting Lord Krishna is killing demon *Bakasur* a huge bird reached Gokul and scared everyone, all cowherds were terrified him. *Bakasur* opened his huge beaks and swallowed Krishna as a whole. But soon he was opened his beak and vomited Krishna out. Then Krishna breaks his beak with his strong hands and demon died on spot. Cows and cowherds are also seen in this painting. The ratio proportion, color scheme and fine lines are the symbol of quality work by artists.

Image (ix) *Shiv Parivar* The unique collection from *Bhagal* state shows the perfectness of artist in this composition he tries to show that Shiva is sitting in *Padmasana* on the skin of tiger, Shiva is shown with five headed simply two handed, his two child's son *Kartikeya* on left side and daughter *Ashoka Sundari* is sitting on right side in his lap. *Kartikeya* is also with four headed, both brother and sister are looking the face of father. One *Damru* and two *Kamandals* are kept on left side and Trishool is placed on right side of him. *Parvati* is also sitting on right side with red saree, pallu on her head, lord Ganesha is sitting in the lap of his

mother. Behind *Parvati*, *Nandi* is sitting. One disciple also shown folding his hands in front of lord Shiva on left side of composition.



Image (vii) Narsimhavtar image (viii) Govardhan, Dharan, Bakasur Vadh image (ix) Shiv Parivar

Conclusion: The message which Indian art conveys through these paintings is that human faith and devotion in *Puranic* characters like *Rama*, *Krishna*, *Shiva* and other gods are pure and beautiful.. It is faith and devotion which has dominated Indian people and its art celebrates life.

PURANIC WALL PAINTINGS OF BAGHAL PALACE

Dr. Rohit Kumar

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Abstract:

Baghal wall paintings are famous for its quality, perfectness, originality and aesthetic beauty. *Baghal* wall paintings are flourished and enriched in between late 16th, early 17th and during 18th century in the royal courts of *Baghal*. *Baghal* paintings are flourished under Rajput miniatures originated, and developed in Punjab Hill states like Kangra, Guler, *Baghal* etc. Rajpoot school of miniatures depicted Love themes, mythical themes and puranic themes too which is related to Hinduism and Vaishnism.

Keywords : *Baghal, Diwankhana, Vaishnism, Raga-Raginis, Krishna-Gopies, Shilpa Shastra, Chitrakala, Vishnu Purana, Matsyavtar, Goverdhandharan, Kalia mardan, Narsimhavtar, Vanars, Chakrahveeu, Damru, Kamandals.*



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PAINTINGS FROM THE PURANA'S

A well-known saying is that one picture is the description of one thousand words. This is the best example of philosophy of Art hidden in the symbols. There are various ranges of Art form as sculptures, paintings and images to depict God. Hindus discovered art form as a tool to invoke spirituality. Paintings called '*Chitrakala*' and image is also a media for worship. The whole concept of art is described in '*Shilpa Shastra*' text that states that the word form is reflected in a painting just as the moon is reflected in water. In the period of classical Sanskrit, much material is preserved in the Sanskrit epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Besides religious scriptures, the great epics also provide an abundance of information about ancient Indian society, philosophy, culture, religion and ways of life. The *Puranas* deal with stories that are old and do not appear in the epics (*Puratana* is Sanskrit means "ancient", the derivative noun *purana* means "old story"). Puranic texts as preserved, however, mostly post-date the epics, dating to the Early Middle Ages the two great Hindu Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata tell the story of two specific incarnations of Vishnu, Rama and Krishna. The epics Mahabharata and Ramayana serve as both scriptures and a rich source of philosophy and morality for a Hindu." They provide Hindus with an understanding of the true value of life. "The Mahabharata is the world's longest epic in verse, running to more than 30,000 lines." The epics are divided into chapters and contain various short stories and moral situations, where the character takes a certain course of action in accordance with Hindu laws and codes of righteousness. The most famous of these chapters is the Bhagwat Gita in Mahabharata in which Lord Krishna describes the concepts of duty and righteousness to Arjuna before the final battle. There are many deities in Hinduism. At

the top of the Hindu philosophy is the formless, undefined Brahman from whom come the different forms and deities, the foremost of which is the *Trimurti Brahma* (the creator), *Vishnu* (the protector) and *Shiva* (the destroyer), and their individual shakti (commonly defined as their wives, but also goddesses in their own right): *Saraswati* the goddess, *Laxmi* the goddess of wealth, and *Parvati* (*Durga*), the goddess of courage and power. The children of *Shiva* are also gods such as *Ganesha* and *Kartikeya*. *Brahma* is considered the ruler of the highest of the heavens, but *Brahma* is not beyond the fourteen worlds as *Shiva* and *Vishnu* are. Some gods are associated with specific elements or functions: *Indra* (the king of gods, the god of thunder and lightning; he also rules the world of *Swarga*), *Varuna* (the god of the oceans), *Agni* (the god of fire), *Kubera* (the treasurer of the gods), and *Surya* (the sun god), and *Vayu* (the god of wind), and *Soma* (the moon god). Hindu mythology is not only about Gods and men, but categorizes a host of different kinds of spiritual, celestial and earthly beings. Most of the names mentioned in the Hindu mythology are from Sanskrit language, which are based on personal attributes of the character. There are several such examples in the Hindu mythology. So the names may vary in different references and might bear more than one meanings or references. These stories are deeply embedded in Hindu philosophy and serve as sources of devotion for Hindus. **Image (i) Vishnu : Matsyavtar** The wall paintings of this palace are a showcase of the values and modules of conduct provided by the great scriptures to the Indians. The description of these paintings is being provided here as an effort to understand and appreciate the treasure we have in form of these wall paintings. This painting's first portion is depicting a theme from *VishnuPurana* and a floral decoration is separating the other part in which Hindu god *Ganesha* have been depicted. The compositions painted on a white surface and a bright color in foreground has an air of ease in the depiction of themes. The lines are rhythmic and very expressive. Lines are not only used to define the forms and figures but also to denote the folds of the cloths of the characters. Proportions of the different characters are accurate. The painting has two different stories from mythology in a single panel. In one painting the artist has tried to depict not the story of one of incarnations of lord *Vishnu*. The lord *Vishnu* is shown rising from the water. The water here is shown as a pond full of the lotus flowers though in the story it is an ocean. He is shown as half god half fish. The four armed god is holding his mace in one hand, his chakra in the other, a lotus flower in the third and a conch in the fourth hand. He wears yellow garments; his opponents in white dhotis are waving their weapons on him. There are three demons depicted in this composition. Two names of *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* are written on the painting. In the *Dashavatara* story Lord *Vishnu* is punishing the two demons named *Madhu* and *Kaitabha*. *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* are considered *asura* (demons) designed to destroy *Brahma*. However, *Brahma* spotted them, and then he appealed to goddess *Mahamaya*. At this point, *Vishnu* awoke from his *yognidra*, and the two conspiring demons were killed. This led to *Vishnu* being is also known as *Madhusudan* - the killer of *Madhu*. They both originated from one of the ears of God *Vishnu*, from his navel, a lotus sprouted out on which the God of creation *Brahma*, was sitting and planning to create the universe. Another legend states that during the creation, the demons *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* stole the *Vedas* from *Brahma* and deposited deep inside the waters of the primeval ocean. *Vishnu*, in his manifestation as *Matasyavtara*, killed them, and retrieved the *Vedas*. The bodies of *Madhu* and *Kaitabha* disintegrated into twelve pieces (two heads, two torsos, four arms and four legs). These are considered to represent the twelve seismic plates of the Earth. *Bhagwat Gita* mentions the purpose of *Vishnu*'s

incarnations to rejuvenate Dharma and subjugate negative forces, the forces of evil that threaten Dharma. With his divine nature in front of the fallen souls, the negative forces like these demons have to be diminished by the supreme Lord himself. The other portion in this painting has Lord Ganesha, a deity in Hindu mythology with his two wives: *Ridhi and Sidhi*. **Image (ii) Ganesha with Ridhhi - Siddhi** The goddesses here are painted as ladies of demure. They are shown serving their husband as dutiful Hindu wives, in this painting Sidhi is depicted wearing a maroon duppatta and yellow ghaghra with green border. She is offering lord Ganesha his favourite food modak. Ridhi is wearing maroon *ghaghra* with yellow dupatta, she is serving him by waving whisker. Some scholars believe that Ganesha had three wives; here in this composition a third lady is depicted who could be the third wife of lord Ganesha. Ganesha is widely revered as the 'Remover of Obstacles' and more generally as 'Lord of Beginnings' and 'Lord of Obstacles', patron of arts and sciences and the Devta of intellect and wisdom. He is honoured at the beginning of rituals and ceremonies. He is believed to be married to three goddesses *Buddhi* (intellect), *Siddhi* (Spiritual power), and *Riddhi* (prosperity) these qualities are sometimes personified as goddesses who are considered to be Ganesha's wives.



Image (i) *Vishnu:Matsyavtar* Image (ii) *Ganesha with Ridhhi-Siddhi* Image (iii) *Rama-Hanuman Milan*

This picture **Image (iii) Rama-Hanuman Milan** is telling the story of Ramayana; the Ramayana is a great epic of Hindu Mythology. It is a story of great sacrifices, unconditional love, unfailing loyalty and undying devotion. Rama is the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and the central figure of the Ramayana (Ramayana) epic. The Ramayana is the very soul of India. It is a complete guide to God-realization, the path to which lies in righteousness. The ideals of man are beautifully portrayed in it. Everyone should emulate those ideals and grow into ideal human beings and ideal citizens. Lord Rama has a companion and a friend in form of Lord Hanuman. A General among the *Vanaras*, an ape-like race of forest-dwellers, Hanuman is an incarnation of lord Shiva and a disciple of Lord Rama in the struggle against the demon King *Ravana*. In this painting in a thick forest Lord *Rama and Laxmana* are shown hugging Hanuman. They are wearing attires made of leaves as they had discarded all the pleasures of royal life when they started their journey to the forests. This moving scene is being watched by the bears and monkeys of the forests who latter on helped Lord Rama to rescue his wife. Laxmana is depicted carrying his bows and arrows in his hands while lord Rama is holding these on his shoulders. Arki artist's urge for detail has resulted in a very cute illustration in this painting. Hanuman is hugging Rama and a curious small monkey kid is touching hanuman's tail from behind. The forest though not so finely executed is full of different kinds of trees.

Another composition **Image (iv) Rama-Sita-Laxmana on Vanvaas** shows Shri Rama, His wife Sita and His brother Laxmana were in the forest, a rakhasa named Ravana took Sita away by force. Rama was in great sorrow. He was wandering the forests in search of her when he came to the Malaya Mountains. Lord Hanuman was living in those mountains at that time. *Hanuman* was born as the son of *Vanar Raj Kesari and Anjana*. He belonged to the monkey (*vanar*) race and was very powerful. Hanuman grew up and became a minister at the court of *Sugreeva*, the King of *Kishkindha*. Bali was the elder brother of Sugreeva who due to some misunderstanding had become his adversary. *Sugreeva* saw Rama in the forest with Laxmana. He thought that they can be some enemies who had come to harm him. Hanuman, on the orders of Sugreeva, went to enquire about their visit to the place, he realised that they were not deceivers but noble persons. When Rama introduced himself, Hanuman revealed his own identity and offered his regards to Rama, who embraced him warmly. Thereafter, Hanuman's life became interwoven with that of Rama. Hanuman then brought about a friendship and alliance between Rama and Sugriva; Rama helped Sugriva regain his honour and made him king of Kishkindha. Sugriva and his vanaras, most notably Hanuman, helped Rama defeat Ravana and reunite with Sita. Hanuman took Rama and Laxmana to Sugreeva. The painting on the other portion separated by the trademark flower of the *Baghal* artists, tells us the story of Goddess Sita's stress and pain in captivity and Lord Hanuman's efforts to console her. In this painting Hanuman is shown jumping in the water to reach to Lanka. Lanka is separated by an ocean and the *Baghal* artist intelligently has depicted the water in this composition. Some trees are shown uprooted to give the idea of the devastation caused by hanuman in Lanka to teach Ravana a lesson. The Ravana's Lanka was believed to be made of gold so the city where Sita is kept is painted in yellow. *Hanuman* reaches Lanka and marvels at its beauty. In an open garden Sita is shown with her attendants. After he finds Sita in captivity in a garden, Hanuman reveals his identity to her, he shows her the ring that belonged to lord Rama and reassures her that Rama has been looking for her, and uplifts her spirits. In this painting hanuman is shown trying to reach out to Sita from the *Ashoka tree* to give her Lord Rama's ring. He offers to carry her back to Rama, but she refuses his offer, saying it would be an insult to Rama as his *honour* is at stake. In Lanka, Hanuman promised Sita that help would come soon.



Image(iv)Rama-Sita-Laxmana on Vanvaas Image (v) chakrahveeu Image (vi) Kalia Mardan

The painting done in the Diwankhana hall is based on the Mahabharata. **Image (v)chakrahveeu for Abhimanyu** son of Arjuna was a child prodigy. He had learnt war tactics while he was in his mother's womb. Once while his mother was carrying him, his father discussed a unique war strategy called chakrahveeu with her. Abhimanyu heard this from inside the womb but he could hear only the first part of the conversation as his mother fell asleep. In the first part only the technique of entering the chakraveeu was described and he could not learn the technique of breaking it and come out alive. So when he was fighting the

war of Mahabharata he entered this formation, he fought bravely but could not come out alive.

Image (vi) *Kalia Mardan* Once a huge black serpent called *Kalia* came to live in Yamuna river and poisoned the water of river with his venom. The people of *Vrindavan* were very scared of the serpent. One day Krishna jumped into the river to kill him but *Kalia* was furious and rushed to attack on Krishna but before snake could catch him he climbed on his head to shake him off, *Kalia* got tired after some time and then Krishna started jumping on his head and the serpent started begging for forgiveness and Krishna ordered to leave river Yamuna. In this many disciples standing both side of serpent and Krishna cows are also seen in this painting with cowherds. Krishna is painted on the *Kalia*'s head playing flute very rhythmically.

Image (vii) *Narsinghavatar* is the avatar of the lord Vishnu who comes to destroy the demon king *Hiranyakashipu*. *Narasimha* is visualized in a human like body with a lion like face and claws. In Bhagawata Purana described that as *Varaha*, Lord Vishnu killed *Hiranyakashipu*. He was blessed that he cannot be killed by man or beast or devil or god. He cannot die in day or night. Steel or stone or wood, indoors or outdoors, or on earth or sky, he can die nowhere and by no one. Lord Vishnu took avatar of *Narsinghavatar* to kill him *Narasimha* was half lion half man. This happened during twilight hours, which was neither day or night. He sat on the threshold of the court room which is neither inside or outside and pierced his nails into the body of him and opened his stomach. The demon king was killed in a minute. In this painting color scheme was very tender and heart touching which shows the perfectness of artist.

Image (viii) *Goverdhan Dharan* Another painting shows the *Goverdhan Dharan* by lord Krishna due to once Indra decided to destroy all of the Braj with wind, thunder and rain by using evil powers. Villagers ran here and there crying for help in pain. Then Krishna advised to all to run to mount *Goverdhan*. It was the Radha blessed Krishna with immense power; to which Krishna lifted *Goverdhan Parvat* on his only little finger for seven days. Every single soul was safe after seven days Indra got tired and he stopped everything. In this marvelous art piece every villager including *Gops-Gopies* with their cows and other animals under the *Goverdhan Parvat* which was lifted by Krishna on little finger. The right side of the arch artist painted ***Bakasur Vadh*** in this painting Lord Krishna is killing demon *Bakasur* a huge bird reached Gokul and scared everyone, all cowherds were terrified him. *Bakasur* opened his huge beaks and swallowed Krishna as a whole. But soon he was opened his beak and vomited Krishna out. Then Krishna breaks his beak with his strong hands and demon died on spot. Cows and cowherds are also seen in this painting. The ratio proportion, color scheme and fine lines are the symbol of quality work by artists.

Image (ix) *Shiv Parivar* The unique collection from *Bhagal* state shows the perfectness of artist in this composition he tries to show that Shiva is sitting in *Padmasana* on the skin of tiger, Shiva is shown with five headed simply two handed, his two child's son *Kartikeya* on left side and daughter *Ashoka Sundari* is sitting on right side in his lap. *Kartikeya* is also with four headed, both brother and sister are looking the face of father. One *Damru* and two *Kamandals* are kept on left side and Trishool is placed on right side of him. *Parvati* is also sitting on right side with red saree, pallu on her head, lord Ganesha is sitting in the lap of his

mother. Behind *Parvati*, *Nandi* is sitting. One disciple also shown folding his hands in front of lord Shiva on left side of composition.



Image (vii) Narsimhavtar image (viii) Govardhan, Dharan, Bakasur Vadh image (ix) Shiv Parivar

Conclusion: The message which Indian art conveys through these paintings is that human faith and devotion in *Puranic* characters like *Rama*, *Krishna*, *Shiva* and other gods are pure and beautiful.. It is faith and devotion which has dominated Indian people and its art celebrates life.

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN DPSUS OF INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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The working Capital management deals with the liquidity ratios. Liquidity ratios describe the current ability of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings(DPSUs) to meet their short-term requirement. These ratios measure the availability of cash in a company. The persons interested like suppliers of goods, moneylenders and financial institutions may do a liquidity analysis to find out the ability of the company to meet its obligations. This analysis covers Ratios like (1) Current Ratio (2) Quick Ratio (3) Current liabilities to inventories and (4) Cash Ratio.

1.1.1 Current Ratio

The formula for Current ratio is given as: $\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$. The Current Ratio measures the relationship between total Current assets and total Current liabilities. The higher the ratio, the firm is considered to be better in liquidity position. The respective Industry averages of the corresponding period have been considered in the table for performance comparison. The Current Ratio ascertained of all DPSUs is given in the following table.

Table-1.1: Current Ratio of DPSUs in India																
DPSU	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Avg.	S.D.	Covariance	Min	Max	Industry Average
BDL	1.18	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.08	1.08	1.19	0.07	5.51	1.08	1.26	1.66
BEL	1.33	1.30	1.40	1.48	1.62	1.71	1.67	1.74	1.52	1.54	1.53	0.15	10.10	1.30	1.74	1.56
BEML	1.36	1.41	1.49	1.60	1.72	2.27	2.31	2.79	2.86	2.04	1.98	0.56	28.06	1.36	2.86	1.98
GSL	1.58	1.71	1.68	1.41	1.27	1.28	1.24	1.18	1.26	1.24	1.38	0.20	14.49	1.18	1.71	2.01
GRSE	1.00	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.12	0.03	2.23	1.09	1.16	2.01
HAL	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.11	1.50	1.08	0.16	14.48	0.98	1.50	1.63
MDL	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.01	1.07	1.03	1.07	2.01
MIDHANI	2.40	2.06	1.81	1.81	1.56	1.47	1.48	1.63	1.59	1.77	1.76	0.29	16.42	1.47	2.40	1.32
Avg.	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.40	1.39	1.47	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.39	100.24	1.32	1.47	1.77
S.D.	0.44	0.36	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.42	0.43	0.59	0.61	0.36	0.34	0.18	51.53	0.28	0.61	0.27
Covar	32.04	26.79	22.44	21.47	20.93	30.09	30.84	40.36	42.02	25.35	24.90	12.80	51.41	20.93	42.02	0.15
Min	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.01	1.07	0.98	1.07	1.56
Max	2.40	2.06	1.81	1.81	1.72	2.27	2.31	2.79	2.86	2.04	1.98	0.56	28.06	1.72	2.86	2.01

Source: Ratios compiled from the Annual Reports of DPSUs, Industry average from investmentguruindia.com& bizminer.com

The above table shows ratios computed based on the actual data available of all the eight DPSUs for various years. The ratios have been calculated on time basis. The table shows the ratios for the individual companies with their respective Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima over the years. The table also shows the Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima of the DPSUs as a whole for individual years to facilitate the study.

An analysis of data (see table 1.1) reveals the Current Ratio of individual DPSUs and the industry average for the years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 as given below:

BDL: The Current Ratio of BDL was 1.18 times in the year 2002-03 and it kept increasing till 2006-07. It then slipped to 1.25 times in the year of 2007-08. It went on decreasing till the year 2011-12 to 1.08. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.08 and 1.26 respectively. The average Current Ratio of BDL for the study period stood at 1.19. The Standard Deviation and the Covariance are 0.07 and 5.51 respectively which show a relatively lower variation during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of this company is below the DPSUs' average but below the Industry average (1.66) and general standard norm (2.00). This shows the company needs to improve its liquidity position.

BEL: The Current Ratio was 1.33 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased in the year 2003-04 to 1.30 times. It then kept increasing till 2007-08 and decreased in 2008-09 to 1.67 times. It then increased in 2009-10 to 1.74 times and decreased in the year 2010-11 to 1.52 times, then increased in the year 2011-12 to 1.54 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.30 and 1.74 respectively. The ratio for BEL average is 1.53 times, Standard Deviation 0.15 and the Covariance is 10.10. The Covariance shows 10.10% variation in during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of the company is above the DPSUs' average but below the Industry average (1.56 times) and the general standard norm (2.00). The company needs to maintain its liquidity position.

BEML: The Current Ratio was 1.36 times in the year 2002-03 and it kept increasing till 2010-11. It then decreased to 2.04 times in the year of 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.36 and 2.86 respectively. The ratio for BEML average is 1.98 times and Standard Deviation is 0.56 and the Covariance is 28.06. The Covariance shows significant variation (28.06%) during the study period. The DPSUs' average is 1.38%. The average of the company is above the DPSUs' average, Industry average (1.58) and nearly to the general standard norm (2.00). The company should maintain its liquidity position.

GSL: The Current Ratio was 1.58 times in the year 2002-03 and increased in 2003-04 to 1.71 times. It then went on decreasing during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10. Then increased from 2010-11 to 1.26 times and decreased in the year 2011-12 to 1.24 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.18 and 1.71 respectively. The ratio for GSL average is 1.38 times and Standard Deviation is 0.20 and the Covariance is 14.49. The co variance shows 14.49% variation during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The

average of the company is just above the DPSUs' average and below the Industry average (2.01) and the general standard norm (2.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity position.

GRSE: The Current Ratio was 1.09 times in the year 2002-03 and it kept increasing from 1.10 times in the year 2003-04 to 1.16 times in the year 2005-06. It then decreased to 1.14 times in the year of 2006-07 and again increased to 1.16 times in the 2007-08. Thereafter, it maintains the same of 1.12

times during the two years 2009-10 to 2010-11. In the next year of 2011-12 it again decreased to 1.10 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.09 and 1.16 respectively. The ratio for GRSE average is 1.12 times and Standard Deviation is 0.03 and the Covariance is 2.23. The co variance shows very less variation during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of the company is below the DPSUs' average, Industry average (2.01) and the general standard norm (2.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity position.

HAL: .The Current Ratio was 1.09 times in the year 2002-03 and it then decreased to 1.02 in the year 2003-04. During the years 2004-05 to 2006-07, it maintained the same position at 0.98 times. Thereafter it started slowly increasing from 1.01 times (2007-08) to 1.50 (2011-12). The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.98 and 1.50 respectively. The ratio for HAL average is 1.08 times and Standard Deviation is 0.16. The Covariance is 14.48 showing 14.48% of variation during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of the company is below the DPSUs' average, Industry average (1.63) and the general standard norm (2.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity position.

MDL: The Current Ratio was 1.07 times in the year 2002-03 and it then decreased in the year 2003-04 to 1.06 times. It further decreased to 1.04 times in the year of 2005-06 and maintained the same till the year 2008-09. Thereafter, it slightly improved 1.05 times in the year 2009-10. Then it decreased in the year 2010-11 to 1.03 times and increased to 1.06 times in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.03 and 1.07 times respectively. The ratio for MDL average is 1.05 times and Standard Deviation is 0.01 and the Covariance is 1.07. The co variance shows less variability during the study period. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of the company is below the DPSUs' average, Industry average (2.01) and the general standard norm (2.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity position.

MIDHANI: The Current Ratio was 2.40 times in the year 2002-03 and decreased to 2.06 times in year 2003-04. It also further decreased to 1.47 times in the year 2007-08. It improved to 1.48 and 1.63 times during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. It further decreased to 1.59 times in the year 2010-11. Then in the year 2011-12, it improved to 1.77 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.47 and 2.40 respectively. The ratio for MIDHANI average is 1.76 times and Standard Deviation is 0.29 times and the Covariance is 16.42 which shows wide variance from year to year. The DPSUs' average Current Ratio is 1.38 times. The average of the company is above the DPSUs average and industry norm (1.32). The Company needs to maintain its liquidity in the present position.

1.1.2 Quick Ratio

The Quick Ratio is also known as acid test ratio. The ratio measures the relationship by dividing quick assets (Current assets minus the inventories) by current liabilities. This gives an indication about the sound cash position of the company. The formula is: Quick Ratio = (Current Assets- Inventories) / Current Liabilities .The Inventory and Prepaid expenses are excluded from the current assets because these are not easily convertible into cash. The short-term creditors are interested in this ratio since it relates to the 'Pool' of cash and immediate cash inflow to meet immediate cash outflows. The Industry average of the corresponding period has also been given in the table for performance comparison. The Quick Ratios ascertained of all DPSUs are given in the following table.

Table-1.2 : Quick Ratio of DPSUs in India

DPSU	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Average	S. D	Covariance	Min	Max	Ind. avg
BDL	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.94	1.02	1.00	0.93	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.04	3.79	0.90	1.02	1.47
BEL	0.89	0.94	1.01	1.15	1.24	1.35	1.15	1.24	1.22	1.24	1.14	0.15	13.05	0.89	1.35	1.22
BEML	0.74	0.92	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.60	1.34	1.65	1.42	0.81	1.17	0.32	27.27	0.74	1.65	1.69
GSL	1.33	1.58	1.43	1.19	1.20	1.16	0.97	0.90	0.94	0.84	1.16	0.24	21.17	0.84	1.58	1.31
GRSE	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.70	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.55	0.38	0.32	0.57	0.18	30.65	0.32	0.80	1.31
HAL	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.70	0.68	0.98	0.77	0.08	10.61	0.68	0.98	1.32
MDL	0.82	0.73	0.68	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.57	0.14	24.64	0.42	0.82	1.31
MIDHANI	1.43	1.51	1.26	1.07	0.99	0.94	0.71	0.96	0.83	0.90	1.06	0.26	24.50	0.71	1.51	0.76
DPSUs avg.	0.93	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.96	1.01	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.81	0.93	0.18	19.46	0.69	1.21	1.30
Std Dev.	0.31	0.39	0.30	0.21	0.24	0.34	0.28	0.39	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.09	9.31	0.21	0.35	0.26
Covariance	33.57	39.65	31.26	22.06	25.42	33.90	32.34	42.09	41.17	36.67	27.38	53.63	47.83	31.00	28.71	0.20
Min	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.32	0.57	0.04	3.79	0.32	0.80	0.26
Max	1.43	1.58	1.43	1.19	1.24	1.60	1.34	1.65	1.42	1.24	1.17	0.32	30.65	0.90	1.65	0.20

Sources: Compiled from the Annual Reports of DPSUs

The table-1.2 show ratios computed based on the actual data available of all the eight DPSUs for various years. The ratios have been calculated on time basis. The table shows the ratios for the individual companies with their respective Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima over the years to facilitate the study.

An analysis of data (see table 1.2) reveals the Quick Ratio and the average of all the DPSUs for the years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 as given below:

BDL: The Quick Ratio was 0.97 in the year 2002-03 and it then decreased in 2004-05 & 2005-06 to 0.97 and 0.94 respectively. It increased in the year 2006-07 to 1.02 and it kept decreasing during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 1.00, 0.93 and 0.90 respectively. It maintained 0.97 times during the years 2010-11 & 2011-2012. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.90 and 1.02 respectively. The average ratio of BDL is 0.96, Standard Deviation is 0.04 and the Covariance is 3.79. The Covariance shows variation of 3.79% during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The average of the company is above the DPSUs average and Industry average (1.47) and below the general standard norm (1.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity in the present position

BEL: The Quick Ratio was 0.89 in the year 2002-03 and it kept increasing to 0.94, 1.01, and 1.15, 1.24 and 1.35 during the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. Thereafter, it decreased to 1.15 in the year 2008-09. There was increase to 1.24 times in the year 2009-10 and further decline to 1.22 in 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, it was at 1.24 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.89 and 1.35 times respectively. The ratio for BEL average is 1.14 times, Standard Deviation is 0.15 and the Covariance is 13.05. The Covariance shows higher variation (13.05%) during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The average of the company is above the DPSUs average and Industry average (1.22) and the general standard norm (1.00). The company needs to maintain its liquidity in the present position. The company maintains more than the DPSUs average and needs to maintain the same.

BEML: The Quick Ratio was 0.74 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 0.92, 1.02, 1.07, 1.11 and 1.60 times in the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. It then decreased to 1.34 in the year 2008-09 and it then increased to 1.65 times in the year 2009-10. There was decrease in the ratio to 1.42 and 0.81 times during the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.74 and 1.65 respectively. The ratio for BEML average is 1.17 times, Standard Deviation is 0.32 and the Covariance is 27.27. The Covariance shows higher variation (27.27%) during the study period, the DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The average of the company is above the DPSUs average and below the Industry average (1.98) and below the general standard norm (1.00). The company needs to improve its liquidity in the present position

GSL: The Quick ratio was 1.33 in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 1.58 times in the year 2003-04. Then it decreased to 1.43 and 1.19 times in the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. It then slightly increased to 1.20 in the year 2006-07. After that it kept

decreasing every year from 1.16 times in the year 2007-08 to 0.90 times in the year 2009-10. Afterwards, it increased to 0.94 times in the year 2010-11 and then decreased to 0.84 times in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.84 and 1.58 respectively. The ratio for GSL average is 1.16 times, Standard Deviation is 0.24 and the Covariance is 21.17. The Covariance shows higher variation (21.17%) during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93. The company maintains more than the DPSUs' average and below the industry norm (1.32). It needs to improve the same.

GRSE: The Quick Ratio was 0.48 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased to 0.43 in the year 2003-04 further it increased to 0.70 and 0.80 in the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The ratio was decreasing every year like 0.77, 0.77, 0.55, 0.38, and 0.32 in the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.32 and 0.80 respectively. The ratio for GRSE average is 0.57 times, Standard Deviation is 0.18 and the Covariance is 30.65. The Covariance shows higher variation (30.65%) during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The company is maintaining lower than the DPSUs and the industry average (1.31) and needs to improve by liquidity position.

HAL: The Quick Ratio was 0.79 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased from 0.77 to 0.75 from the year 2003-04 to 2004-05. It then increased to 0.76 in the year 2005-06 and decreased to 0.74 in the years 2006-07. Then it maintained 0.76 times during the years 2007-08 to 2008-09. It further decreased to 0.70 and 0.68 times in the year 2009-10 to 2010-11 respectively. Afterwards, it increased in 2011-12 to 0.98 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.68 and 0.98 respectively. The ratio for HAL average is 0.77 times, Standard Deviation is 0.08 and the Covariance is 10.61. The Covariance shows higher variation (10.61%) during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93. The company is maintaining the ratio lower to the DPSUs and the industry average (1.32) and needs to improve by liquidating its high inventory.

MDL: The Quick Ratio was 0.82 times in the year 2002-03 and it kept decreasing from 0.73 to 0.42 times in the year 2003-04 to 2008-09. Then it increased to 0.44 and 0.46 in the year 2009-10 to 2010-11 respectively. Further it decreased to 0.44 in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.42 and 0.82 respectively. The ratio for MDL average is 0.57 times, Standard Deviation is 0.14 and the Covariance is 24.64. The Covariance shows higher variation (24.64%) during the study period. The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The company is maintaining very less than the DPSUs average and the industry average (1.31) and needs to improve its liquidity.

MIDHANI: The Quick Ratio was 1.43 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased in the year 2003-04 to 1.51 times. Then it kept decreasing to 1.26, 1.07, 0.99, 0.94 and 0.71 times during the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. It increased in the year 2009-10 to 0.96 and afterwards decreased in the year 2010-11 to 0.83. In the year 2011-12 it remained at 0.90 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 0.71 and 1.51 respectively. The ratio for MIDHANI average is 1.06 times, Standard Deviation is 0.26 and the Covariance is 24.50. The Covariance shows higher variation (24.50%) during the study

period the DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.93 times. The company maintains more than the DPSUs average and below the industry average (1.32) and hence needs to improve the same.

1.1.3 Current Liabilities to Inventory Ratio

From this ratio, it is understood to know how the current liabilities can be taken care in case the inventories are sold or realized. The formula for the calculating ratio is as given as: Current Liabilities to Inventory Ratio = Current Liabilities to Inventory. The Industry average of the corresponding period has also been given in the table for performance comparison. This Ratio ascertained of all DPSUs is given in the following table.

Table – 1.3: Current Liabilities to Inventory Ratio of DPSUs in India

DPSU	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	Aver age	S. D	Co ver	Mi n	Ma x	In d av
BDL	4.80	4.00	3.43	3.30	4.23	4.03	3.49	3.65	8.98	9.27	4.92	2.2 6	45. 99	3.3 0	9.2 7	5.2 2
BEL	2.27	2.78	2.55	3.01	2.61	2.75	1.94	2.03	3.32	3.33	2.66	0.4 8	18. 20	1.9 4	3.3 3	13. 32
BEML	1.62	2.02	2.14	1.88	1.65	1.48	1.03	0.88	0.69	0.82	1.42	0.5 3	37. 25	0.6 9	2.1 4	5.1 2
GSL	4.06	7.57	3.98	4.64	14.3 2	8.21	3.82	3.59	3.12	2.53	5.58	3.5 8	64. 14	2.5 3	14. 32	13. 32
GRSE	1.63	1.49	1.74	2.21	2.91	2.61	2.65	1.76	1.35	1.28	1.96	0.5 9	29. 96	1.2 8	2.9 1	13. 32
HAL	3.37	4.10	4.47	4.54	4.13	3.89	3.48	2.67	2.36	1.94	3.50	0.9 1	25. 93	1.9 4	4.5 4	13. 32
MDL	4.00	3.10	2.64	2.71	2.01	1.99	1.61	1.66	1.73	1.61	2.31	0.7 9	34. 41	1.6 1	4.0 0	13. 32
MIDH ANI	1.03	1.80	1.83	1.35	1.77	1.87	1.29	1.49	1.32	1.16	1.49	0.3 1	20. 55	1.0 3	1.8 7	4.1 7
Avera ge	2.85	3.36	2.85	2.96	4.20	3.35	2.41	2.22	2.86	2.74	2.98	1.1 8	34. 55	1.7 9	5.3 0	10. 14
Std Dev.	1.39	1.96	1.01	1.18	4.21	2.16	1.09	1.00	2.63	2.76	1.56	1.1 5	14. 99	0.8 4	4.3 2	4.4 0
Covar	48.7 1	58.3 1	35.5 2	40.0 6	100. 02	64.5 4	45.2 6	45.2 1	92.1 7	100. 64	52.3 5	96. 94	43. 37	46. 90	81. 57	0.4 3
Min	1.03	1.49	1.74	1.35	1.65	1.48	1.03	0.88	0.69	0.82	1.42	0.3 1	18. 20	0.6 9	1.8 7	4.1 2
Max	4.80	7.57	4.47	4.64	14.3 2	8.21	3.82	3.65	8.98	9.27	5.58	3.5 8	64. 14	3.3 0	14. 32	13. 32

Sources: Computation based on Annual Reports of DPSUs

The above table shows ratios computed based on the actual data available of all the eight DPSUs for various years. The ratios have been calculated on time basis. The table shows the ratios for the individual companies with their respective Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima over the years. The table also shows the Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima of the DPSUs as a whole for individual years to facilitate the study.

An analysis of data (see table 1.3) reveals the Current Liabilities to Inventory Ratio of all individual DPSUs and the DPSUs average for the years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 as given below:.

BDL: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 4.80 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 4.00 times in the year 2003-04. It then decreased to 3.43 times in the year 2004-05 and 3.30 in the year 2005-06. The company again improved to 4.23 times in the year 2006-07. There were decreases in the ratio at 4.03, 3.49, during the years 2007-08 to 2008-09. There after it further kept increasing at 3.65, 8.98 and 9.27 during the years from 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 3.30 and 9.27 respectively. The ratio for BDL average is 4.92 times, Standard Deviation is 2.26. The Covariance is 45.99 showing wide variance (45.99 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains more than the DPSUs average but less than the industry average (5.22) showing higher current liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to maintain the ratio.

BEL: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 2.27 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 2.78 in the year 2003-04. Then it decreased in the year 2004-05 and then increased to 3.01 in the year 2005-06. It further decreased in the year 2006-07 to 2.61 and increased to 2.75 in the year 2007-08. Then afterwards it decreased to 1.94 in the year 2008-09 and increased to 2.03 to 3.33 in the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 respectively. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio are 1.94 and 3.33 respectively. The ratio for BEL average is 2.66 times, Standard Deviation is 0.48. The Covariance is 18.20 showing wide variance (18.20 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains more than the DPSUs average and industry average (13.32) showing lower current liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to maintain this.

BEML: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 1.62 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased from 2.02 to 2.14 times in the year 2003-04 to 2004-05. Then it kept decreasing from 1.88 to 0.69 times in the years from 2005-06 to 2010-11 and afterwards it increased to 0.82 times in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.69 and 2.14 respectively. The ratio for BEML average, Standard Deviation and Covariance were 1.42, 0.53 and 37.25 respectively. The ratio shows wide variance (37.25 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (5.122) showing lower current liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to maintain the same.

GSL: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 4.06 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 7.57 in the year 2003-04. Then it decreased to 3.98 in the year 2004-05 and increased to 4.64 times in the year 2005-06. Further it increased to 14.32 times in the year 2006-07 and again decreased from 8.21 to 2.53 during the years from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 2.53 and 14.32 respectively. The ratio for GSL average was 5.58 times, Standard Deviation was 3.58 and the Covariance was 64.14. The ratio is showing wide variance (64.14 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (13.32) showing lower liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to reduce its inventories.

GRSE: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 1.63 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased to 1.49 in the year 2003-04. Then kept increasing from 1.74 to 2.91 in the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 and then decreased to 2.61 in the year 2007-08. Afterwards it increased to 2.65 in the year 2008-09 and again decreased to 1.76 and 1.28 in the years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 respectively. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 1.28 and 2.91 respectively. The ratio for GRSE average was 1.96 times, Standard Deviation was 0.59 and the Covariance was 29.96. The ratio is showing wide variance (22.96 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (13.32) showing lower current liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to maintain the same.

HAL: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 3.37 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 4.10 and 4.54 in the years 2003-04 to 2005-06. Then it kept decreasing from 4.13 to 1.94 during the years from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 1.94 and 4.54 respectively. The ratio for HAL average was 3.50 times, Standard Deviation was 0.91 and the Covariance was 25.93. The ratio is showing wide variance (25.93 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and lower to the industry average (13.32). The company needs to reduce its inventories.

MDL: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 4.00 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased from 3.10 to 2.64 in the years from 2003-04 to 2004-05. Then increased to 2.71 in the year 2005-06 and kept decreasing from 2.01 to 1.61 in the years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 respectively. Afterwards it increased from 1.66 to 1.73 in the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and again decreased to 1.61 in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 1.61 and 4.00 respectively. The ratio for MDL average was 2.31 times, Standard Deviation was 0.79 and the Covariance was 34.41. The ratio is showing wide variance (34.41 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (13.32). The company needs to reduce inventories.

MIDHANI: The Current liabilities to inventory ratio was 1.03 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased 1.80 and 1.83 times in the years from 2003-04 to 2004-05 respectively. Then it decreased to 1.35 in the year 2005-06 and again it increased from 1.77 to 1.87 times in the year 2006-07 to 2007-08. Afterwards it decreased to 1.29 in the year 2008-09 and again

increased to 1.49 in the year 2009-10. At last it kept decreasing from 1.32 to 1.16 in the years from 2010-11 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 1.03 and 1.87 respectively. The ratio for MIDHANI average was 1.49 times, Standard Deviation was 0.31 and the Covariance was 20.55. The ratio is showing wide variance (20.55 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 2.98 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average(4.17) showing lower current liabilities in comparison to inventories. The company needs to reduce inventories.

1.1.4 Cash Ratio

Cash Ratio represents the ratio of Cash and Cash Equivalents of an enterprise against its Current Liabilities. This ratio considers the most liquidity items consisting of cash and cash equivalents and is compared with the current liabilities. It measures the ability of an organization to repay its Current Liabilities by only using its cash and cash equivalents. The Ratio is calculated with following formula: $\text{Cash Ratio} = (\text{Cash} + \text{Cash Equivalents}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$. Cash equivalents are assets which can be converted into cash quickly whereas current liabilities are those liabilities which are to be settled within 12 months or the business cycle. A Cash Ratio of 1.00 and above means that the business will be able to pay all its current liabilities immediately. Hence the creditors generally choose higher Cash Ratio. But the businessmen do not maintain higher cash balance but invest in profitable ways to gain some extra profit.. The norm for Cash Ratios industry average is somewhere below 1.00. The Industry average of the corresponding period has also been given in the table for performance comparison. This Ratio ascertained of all DPSUs is given in the following table.

Table – 1.4 : Cash Ratio of DPSUs in India

DPSU	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	Aver age	S. D	Co var	Mi n	Ma x	Ind. avg
BDL	0.83	0.82	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.84	0.77	0.74	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.05	5.94	0.74	0.89	0.81
BEL	0.31	0.51	0.49	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.56	0.72	0.80	0.76	0.60	0.14	24.01	0.31	0.80	2.68
BEML	0.17	0.44	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.38	0.16	0.39	0.04	0.10	0.26	0.13	52.58	0.04	0.44	0.80
GSL	0.66	0.72	0.56	0.71	0.84	0.80	0.56	0.39	0.34	0.55	0.61	0.17	27.02	0.34	0.84	0.79
GRSE	0.30	0.25	0.36	0.51	0.56	0.43	0.34	0.17	0.06	0.16	0.31	0.16	50.90	0.06	0.56	0.79
HAL	0.61	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.56	0.59	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.71	0.54	0.07	13.56	0.46	0.71	1.98
MDL	0.65	0.60	0.51	0.38	0.25	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.35	0.18	50.90	0.16	0.65	0.79

MIDH ANI	0.56	0.89	0.92	0.72	0.63	0.59	0.31	0.50	0.37	0.29	0.58	0.2 2	38. 05	0.2 9	0.9 2	0.58
Avera ge	0.51	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.43	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.1 4	32. 87	0.3 0	0.7 3	1.15
Std Dev.	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.31	0.28	0.19	0.0 6	18. 03	0.2 3	0.1 7	0.75
Covar	44.2 4	36.6 3	37.2 5	29.5 6	38.3 4	34.0 3	49.3 2	48.5 6	78.6 5	62.9 7	36.4 6	39. 68	54. 86	76. 09	23. 22	0.65
Min	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.10	0.26	0.0 5	5.9 4	0.0 4	0.4 4	0.58
Max	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.78	0.85	0.84	0.77	0.74	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.2 2	52. 58	0.7 4	0.9 2	2.68

Source: computation based on Annual Reports of DPSUs

The above table shows ratios computed based on the actual data available of all the eight DPSUs for various years. The ratios have been calculated on time basis. The table shows the ratios for the individual companies with their respective Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima over the years. The table also shows the Average, Standard Deviation, Co-variance, the Minima and the Maxima of the DPSUs as a whole for individual years to facilitate the study.

An analysis of data (see table 1.4) reveals the Cash Ratio of all individual DPSUs and the DPSUs average for the years from 2002-03 to 2011-12 as given below:

BDL: The Cash Ratio was 0.83 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased from 0.82 to 0.76 in the years from 2003-04 to 2004-05. Then it has increased from 0.78 to 0.85 in the years from 2005-06 to 2006-07 and decreased from 0.84 to 0.74 in the years from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Afterwards it increased in the year 2010-11 to 0.89 times and again it decreased in the year 2011-12 to 0.77 times. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.74 and 0.89 respectively. The ratio for BDL average is 0.80 times, Standard Deviation was 0.05 and the Covariance was 5.94. The ratio is showing low variance (5.94 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and near to the industry average (0.81) showing correct position approximately. The company needs to maintain the same.

BEL: The Cash Ratio was 0.31 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 0.51 in the year 2003-04. It then decreased to 0.49 in the year 2004-05 and kept increasing from 0.59 to 0.66 in the years from 2005-06 to 2007-08. It again decreased to 0.56 times in the year 2008-09. Thereafter it slightly increased from 0.72 to 0.80 in the year from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and last decreased in the year 2011-12 to 0.76. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.31 and 0.80 respectively. The ratio for BEL average was 0.60 times, Standard Deviation was 0.14 and the Covariance was 24.01. The ratio is showing wide variance (24.01 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and but lower to industry average (2.68) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to improve the same.

BEML: The Cash Ratio was 0.17 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased to 0.44 in the year 2003-04. It then slightly decreased to 0.30 in the year 2004-05 and again increased to 0.31 in the year 2005-06. It again decreased to 0.29 times in the year 2006-07. Then again it increased to 0.38 in the year 2007-08 and again decreased to 0.16 times in the year 2008-09. Afterwards it increased to 0.39 times in the year 2009-10 and then decreased from 0.04 to 0.10 in the year from 2010-11 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio is 0.04 and 0.44 respectively. The ratio for BEML average is 0.26 times, Standard Deviation is 0.13 and the Covariance is 52.58. The ratio is showing wide variance (52.58 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (0.80) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to improve the ratio.

GSL: The Cash Ratio was 0.66 times in the year 2002-03 and it increased slightly to 0.72 in the year 2003-04. It then decreased to 0.56 in the year 2004-05 and increased from 0.71 to 0.84 in the year from 2005-06 to 2006-07. It again decreased from 0.80 to 0.34 in the year from 2007-08 to 2010-11. Afterwards it increased to 0.55 in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.34 and 0.84 respectively. The ratio for GSL average was 0.61 times, Standard Deviation was 0.17 and the Covariance was 27.02. The ratio is showing wide variance (27.02 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and but lower to industry average(0.79) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to improve the ratio.

GRSE: The Cash Ratio was 0.30 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased to 0.25 in the year 2003-04. It then increased to 0.36 in the year 2004-05 and kept increasing to 0.56 in 2006-07. It again decreased from 0.43 to 0.06 in the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 and again slightly increase in the year 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.06 and 0.56 respectively. The ratio for GRSE average was 0.31 times, Standard Deviation was 0.16 and the Covariance was 50.90. The ratio is showing wide variance (50.90 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains lower to the DPSUs average and industry average (0.79) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to improve the ratio.

HAL: The Cash Ratio was 0.61 times in the year 2002-03 and it decreased to 0.46 in the year 2003-04. It then increasing from 0.48 to 0.59 in the years from 2004-05 to 2007-08 and then decreased from 0.54 to 0.49 in the year 2008-09 to 2010-11. Afterwards it increased in the year 2011-12 to 0.71. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.46 and 0.71 respectively. The ratio for HAL average was 0.54 times, Standard Deviation was 0.07 and the Covariance was 13.56. The ratio is showing wide variance (13.56 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and but lower to industry average (2.68) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to maintain the same.

MDL: The Cash Ratio was 0.65 times in the year 2002-03 and it started decreasing from 0.60 to 0.25 in the years from 2003-04 to 2006-07. It then slightly increased to 0.29 in the year 2007-08 and kept decreasing from 0.20 to 0.16 in the year from 2008-09 to 2009-10.

Afterwards it again increased from 0.22 to 0.23 in the year 2010-11 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio were 0.16 and 0.65 respectively. The ratio for MDL average was 0.35 times, Standard Deviation was 0.18 and the Covariance was 50.90. The ratio is showing wide variance (50.90 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and but lower to industry average (0.79) showing lower cash holdings in comparison to current liabilities. The company needs to improve the same

MIDHANI: The Cash Ratio was 0.56 times in the year 2002-03 and it kept increasing from 0.89 to 0.92 times in the year 2003-04 to 2004-05. Then decreasing from 0.72 to 0.31 times in the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 and again increased in the year 2009-10 to 0.50 times. It then again decreases from 0.37 to 0.29 in the year 2010-11 to 2011-12. The Minima and Maxima of the ratio is 0.29 and 0.92 respectively. The ratio for MIDHANI average is 0.58 times, Standard Deviation is 0.22 and the Covariance is 38.05. The ratio is showing wide variance (38.05 percent). The DPSUs average of the ratio is 0.51 times. The company maintains higher to the DPSUs average and but lower to industry average (0.58). The company needs to maintain the ratio.

Conclusion:

The DPSUs are at the helm of affairs with regard to their production and supplies to their Customers. These Companies being big in sizes and Portfolios belong to different industries based on their cognate groups. As per the comparisons with their respective industry averages, it is noted that these companies are required to improve their liquidity positions as explained.

ROLE OF PARENTS IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The role of parents is very critical in a student's life. In many cases, parents put a lot of pressure on their children to perform well in the exams and when the student fail to do that then it also affects student's self-esteem and further performance in life.

Our education system is somewhat being responsible for poor performance of some students as it is observed that some of the students having excellent practical knowledge about the subject has to struggle a lot to get a good job because of lower marks in theory subjects. Therefore, students give more attentions to the theoretical part of the subjects and if they fail in this then get depressed. The current paper highlights the role of parents in academic achievement of their children.

KEYWORDS:Parents, Performance, Student

INTRODUCTION

Performance of a student can be affected after getting a failure in exams. Counseling can be a good option for these kinds of students as they need to be encouraged in that kind of situation of life.

Teacher-parent expectations, peer interaction and structure of the education system play a vital role for mental stress of a student after getting failed in exams.

The role of family members can't be ignored as they are the primary source for a student in providing positivity if any decrease in self-esteem is observed in the children.

Maturity level of student is also a big factor which evaluates how the student reacts on getting failure in exam. If he/she is so mature enough then compromise with the situation can be observed and wait for the second opportunity.

It is observed that some students build a lot of expectations regarding exams from themselves and after the results are out, if their expectations are not fulfilled and they get low marks than expected, they go under stress.

Not only for the students but every individual, self-esteem plays a critical role in their lives. If it is shattered due to any mishappening, then it is quite a difficult task to perform well in life.

If the environment in the family is supportive with stable emotional atmosphere, then it undoubles enhances the performance of the student.

The relationship between teacher and student also affects the performance of the student as the student gets the right guidance about the future prospective.

A teacher needs to point out the average students of the class and should provide more attention to them so that they can compete with the good ones. Some schools organize teacher training programs to handle the difficulty of the students related to education. Students with high self-esteem perform well in life and those with low self-esteem don't succeed so much.

The factor of self-esteem affects the performance of the students. Students with high self-esteem have a goal in their mind and their performance stays at higher node. Parents should not give a lot of stress to students regarding their results. They should treat it normally in spite of giving much attention to it.

Family is, in fact, a social subsystem or a part of the greater society. The institution of family is on the one hand related to other social institutions and organizations, such as school, market, etc. and on the other, forms a web of relations between its members. Hence, family, which consists of individuals, is related to other social systems.

ROLE OF PARENTS IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN

Major chunk of the child's personality is formed in the family as a fundamental institution where parents play a pivotal role in the process of this formation. In other words, family is the first institution where a child is educated and raised. As a result, family plays a fundamental in the academic achievement of children.

There are two fundamental factors affecting academic achievement of students: heredity and environment.

Environment is divided into two categories: home and school. Students may spend an equal amount of time at home and school.

A child learns the mother tongue and many other skills and habits at home. Many ethical virtues are also learnt at home, which lay the foundations of later social relations.

Family functions as a center of love and security for children, which are two fundamental and necessary elements for the proper nurturing of kids. Children, who are deprived of family love and sense of security, may face disorders in adolescence or youth in interactions with others. It is in the family that kids develop self-confidence and self-esteem.

But the duty of family does not end once children join school. A family can preserve this role even when children go to high school and university.

On the other hand, the role of school in academic achievement of students is undeniable. A school plays a vital role in academic achievement of students. At the same time, without parental contribution, one cannot have full-fledged academic achievement.

In certain cases, students spend more time in school or higher educational centers than in the family. Hence, proper educational planning is a must for all schools and higher educational centers to ensure children have a rewarding family life.

An important point that should be borne in mind is education based on proper planning should meet the requirements of children from lower ages.

Social life will become healthier if the institution of family discharges its duties properly. In other words, family can prepare individuals to play their roles in the society and social system. These individuals function both as individuals and as members of a human institution called family.

Many personality traits are formed in the family, hence, parents-children relations can function as a model in later social relations.

Since education is partly imparted to the students at home, parents are willingly or unwillingly involved in the educational programs offered by school. Some students are weak in their educational performance. Parents can help them improve their studies through supervision of their homework or by arranging extracurricular programs. An important point is that the attitude of parents toward school plays a very important role in the future life and attitude of kids toward this institution. Hence, the education of parents also plays an important role in the formation of their attitude toward school and education.

Schoolchildren may face some problems in performing their homework. They may seek parents' help in this regard. If this assistance is rendered in a proper manner, it will be effective in the children's academic achievement. However, this assistance must not take the form of permanent help, because it will give rise to undesirable results, undermining the self-confidence of school students. This will irreparably damage the children in future.

The positive attitude of parents toward learning can also play a decisive role in encouraging children to learn and educate. Since schools are founded to educate, a close relationship between parents and school officials is also very effective in enhancing the academic achievement of children. In order to organize the relationship between parents and school, certain associations have been established, including the Teachers and Parents Association. The contribution and participation of parents in such associations could dramatically help smooth cooperation between the parents and teachers to facilitate better academic achievement of children.

Unfortunately, parents do not attach the necessary significance to this association and don't regularly participate in its sessions.

According to available studies, educated parents attach more significance to this association compared to less educated parents. The logical and pertinent sensitivity of parents toward the education of their children plays a significant part in the academic success of their children, although irrelevant sensitivity may create disorder in this process.

As a result, parents with logical sensitivity toward the education of their children have more successful kids.

The abovementioned factors indicate that parents should regularly interact with the school. This interaction should also be friendly and parents should contribute to all aspects of educational decision-making at the school. As a result of such a relationship, kids would consider the school as their second home and trust the school officials and teaching staff, and feel secure in this environment.

However, in order to achieve this goal, parents' expectations of the school must be logical, justified, clear and attainable.

Parents should also bear in mind that their kids would succeed if they prepare a disciplined program for them. Therefore, in the first place, parents should prepare a precise program for their kids and secondly must lay emphasis on its proper implementation, which will help the academic achievement of their kids.

DISCUSSION

Getting parents involved in their children's learning, especially at home, is known to make a real difference and potentially has a much bigger impact on a child's success at school than anything else. Every student has unlimited potential. But there are contributing factors that can affect whether they eventually live up to that potential. Experts believe that a parent's role in a child's life has far-reaching impact. Parental involvement is extremely important for a child to do well in school.

In the early years, parents are their children's first teachers — exploring nature, and, reading, cooking, and counting together. When a child begins formal school, the parent's job is to demonstrate how school can lengthen the learning started at home, and how exciting and meaningful this learning can be. As preschoolers grow into school age kids, parents become their children's learning coaches. Through guidance and reminders, parents help their kids organize their time and support their desires to learn new things in and out of school. Recognizing that parent involvement can be with the child, school personnel, or other parents is important because not all strategies of involvement are likely to yield the same result. In fact, one of the confusing aspects of the literature is that so many different conceptualizations of parent involvement are relied upon, and these conceptualizations cut across the domains (child, school, parents) with little discussion of the implications. Why is this important? Because some forms of parent involvement are likely to more greatly affect student attitudes and behaviors, while other forms more greatly affect achievement. In the current literature, the two most widely used "domains" of parent involvement include parent-child and parent-school involvement, which are the focus of this research.

A second way to conceptualize parent-child involvement is the degree to which a parent is actively engaged in their child's life, knows their child's whereabouts, and makes sure their child's homework is completed. These measures are usually referred to as monitoring. Monitoring is usually associated with student behavior and performance by parents reinforcing or sanctioning desirable and non-desirable behavior.

The preceding paragraphs clarify at least two dynamics related to parent-child involvement. For discussion, the primary effects of modeling should be to alter student attitudes and behaviors; for monitoring, the primary effects of reinforcement should be to alter adolescent behavior. Any effect these two parent involvement strategies have on academic achievement should primarily be secondary and indirect. Nonetheless, many studies continue to examine direct relationships between discussion, monitoring, and achievement — often reporting inconsistent findings. The basic premise is that some forms of parent involvement are not usually engaged in pro-actively by many parents, but are used reactively. Adolescents begin to exhibit difficulties in school, at which time parents become aware of the behavior. It is only once the student has already begun to inadequately fulfill the expectations of the student role that parents then intervene with the school. Often times, in fact, parents use these tactics

at the request of school personnel (i.e. the dreaded “why don’t you come in for a visit so we can talk about your child” request). In these cases, negative relationships appear in the empirical estimates because poor performance led to parental intervention. Nonetheless, the general belief is that parental use of educational support strategies proves beneficial in preventing further poor performance.

CONCLUSION

This research also has implications for parent involvement initiatives more broadly. Parent involvement initiatives must explicitly address what type of involvement they are trying to foster and what outcomes they are trying to affect. The findings indicate that there are few parent involvement strategies that we can expect to directly affect achievement; those that are theorized to matter, such as parent-school involvement strategies, show little relationship to academic achievement during the early high school years. Initiatives might be considered only to the degree that they raise student expectations and reduce absenteeism and truancy. By altering these mechanisms, we can expect indirect and cumulative effects on achievement.

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DR. B. SHEIK ALI LIFE AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN HISTORY

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I. Birth and Educational Developments

Dr. Belagodu Sheik Ali's life was associated with the significant period of modern Indian History. He was born only a few years after enactment of Government of India Act 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms). As he grew from a child to adult and acquired his B.A (Hons) in 1945, India's freedom movement also grew and bore fruit by getting independence in 1947. Dr. B. Sheik Ali is significantly absorbed in changing the sluggish and slow literacy process of the country. He identifies himself with the principle of literacy; with that of changing the fate of an individual and thereby a nation. He wished to reset the value basis of the society by leaning towards providing basic education for the masses. He is in favor of multi-cultural pattern of society.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali's father was a very learned man and keen to give good education to his children, he took particular care to cultivate the art of graphology to his children. His father was his first guru. When Dr. B. Sheik Ali was about four years old he was put into Urdu primary school which was very near to his house. He was very reluctant to go to school. His father used to cajole him to go to school. He used to teach Urdu very affectionately. He would also make him to read Quran and perform Namaz. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was the brightest student in the class.

After completing primary education he was supposed to go to Arehalli village in Belur taluk since there was no middle school at Belagodu village. As his parents could not afford to send him to Arehalli, he was put into Kannada primary school in Belagodu. After a year his father decided to continue his education, in the year 1933 he was put into Urdu middle school in Arehalli village and was residing in a hostel. Adversity beckoned and his father could not maintain him in the hostel for more than a year. His father sought the help of nephew's and arranged for him to stay in Chikamangalur. He joined the second year (1934-35) of middle school in Chikamangalur. After a year Dr. B. Sheik Ali had to leave Chikamangalur since the children of the house in which he was staying teased him and was thrown out of the house. His parents got worried and still did not want to discontinue his studies. His father approached his niece in Hassan for accommodation and he was put in Hassan and continued his studies in Hassan.

Though the family conditions in the economic front were growing from bad to worse with more pressure from creditors, more depression in the coffee prices and so on, the parents were delighted to see their son climbing the educational ladder on a firm footing. At this hour of stability in the educational field when Dr. B. Sheik Ali was at his 13th year and was in his first year of high school, on 11th April 1938 his father to whom he owed much had passed away. He had sacrificed his utmost to the education of his son. He was an industrious, religious and aspiring father. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was much attached to his father and losing him in his teens was a terrible loss. He could not reconcile to this loss and used to simply sit and think why destiny has denied the company of a father at that tender age. He was so much depressed that for him life was not worth living. He developed a superstitious thought that every 11th of the month and every Wednesday of the week were bad since they stood for his

father's death. The emotional attachment that he had with his father was so much that his face, talk, behaviour, kindness, goodness all would haunt him and made him to think that he was thrown from bliss to hell fire. Dr. B. Sheik Ali now recalls why many passages in the holy Quran stood to gauge the emotions or feelings of an orphan.

The aftermath of the death of his father further complicated and stirred his family conditions. The family cousins started to harass the family. The creditors made life miserable. Dr. B. Sheik Ali wondered under these tardy conditions how his poor mother was able to manage the family and also manage the lands which were far away from home. The brave mother did not want to discontinue his studies, with great difficulty she disposed off her ornaments and got rid of the loans. During holidays, Dr. B. Sheik Ali used to engage himself in some small business and help his mother. His mother used to stay near the fields in a small hut picking cardamoms in the garden. His economic misery was such that he used to walk the distance of 18 miles from Hassan to Belagodu for want of 25 paisa.

As Dr. B. Sheik Ali's personal life and family affairs were quite disturbing during his high school days, Indian and world affairs were equally disturbing at that time. The Second World War broke out in 1939. The congress ministries which were formed under Government of India Act 1935 resigned. The freedom movement reached its final phase with all its intractable issues. The political problems became complicated. Communal issue took a more serious turn. United States of America exerted pressure on Britain to solve Indian problem. The decade from 1937-1947 is very crucial in the history of Indian national movement. Misunderstanding erupted between the Indian National Congress and Muslim League which led to Lahore resolution of Pakistan. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was at the helm of affairs of Indian National Congress at that crucial period. Nationalism meant different things to different people "Gandhiji the pacifist wanted to make free India a bastion of moral force. Jawaharlal the socialist and democrat wanted to solve the basic demands of masses, their food, shelter and clothing. Sardar Patil the conservative desired Hindu supremacy to prevail. Subhash Chandra Bose the rationalist and modernist believed in strength and force. Rajaji the realist wanted Muslim League to have its share." Azad was hectic in balancing these different thoughts and help India win freedom.

After high school Dr. B. Sheik Ali moved to Mysore for higher education and this move brought a sea change in his life and Mysore became his permanent residence. He wishes to breathe his last in Mysore. Mysore is a beautiful city and is called the paradise of pensioned people. It was a great enchanting experience for Dr. B. Sheik Ali and it was for the first time that he happened to enjoy the spirit of serene atmosphere. Its salubrious weather, enchanting environment, cleanliness and quiet life are so fascinating that people from all corners of the world are attracted. It was the de jure capital of the princely state of Mysore. The head of the state, the Maharaja was residing at Maharaja Palace Mysore.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali's subjects of study at Inter were History, Economics and Logic as optional subjects with English and Urdu as compulsory languages. All the subjects were taught by well experienced, dedicated and talented teachers. The depth of their knowledge, way of explaining, perception of men and events, dictum, and the inimitable way of presentation of all teachers were exemplary in general and in particular with history teachers. In the final year Intermediate Dr. B. Sheik Ali scored 72 % in history creating a record. Dr. B. Sheik Ali's yet another milestone were entering Maharaja's college for pursuing graduation in the year 1942. Maharaja's college was a reputed and prestigious institution

which stood for knowledge and learning. It was an institute of high repute with men of 'aristocracy of intellect' and 'sublimity of soul'.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali opted for honors course. He had oscillating mind; either to choose Economics honors or History honors. In 1942, when Dr. B. Sheik Ali was in first year honors he had the rude shock of his mother passing away. He was terribly upset as she was everything for him. She sacrificed her life for his education. Dr. B. Sheik Ali passed honors course in 1945 securing first rank and won the candy gold medal for general proficiency. It was his first degree which changed his life from dependency to independence. Dr. B. Sheik Ali joined M.A course in History in 1945 and then it was a one year course. The M.A exam was supposed to be in May 1946. Five months ahead of this, luck knocked at Dr. B. Sheik Ali's door and he received a letter from the University of Mysore in the last week of December 1945 appointing him as temporary lecturer in History. Dr. B. Sheik Ali reported to work on 9th January 1946 on the opening day of the college after X-Mas holidays.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali during his stint as Professor of History at Mysore University in 1966 organized the All India History Congress session with his excellent organizing skills and hard work. He was patted on the back by none other than Prof. Nur-ulHasan who later became union minister and governor of Orissa and West Bengal. Between 1964 and 1980 Dr. B. Sheik Ali had a long and successful career as Professor and Head of the Dept of History at University of Mysore. He distinguished himself in this prestigious chair which had been tenanted earlier by such eminent and reputed scholars as Prof. Dunham, Radhakumud Mukherjee, K. T. Shah, C. R. Reddy, Venkateshvarlu and M. H. Krishna. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was instrumental in establishing a centre of advanced study of research in history with assistance from UGC.

In July 1949 he reported to the newly established First Grade College at Chitradurga. During that time there was no provision for PhD program as a course in Mysore University. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was seriously corresponding with Prof. Mohamed Habib of Aligarh Muslim University to pursue PhD since Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was offering PhD degree. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was asked to join PhD course at AMU. At Aligarh he was asked to take up research on Karnataka's great man 'Tipu Sultan' by his guide Shaikh Abdul Rashid, Head of Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali's fine work at London University was appreciated by one and all. Dr. A. L. Basham, Professor in History of South Asia at University of London, a world renowned scholar certified him as "there could be nobody in the world who knew more about the state of Mysore under Hyder and Tipu than Dr. B. Sheik Ali." Dr. B. Sheik Ali widely travelled and spent time as researcher in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. He had been to Australia in 1971 to attend 28th session of the International conference of Orientalists at Canberra and presided over the session of Modern Indian History.

Dr. B. Sheik Ali penned several books and articles of immense character. Among them the best books are "British relations with Hyder Ali", "Tipu Sultan - A Study in Diplomacy and Confrontation", "History - Its theory and method", "Gangas of Talakad", "Zakir Hussain - Life and Times" etc. Age doesn't come in the way of writing books for Dr. B. Sheik Ali. Dr. B. Sheik Ali was a victim of circumstances, situations, complexities, conditions and confusions, but they were all short lived with him. Dr. B. Sheik Ali slowly and surely rose to greater heights on the strength of his unbending will power, phenomenal energy, heroic courage and great brain.

II. AWARDS CONFERRED:

1. Golden Jubilee Award of Mysore University for research in Humanities and Social Sciences.
2. Rajyotsava award of Karnataka State as Distinguished Educationist.
3. Mythic Society of India Award as Distinguished Historian.
4. Maulana Jauhar Award, 2003.
5. Sir Syed Award by American Federation of Muslims of Indian Origin (AFMI) -2004.
6. Canara Bank Award.
7. D.Litt. (Han. Causu) Kannada University, Hampi, 1998.
8. D.Litt. (Hon. Cause) Karnataka State Open University, Mysore.
9. D.Litt. (Han. Causa) Tumkur University, Tumkur.
10. D.Litt. (Han. Causa) University of Mysore, Mysore.
11. Government of Karnataka Award for Social Service.
12. Al-Ameen All-India Community Leadership Award, 2008.

III. SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

As the Founder President of Sultan Shaheed Educational Trust, Mysore, established the following institutions and managing them now.

- a) Deeniyat Madrasa : Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- b) Belagodu Abdul Sattar Nursery School: Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- c) Sultan Shaheed Lower Primary School: Urdu Medium, Ghousianagar, Mysore
- d) Sultan Shaheed Higher Primary School: English Medium, Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- e) Sultan Shaheed Women's Tailoring Centre: Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- f) Sultan Shaheed Women's Craft Centre: Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- g) Sultan Shaheed Clinic for Women and Children (Charitable): Ghousianagar, Mysore.
- h) Azad National Nursery School: Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- i) Azad National Lower Primary School: (Kannada Medium), Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- j) Maulana Azad Girls High School: (English Medium), Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- k) Maulana Azad B.Ed., College: Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- l) Maulana Azad D.Ed., College: Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- m) Maulana Azad AFMI PUC College: Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- n) Maulana Azad Hostel for Girls: Radhakrishna Nagar, Mysore.
- o) School for Challenged Children: Ghousianagar Mysore.

CONCLUUSION:

Though Dr. B. Sheik Ali possessed all the above virtues, however, at times, like any other human being he behaved like a short tempered person whenever he was dissatisfied by not accomplishing the set goals within the set time frame. Anger, anguish, displeasure, dissatisfaction and sorrows were over shadowed by his beautiful smile. God has bestowed him with trinity of gifts, the aristocracy of intellect, the aristocracy of heart and the aristocracy of hand which made him wise, noble and industrious. Harmony and effective use

of these attributes through his life gave him the status and power to enter into the list of the makers of history. Dr. B. Sheik Ali's unstinted and uninterrupted contribution towards history elevated him as one of the greatest Indian historians of 20th century. The mythic society of India, Bangalore conferred on him - "Mythic Society of India Award" as Distinguished Historian.

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GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT IN BEGUSARAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Legend ascribes the origin of Begusarai to a mythological King Putraka who created Begusarai by magic for his queen Patali, literally Trumpet flower, which gives it its ancient name Pataligrama. It is said that in honour of the first born to the queen, the city was named Pataliputra. Gram is the Sanskrit for village and Putra means son. Begusarai From a scientific history perspective, it would be appropriate to surmise that the history of Begusarai started around the year 490 BC when Ajatashatru, the king of Magadh, wanted to shift his capital from the hilly Rajagriha to a more strategically located place to combat the Licchavis of Vaishali. He chose the site on the bank of Ganges and fortified the area. From that time, the city has had a continuous history, a record claimed by few cities in the world. Gautam Buddha passed through this place in the last year of his life, and he had prophesized a great future for this place, but at the same time, he predicted its ruin from flood, fire, and feud. The district is at present comprises of 5 sub-division, 18 community development blocks, and 1229 revenue villages and Begusarai town is the administrative headquarters of this district. The district headquarters is connected to all block headquarters by all weather roads. The district has direct train link with Patna, Kolkata, Delhi, and other places of importance. The total population of district is 2970541, out of which rural population is 2400718 and Urban population is 569823 (as per 2011 census).

Keywords: Begusarai, Geographical, Climate, Rainfall, Geology

INTRODUCTION

Begusarai is the administrative headquarters of Begusarai district, which is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar state, India. The district lies on the northern bank of river Ganga. It is located at Latitudes 25.15N & 25.45N and longitudes 85.45E & 86.36E. It was established in 1870 as a subdivision of Munger District. In 1972, Begusarai is located at 25.42°N 86.13°E. It has an average elevation of 41 metres (134 feet). It has an area of 1879 square. Begusarai lies in North Bihar and is surrounded by Khagaria in North-East, Munger in South-East, Patna in West and Samastipur in North-West. Begusarai lies in the middle of the mid Ganga plain and generally has low lying terrain with South to South Easterly slope. Begusarai is basically divided in three flood plains namely : 1) Ganga Flood Plain 2) Burhi Gandak Flood plain 3) Kareha-Bagmati Flood Plain. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. The main cash crops of Begusarai district are oilseeds, aniseed/ tisi, tobacco, jute, potato, red chillies, tomato and rape-seed. In Fruits Farming Begusarai has recently become a major contributor in producing Litchi, Mango, Guava and Banana. Recently Basil Leaves and Pearlfarming has attracted local farmers. Even today, only Barauni refinery contributes around Rs 500 crore to

the state exchequer yearly. Situated on the South Eastern boundary of Begusarai, it is the birthplace of Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh "Dinkar". It is also famous for Simaria Mela, a fair of devotional importance during the month of Kartik every year according to Indian Panchang (usually during November). It has a famous bridge "Simaria Pul" which provides both Rail and Road connectivity to this place. Recently "Ardhakumbha" a devotional congregation was held here in 2011 in an attempt to reestablish the lost importance of other 8 places where Kumbha was held according to scriptures. As per 2011 census Begusarai Municipal Corporation had a total population of 251,136, out of which 133,931 were males and 117,205 were females with sex ratio at 875. The population younger than 5 years of age was 37,966. The literacy rate of the 7+ population was 79.35%.

TOPOGRAPHY

District Begusarai lies in the middle part of the north Ganga plain. In general, it is low flying flat terrain (MSL 45m-32m) having a southerly to southeasterly slope. This factor governs the flow of streams. Geomorphologically it is a part of the Gandak-Kosi interfluvies. The southern part of the district, except those of low lying flood plains of Ganga, appears to be elevated landmass when compared to the adjoining district of Khagaria and Samastipur. Hence, being a safer destination amidst the flood drained region, it support the human activity in a better way. The district is drained by number of rivers viz. Ganga, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati and Balan rivers and in addition, small rivulets, dhars, nalas which are originated locally and preserve rain water, mark the landscape.

FOREST

There is no area of the district under forest leaving 63 sq.km i.e. the area of Kanwarjheel Wildlife Sanctuary. Begusarai district does not comprise of any forest. In contrast to the eastern portions of the old district of Munger, this district lying south to the Ganga does not comprise of any forest of sal and other large trees. At most of the places, there are gardens of mango and litchi. Chakmuzaffar a village of Naokothi block is famous for banana. Apart from these, Babul, Neem, Guava, Lemon, Gamahar, Peepal, Bamboo, Shirish are also found. Shisham is one of the most important ones of them. Wild animals are scarcely found in this district. However, birds are seen in large numbers in various colours, particularly in the bird sanctuary of Kaver Lake. Till now 59 types of birds from abroad and 107 types of birds from home have been recognized here.

BASIN/SUB-BASIN AND DRAINAGE

Begusarai district is part of the middle Ganges plain. The river Ganga flows towards east parallel to the southern boundary of the district. The other rivers flowing in the district are the Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Balan, Bainty, Baya and Chandrabhaga

LAND USE, AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION PRACTICES

Agriculture is the main source of sustenance for majority of population in the district. The main food crops of the district are wheat, maize and paddy. Sugarcane is main cash crop of the district. The other main cash crop of the district is chilli. The district is rich in ground

water resource, which can be developed for irrigation purpose. The assured irrigation will increase the crop production and improve the economic condition of people inhabiting the district. Irrigation in the district is provided by different sources like wells ,tubewells, tanks, ponds, rivers i.e.by both surface and ground water. However rainwater is still majour source of irrigation in most part of the district. The total cropped area is 179056 hectrare and net sown area is 117303 hectare. The gross area under irrigation by tube wells/bore well is 87000 hectares. (Govt of Bihar).



THE DISTRICT IS DIVIDED INTO 5 SUBDIVISION AND 18 BLOCKS WHICH ARE AS UNDER

Division	District	Sub-division	Blocks
Munger	Begusarai	Begusarai	Begusarai,Barauni
			Matihani,Birpur,
			Samho Akha Kurha
		Balia	Balia, Dandari
			Sahebpur Kamal
		Teghra	Teghra,Bachhwara
			Bhagwanpur,Mansoorchak

deep tube-wells have been constructed tapping aquifers disposed at deeper levels. These aquifers are in semi-confined to confined condition.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Being part of the Gangetic plains of the Indian subcontinent, the district experiences three climatic seasons – the summer season from March to mid-June, the monsoon season from mid-June to October and the winter season from November to February. The month of February & March fall in the transitional season from winter to summer described as spring or “Basant”. Similarly the months of September & October falls in the transitional season from the monsoon season to the winter season and described as “Shishir”.

SOILS

The soil of the district is generally alkaline and is characterized by deficiency in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus. It is most fertile soil and suitable for cultivation of rice, jute and sugarcane.

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MINING

FOREST

There is no area of the district under forest leaving 63sq.km i.e. the area of Kanwar jheel. Wildlife Sanctuary. Begusarai district does not comprise of any forest. In contrast to the eastern portions of the old district of Munger, this district lying south to the Ganga does not comprise of any forest of sal and other large trees. At most



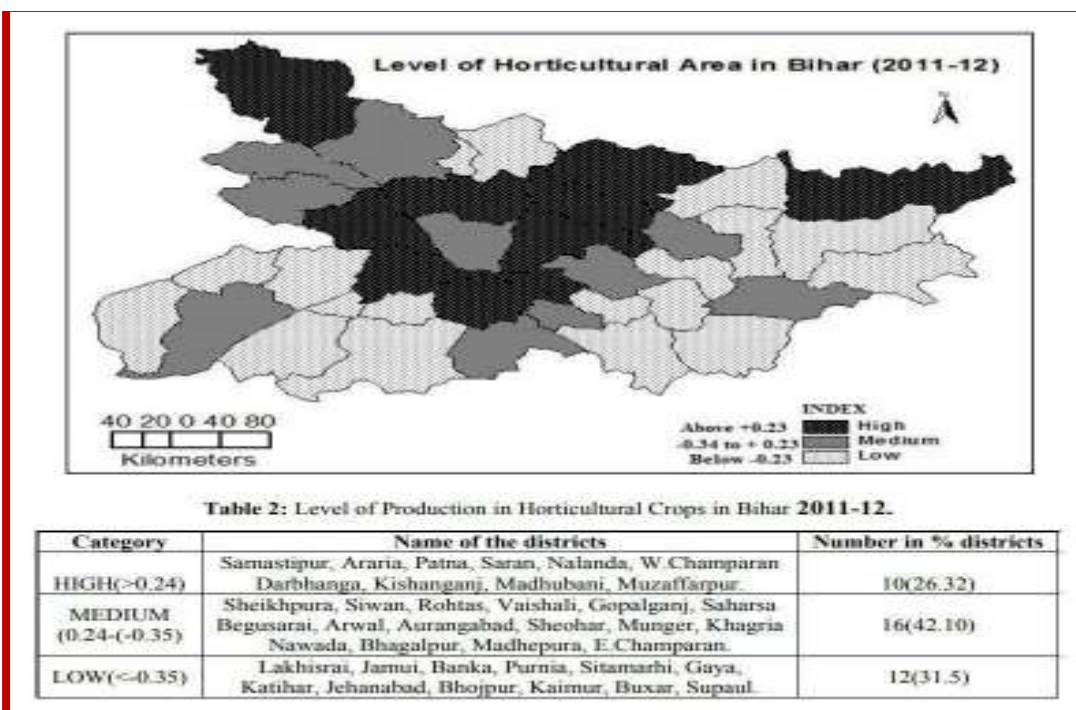


of the places, there are gardens of mango and litchi. Chakmuzaffar a village of Naokothi block is famous for banana. Apart from these, Babul, Neem, Guava, Lemon, Gamahar, Peepal, Bamboo, shirish are also found. Shisham is one of the most important ones of them. Wild animals are scarcely found in this district. However, birds are seen in large numbers in various colours, particularly in the bird sanctuary of Kaver Lake. Till now 59 types of birds from abroad and 107 types of birds from home have been recognized here.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main source of sustenance for majority of population in the district. The main food crops of the district are wheat, maize and paddy. Sugarcane is main cash crop of the district. The other main cash crop of the district is chilli. The district is rich in ground water resource, which can be developed for irrigation purpose. The assured irrigation will increase the crop production and improve the economic condition of people inhabiting the district. Irrigation in the district is provided by different sources like wells, tubewells, tanks, ponds, rivers i.e. by both surface and ground water. However rainwater is still major source of irrigation in most part of the district. The total cropped area is 179056 hectare and net sown area is 117303 hectare. The gross area under irrigation by tube wells/bore well is 87000 hectares. (Govt of Bihar).

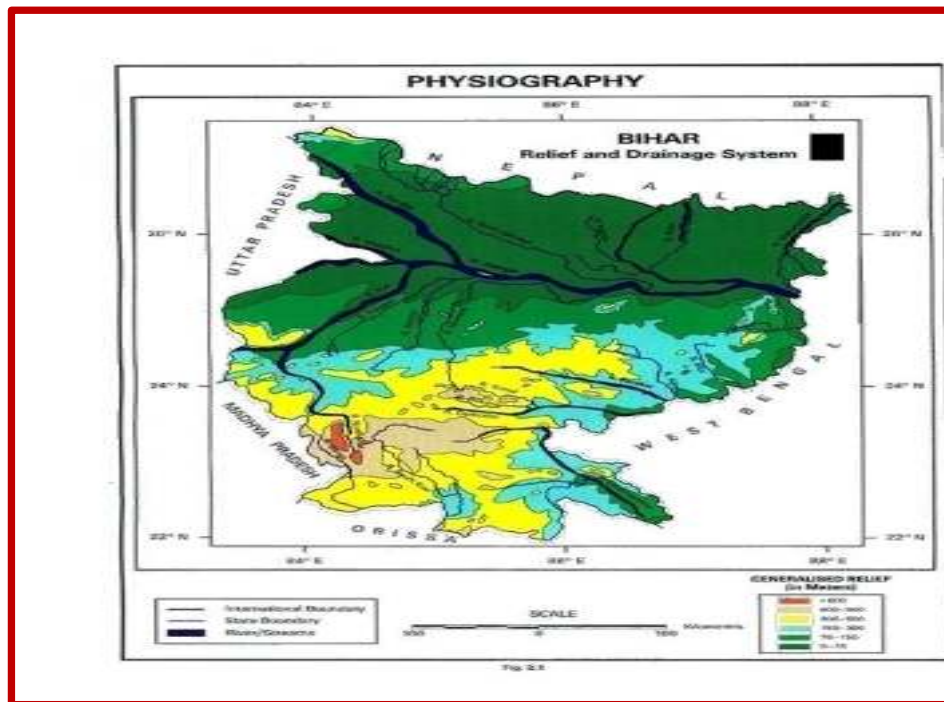
HORTICULTURE



Begusarai district is under Medium Level of Production in Horticultural Crops - Horticulture level of horticultural development has found in the district. These districts come under the periphery areas where there is a lack of infrastructure regarding horticultural crops. Floriculture in the district is now developing in the same fashion as compared to other crops. So, there is need to emphasis on these crops. Horticulture cultivation is always advantageous. It paves the ways and means of development. It has been observed that it could be developed in the state if the government provides protection and subsidies to the farmers. There is a great need to emphasis on marketing management and boosting the irrigation resource of the state along with that there is need of awareness on profitability and techno managerial skill among farmers to promote the horticultural cultivation in the state.

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

The Bihar state can be broadly subdivided into three major unit's i.e., main physical subdivisions is the Northern Mountains, the Gangetic Plains and the Central Highlands. Northern Mountains comprises the Himalayan ranges including their foot hills. The Gangetic plains, situated between the Himalayas and the Deccan plateau, constitute the most fertile plains of the sub-basin ideally suited for intensive cultivation. The Central highlands lying to the south of the Great plains consists of mountains, hills and plateaus intersected by valleys and river plains. They are largely covered by forests. Aravali uplands, Bundelkhand upland, Malwa plateau, Vindhyan and Narmada valley



lie in the this region. Predominant soil types found in the sub- basin are sandy, loamy , clay and their combinations such as sandy loam , loam , silty clay loam and loamy sand soils.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RELIEF

North Ganga plain is a major physiographic unit of the Indian landmass. It extends from the Himalayan terrain in the north to the river Ganga in the south covering about 56980 km² . a roughly quadrilateral shape. Generally recognized as "a water-surplus area", this quadrilateral region is bounded by a northern piedmont belt where water oozes to the surface, followed by a broad belt of swampy lands, depressions and lakes, and finally an aggregation of alluvial fans as all these northern streams bend to form confluence points with the Ganga (Singh & Kumar, 1970). Hence, the surface is characterized by palaeo levees, swamps or flood basins locally called "Chauras", relict palaeo channels aggraded in varying degrees, meander belts, ox-bow lakes and cut-of loops (Ahmad, 1971). Its fluvial geomorphology is dominated from west to east by the Ghagra-Gandak Interfluves, the Gandak-Kosi Interfluves and the western Kosi Fan Belt. Some of these rivers frequently change their channels. Their channels are called by different names in different parts of their courses. According to a study in 1976 on Wetlands in Bihar, by Govt. of Bihar, natural wetlands of more than 100 ha each covered about 46828 ha (Directory of Wetlands, Govt. of Bihar). The district of Begusarai lies in the middle part of this great plain known as mid Ganga plain. In general, it is a low-lying flat terrain (MSL 45m-32m) having a southerly to southeasterly slope. This factor governs the flow of streams. Geomorphologically it is a part of the Gandak-Kosi Interfluves (please refer subheading Geomorphology given below). The southern part of the district,

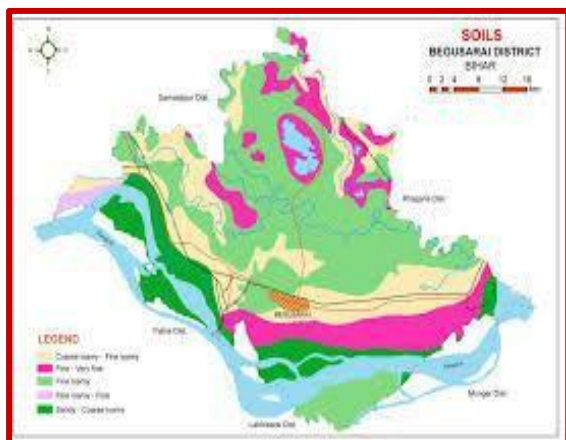
except those of low-lying flood plains of Ganga, appears to be an elevated landmass when compared to the adjoining districts of Khagaria and Samastipur. Hence, being a safer destination amidst the flood drained region, it supports the human activities in a better way.

The district Begusarai is divided into three flood plains namely

- i. Kereha-Old Bhagmati flood plains,
- ii. Burhi Gandhak Flood plain and
- iii. Ganga Flood plain

The first two flood plains of the district are very low lying areas and are prone to the flood. The floods owe their origin to the complex interplay of fluvial geomorphic elements in Page 18 of the upstream sections of the Kosi, Bagmati-Kareh-Budhi Gandak and related rivers. These two flood plains converge in the southeastern part of the district, which is lowland. The streams flowing in the region show a shifting tendency. In the course of their shifting, the rivers leave behind their scars of their previous channels. Thus due to shifting nature of streams and physiographic characteristic, this part is full of wetlands, backswamps and oxbow lakes. However, in the southern part, the flood plains of Ganga are least prone to flood. Interestingly the Railway track passing through the district marks a prominent divider line for Ganga flood plain and Kereha- old Bhagmati flood plains & Burhi Gandhak flood plain. The Flood plains of Burhi Gandak and Kareha are marked by the presence of paleo levees, oxbow lakes, paleochannels, relict streams and chaur viz Kaulachaur and Bhagwanpur chaur. These chaur serve as excellent fertile agricultural lands during summer and are submerged during rains. Also the areas around these chaur face the problem of submergence for around three-four months a year. Kavar lake, a large fresh water lake which is basically a huge wetland is present as an important physiographic feature of this part. In the Ganga flood plain, which is approximately 50-55km long and 5-6kms wide, in the southern part of the district, except those low lying areas of "Taals and chaur", the typical fluvial characteristics of North Bihar rivers are not visible, which are prominent in the north of Railway track. This is the least flood prone area of the district, which gets drowned only in cases of exceptional floods in Ganga and Burhi Gandak. This relatively upland area appears to be the levee of river Ganga.

GEOMORPHOLOGY



Begusarai district is part of the middle Ganges plain. The district has a terraced alluvial landscape shaped Himalayan and sub Himalayan rivers Viz., Ganga, the Burhi gandak ,the Bagmati and small rivers like Balan.The general elevation of the district ranges between 41 – 48 m above MSL, though the Kabar tal (a lake) in Cheria Bariarpur block is having an elevation of 37 – 39 m above MSL.Geomorphologically , the district can be broadly dived into Ganga plain and diara plain, both constituting the deposition land scape.The important fluvial land forms in Ganga plain are natural levee, abandoned channel. The important fluvial land forms in diara plain are channel bar and point bar.The District contains Asia's largest oxbow lake, kabar Taal and is situated near Manjhaul village.

SOIL

The soil of the district is generally alkaline and is characterized by deficiency in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus. It is most fertile soil and suitable for cultivation of rice, jute and sugarcane.

DRAINAGE



The district is drained by a no of rivers viz. Ganga, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati and Balan rivers and in addition, small rivulets, dhars, nalas which are originated locally and preserve rain water, mark the landscape. Among the rivers, Ganga, Burhi Gandak, Kosi, Kareha and Bagmati are perennial, whereas Channa River, Bainti nadi,

Kachna nadi, Monrya nadi and Malti nadi are seasonal. All the types of streams i.e. the mountain fed, foothill fed, plain fed and mixed fed, drains the district. Ganga is a mountain fed river while Bagmati is a foothill fed river. Burhi Gandak, Baya, Balan, Baintia, Chanha etc are originated in the plains and present examples of plain fed rivers. The small rivulets serve as tributaries to the streams of higher order. These rivulets are often dry lowlands during summer and flooded during rainy season.

In general, the drainage pattern of the rivers of this region forms a part of the greater Gangetic Plain, which is characterized as dendritic drainage pattern. However, locally they exhibit their typical characteristics. The Ganga River here shows Yazoo pattern of drainage and the area is known as Ganga Yazoo belt. Yazoo pattern of drainage is defined by the streams, which travel in a parallel fashion before confluence. Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kareha and Balan, Baintia, shows very high sinuosity and are typically meandering rivers. River Ganga enters into the southwest part draining the Chamtha block in the district. This river along with its flood plains, "Chauras" and "Tals" determines the boundary of the district in the southern part. The Burhi Gandak, the 2nd most important river, also known as Sirkahana in its upper reaches, enters the district near Parihara about 10 km upstream of its confluence with the Balan River. It forms the boundary with Samastipur district in Khodawandpur and Cheriabariyarpur blocks. This is a river showing very high sinuosity and has characteristically low silt content than other Himalayan rivers. After traversing a distance of approximately 100 Km. it drains in Ganga near Khagaria. The river causes periodic floods in the western part of the district. River Balan enters the district in the Bachhwara block. After taking a course of approx 30kms. it drains into Burhi Gandak River 5 km west of Manjhaul. This is also a highly sinuous stream.

Bagmati – A very Juvenile stream of North Bihar plains, drains only the northeastern corner of district. It enters into the district near Bakhri and is well known for its unstable nature and spill Page 20 of 172 channels. After traversing the low-lying valley areas, it meets the Kosi near Sankosh outside the territories of the district. It is responsible for floods in the northern part of the district.

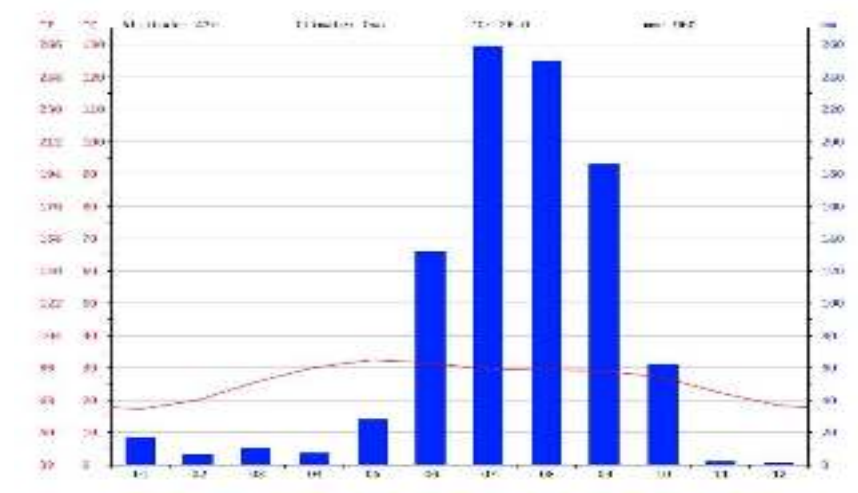
Baintia River is a plain fed stream originated in the adjoining district of Samastipur and enters in Bhagwanpur block of the district. Upstreams, in the Samastipur district, it is known as Jamwari Nadi. This drains into Burhi Gandak after joining the Balan River. It is also a stream having water round the year. Baya Nadi drains the district Teghra, Bachhwara and Barauni block. It merges with river Ganga at Roopnagar near Barauni fertilizer factory. This is a stream which does not show any sinuosity in the Begusarai district and is a perennial stream. In the mid of the Burhi Gandak flood plain lies a vast fresh water lake known as Kawer Tal, which is basically a wetland formed by shifting of river Burhi Gandak. Kawartal gets its water either due to rains or due to near-by overflowing rivers such as Burhi Gandak, Bagmati.

RAINFALL: MONTH WISE

Being part of the Gangetic plains of the Indian subcontinent, the district experiences three climatic seasons – the summer season from March to mid-June, the monsoon season from mid-June to October and the winter season from November to February. The month of

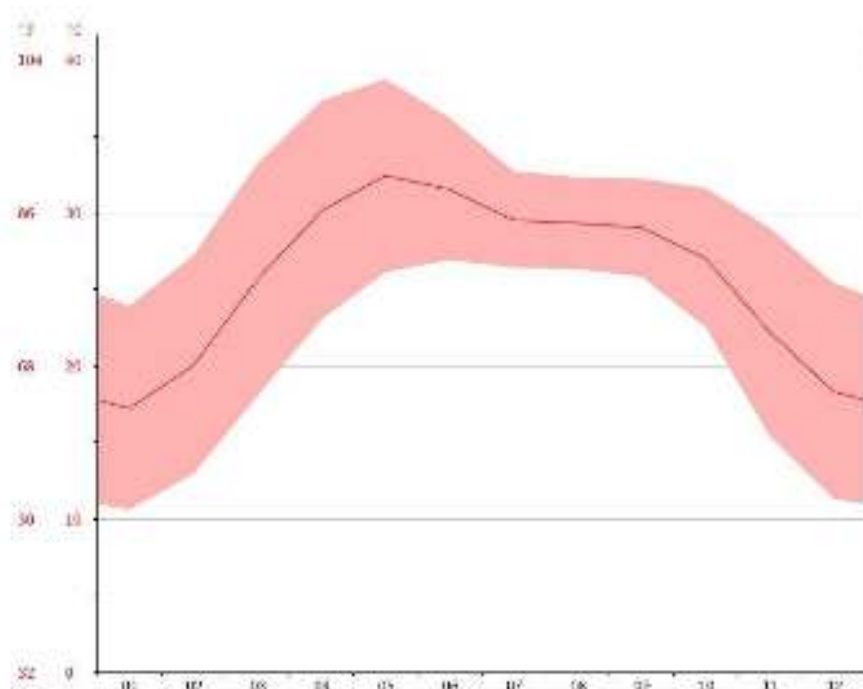
February & March fall in the transitional season from winter to summer described as spring or “Basant”. Similarly the months of September & October falls in the transitional season from the monsoon season to the winter season and described as “Shishir”. Begusarai, the climate is warm and temperate. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as CWA. The average annual temperature is 26.0 °C in Begusarai. About 960 mm of precipitation falls annually.

CLIMOGRAPH // WEATHER BY MONTH BEGUSARAI



The driest month is December. There is 1 mm of precipitation in December. In July, the precipitation reaches its peak, with an average of 259 mm.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES BEGUSARAI



With an average of 32.4 °C, May is the warmest month. At 17.2 °C on average, January is the coldest month of the year.

BEGUSARAI WEATHER BY MONTH // WEATHER AVERAGES

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temperature (°C)	17.2	20	25.6	30.1	32.4	31.5	29.5	29.3	29	27	22.2	18.3
Min. Temperature (°C)	10.6	12.9	18	23	26.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	25.8	22.5	15.4	11.3
Max. Temperature (°C)	23.9	27.2	33.2	37.3	38.7	36.2	32.7	32.3	32.2	31.6	29	25.4
Avg. Temperature (°F)	63.0	68.0	78.1	86.2	90.3	88.7	85.1	84.7	84.2	80.6	72.0	64.9

Min. Temperature (°F)	51.1	55.2	64.4	73.4	79.0	80.4	79.5	79.3	78.4	72.5	59.7	52.3
Max. Temperature (°F)	75.0	81.0	91.8	99.1	101.7	97.2	90.9	90.1	90.0	88.9	84.2	77.7
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	17	6	10	7	28	132	259	250	186	62	2	1

The precipitation varies 258 mm between the driest month and the wettest month. The variation in annual temperature is around 15.2 °C.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL WEALTH

GEOLOGY

The geology of the area constitutes the highest alluvial plain in the domain of the Himalayan Rivers to the north of the Ganga. It is a part of the Great Gangetic Basin. The basin was formed during late Paleogene-Neogene times and is related to the upheaval of the Himalayas via a flexural downwarp of the Indian Lithosphere under the supracrustal load of the Himalayas (Wadia, 1961). The entire segment abounds in buried faults and grabens. The basin came into existence as a result of the collision of India and China continental Plates (Dewey and Bird, 1970 in Parkash) during the Paleocene. Collision resulted in intraplate subduction along the MCT (Main Central Thrust lying in the Himalayas) raising the Higher Himalaya to form source rocks and “popping through” of the more southerly part of the Indian plate to form the basin. This “popping through” might have led to the development of longitudinal and transverse lineaments throughout the basin. With time more southerly areas were raised and by mid-Paleocene subduction also started along the MBF (Main Boundary Fault lying in the Himalayas). These phenomena are reflected in the presence of a coarsening up megacycle with at least two superimposed minor cycles and in the composition of the sandstone and conglomerates of the basin. Later folding of the northern edge of basin to form the Siwalik Ranges during the Early Pleistocene led to cannibalism of this part of the basin. The basin had east-west elongated shape and started with a shallow marine environment, which changed to estuarine and deltaic one with time. By mid-Miocene, continental sedimentation marked by fluvial environment dominated the scene and this set up has continued to the recent with minor modifications. The basin had predominantly transversal pattern controlled by southerly flowing rivers emerging from the Himalaya and during Neogene period, a master stream along the southern margin of the basin drained into the Bay of Bengal. The fluvial sedimentation took place in the form of mega-alluvial cones.

Sedimentation in the basin was influenced by tectonism through out its evolution. The Indogangitic Basin, still an active one, needs to be studied for detailed stratigraphic correlation, sedimentary facies relationship, change in climate through space and time and modern sedimentation.

HYDROGEOLOGY

Geological setup, distribution of rainfall and the ease of circulation of water through interconnected pores of the geological formations constituting the aquifer make the hydrogeological frame work of the area. Based on the geological diversities and relative ground water potentialities in the aquifer belonging to different geological formation, the district can be subdivided broadly into two hydrogeological units- (a) Older alluvium (Ganga formation and (b) Newer alluvium (Diara formation). The alluvium of the Ganga plain is consisting of alterations of gravel, sand of various grades and clay beds. Gravel and sand constitute the prolific aquifers. The thickness of alluvium is more than 600m. In the diara plain, the alluvium consists of sand silt and clay.

CONCLUSION

Legend ascribes the origin of Begusarai to a mythological King Putraka who created Begusarai by magic for his queen Patali, literally Trumpet flower, which gives it its ancient name Pataligrama. It is said that in honour of the first born to the queen, the city was named Pataliputra. Gram is the Sanskrit for village and Putra means son. Begusarai From a scientific history perspective, it would be appropriate to surmise that the history of Begusarai started around the year 490 BC when Ajatashatru, the king of Magadh, wanted to shift his capital from the hilly Rajagriha to a more strategically located place to combat the Licchavis of Vaishali. He chose the site on the bank of Ganges and fortified the area. From that time, the city has had a continuous history, a record claimed by few cities in the world. Gautam Buddha passed through this place in the last year of his life, and he had prophesized a great future for this place, but at the same time, he predicted its ruin from flood, fire, and feud. Every effort has been made to cover sand mining locations, areas and overviews of mining activity in the district with all the relevant features pertaining to geology and mineral wealth in replenishable and non-replenishable areas of rivers, stream and other sources. The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation taking coordinates of the area and gather all relevant information and geology of the catchment area of the river or stream. Also gather all data for bricks mining, taking area coordinates with local soil quality, availability of soil etc. Also as per the site condition and location depth of mineable mineral is defined. The area of removal of mineral in the river and stream is decided on geomorphology and other factors, it can be 50% to 60% of the area of a particular river or stream. Similarly for bricks mining all data gathered. Other constituents like clay and slit are excluded as waste while calculating the mineral potential of particular river or stream. This District Survey Report shall form the basis of application for environmental, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects. The report shall be updated once every 5 years.

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ECOTOURISM IN TELANGANA STATE: AN ANALYSIS

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Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas to appreciate flora, fauna, the cultural and natural history of the environment, preserving the integrity of the ecosystems and stimulating economic opportunities in local communities. Ecotourism has attracted increasing attention in recent years and is grown as an important sustainable tool in conserving natural areas, educating visitors and benefiting local people.

In short, ecotourism can be conceptualised as any tourism programme that is

- A) Nature-based,
- B) Ecologically Sustainable,
- C) Where education and interpretation is a major component, and
- D) Where local people are benefited.

All this together can be called as Ecotourism. If a travel does not satisfy any one of these constituents, then it is not called a real Ecotourism venture.

Ecotourism is different from other forms of tourism in that the number of tourists is restricted, impact on environment is minimal and emphasis is on use of nature-friendly materials

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Ecotourism, Domestic Tourism, Foreign Tourism

Review of Literature:

Bandaru Ramakrishna (2017)¹ – studied in his research article “A Comparative Study of Foreign and Domestic Tourists Behaviour on Water-Based Tourism Product in Telangana State” about the Water-based tourism market development and identified the differences between foreign and domestic tourist’s opinion towards their visit to Water-based destinations in Telangana State and communicate the same to the Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation to formulate separate tourism strategy for the development of the Water-based tourism products as per foreign and domestic customer’s opinion.

PrashantaAthma &Vijaya Lakshmi (2006)² presented in their article “Eco-tourism in Andhra Pradesh” that the tourism plays a major role in the growth of an economy. The tourism industry generates large-scale employment and is also a large foreign exchange earner. The industry is the third largest foreign exchange earner in the country after jewelers and ready-made garments. The most popular destinations among domestic as well as foreign tourists include Hyderabad, Tirupati followed by Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Puttaparthi, and Srisailam etc. Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam airports are to

be expanded to receive international flights. Hyderabad has been identified as one of the five locations in the country for the establishment of a full-fledged international airport. Direct flights to Singapore, Malaysia have recently commenced from Hyderabad in addition to other destinations. Hyderabad is being developed as a major transit hub between Europe and the Far East.

P.Thryambakam³ studied in his research article “Impact of Tourism on Community Development and Sustainability in Mareduilli, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh—A Case Study” about the perception and opinion of tourism and its influence on various sections of people in Mareduilli and adjoining areas and also identifies the emergent need of stakeholder's synchronization for sustainable tourism development

Purva⁴ presented in his research paper “Ecotourism - an Emerging Need for Visitor Management (The Indian Experience)” about that the trends in tourism in India have shown variation in terms of both economic and socio-cultural values. With changing lifestyles, economy and paid vacations, there has been a change in the attitude and perception of people toward travel and tourism. There has been an increase in environmental awareness and pressure of urbanization. Thus, national parks and sanctuaries have emerged as the favorite destinations. Thus, there has been a constant increase in the number of visitors during the 'season' particularly to the parks like Corbett, Ranthambore, Nagarhole, Kaziranga, etc., which have close proximity to metropolitan towns and are important for endangered species like the tiger or the one horn rhino. The present scenario of tourism in India calls for designing strategies for visitor's management such as intensive interpretation, environmental awareness programs and active involvement of local people for promoting responsible tourism

P.Venkateswararao⁵—presented in his article “Policy Initiatives of Tourism Management in Andhra Pradesh” about the incentives offered, investment subsidy, marketing support and institutional arrangements made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. And concluded that the The aim of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to make the newly formed state a tourism hub will be fulfilled with the proper implementation of the policy.

Research Gap: The above review of literature points to the fact that the studies are mainly related to the Water-Based Tourism Product in Telangana, Policy Initiatives of Tourism Management in Andhra Pradesh, Impact of Tourism on Community Development and Sustainability in Mareduilli, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, Eco-tourism in Andhra Pradesh. Telangana has been a favourite among travellers in the last couple of years. It has a rich cultural heritage. Not much studies is made on Ecotourism in Telangana. Therefore, in this aspect the study has been undertaken to make an analysis of Ecotourism in Telangana State.

Need for the Study:

Eco-Tourism is the largest growing sector with an estimated annual growth rate of 10-15%. The primary objective of the Eco-Tourism is to show case the natural resource to different segments of the society, for viewing the nature and the natural processes for educational,

recreational values and to propagate the message of environmental conservation. Eco-Tourism is increasing popularity across the world, but has significant practical value in developing countries where the needs of impoverished communities may conflict directly with the need to capitalize on the growing tourism Industry. Eco-Tourism has a potential to increase the positive effects of forest conservation. A proper Eco-Tourism not only promotes conservation of the natural eco-system but also support their local economies.

Therefore the study is undertaken to present and evaluate Eco-Tourism in Telangana with regard to various aspects.

Objectives:

1. To Analyse the Domestic and Foreign Tourists Arrivals in Telangana State
2. To Present the popular Ecotourism places in Telangana State
3. To Present the Ecotourism Projects and Initiatives undertaken by the Government of Telangana

Methodology:

► **Sources of Data:** The study is based on secondary data. The Secondary data sources include Research Articles, Websites and Records of TSTDTC

► **Period of the Study:** The study covers a period of 4 years from 2014-15 to 2017-18. The year 2014 is taken as a starting period as the Telangana got bifurcated from Andhrapradesh and formed as a separate state on 2nd June 2014.

► **Statistical Tools:** The data are analysed with the help of the simple statistical tools like Percentages and Averages

Scope of the Study

The study covers the popular Ecotourism destinations in Telangana, an analysis of domestic and foreign tourists arrivals to Telangana, the Ecotourism initiatives and projects undertaken by the Government to develop Telangana as a popular tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists.

There are totally 9 districts in the Telangana State at the time of bifurcation again in the year 2015, September Telangana got divided into 31 districts under the major 9 districts.

To maintain the uniformity in the study through out the year, my study is confined to the major 9 districts which includes all other districts of Telangana State.

The State of Telangana, a youngest state in India has tremendous potentiality for nature and Ecotourism. It is full of diversity with its rich forests, heritage and culture. It provides ample scope for promoting Ecotourism and is one of the preferred destinations for tourists which include heritage monuments, nature discovery, divine shrines, adventure trips, film tourists etc.

The Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation is a state government agency which promotes tourism in Telangana..

The aim of TSTDTC is to provide infrastructure, conveyance and other facilities to tourists visiting Telangana and to promote unknown tourist spots in Telangana.

Major Tourists Destinations in Telangana:

Tourism sector is economically important for any country and more so for the developing countries. It is a major growth engine for the economic development in providing employment and eradication of poverty. Telangana has topographically and historically a large variety of attractions.

Table- 1

Tourist Destinations in Telangana

City Tours	Hyderabad and Warangal are the largest cities with many tourists places
Monuments	Charminar , Kakatiya Kala Thoranam , Golconda Fort , QutbShahi Tombs, Chowmahalla Palace, Falaknuma Palace, Bhongiri Fort
Religious Tourism	Yadagirigutta, Thousand Pillar Temple, Bhadrachalam Temple, Sri Raja Rajeshwara Temple, Ramappa Temple, Birla Mandir, Basara, Nelakondapalli, Mecca Masjid, Medak Church
Eco Tourism	Beaches, Waterfalls, Hill Resorts, Lakes &Reserviors, Gardens, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Forests

Source:<https://telanganatourism.org.in/>

Thus the Telangana is known for its rich heritage, culture , architecture and religious tourism.

Tourists Arrivals to the Telangana State:

The Telangana State has a rich cultural heritage and is known for its rich history, architecture and culture and also has a variety of attractions including hills, wildlife, forests, forts and temples. It has all required qualities for emerging as a potent tourist destination in India.

Domestic Tourism:

It is concerned with travelling within the country. It does not need a passport and visa or conversion of one currency into another. Domestic tourism has greater scope in countries of large dimensions such as India as compared to smaller countries. From a geographical viewpoint, domestic tourism may range from local excursion, regional trips to national level travels.

Table-2
Domestic Tourist Visits to Telangana

S.No	Districts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	Rank
1.	Mahbubnagar	5359378	8509199	9054638	8096753	31019968	5
2.	Hyderabad & Ranga Reddy	9431322	10340850	26070949	24625117	70468238	2
3.	Medak	1981170	3148823	5440356	11141734	21712083	7
4.	Nizambad	12712	8377	7890	30993	59972	8
5.	Adilabad	7289069	16578338	5330724	5491855	34689986	4
6.	Karimnagar	10972560	31173034	11786018	17802027	71733639	1
7.	Warangal	8364641	29646160	3716676	14847566	56575043	3
8.	Khammam	5416110	11338652	5529667	5914101	28198530	6
9.	Nalgonda	7724460	7488929	7626858	13460708	36300955	4
Total		56551422	118232362	74563776	101410854	350758414	
Percent age to total		16.13%	33.71%	21.26%	28.9%	100%	

Source: Department of Tourism, Telangana

The above table reveals that the Karimnagar District stands in the top position with the Domestic Tourists Arrivals of 3,11,730,34 in number in the year 2015-16. It is because of the Godavari and Krishna Pushkarams which held during that year attracted the significant number of tourists. There were also several major pilgrimage centres including Dharmapuri and Kaleshwaram which attracted the host of tourists during the Pushkaram time.

Foreign or International Tourism:

International tourism involves traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. International tourism has increased due to people around the world having more money in their pocket, as well as the impact of greater globalisation.

Table-3
Foreign Tourist Visits to Telangana

S.No	Districts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	Rank
1.	Mahbubnagar	2370	1447	845	1111	5773	3
2.	Hyderabad & Ranga Reddy	81061	147217	156341	259249	643868	1
3.	Medak	0	0	0	0	0	-
4.	Nizambad	0	0	0	3	3	6
5.	Adilabad	81	54	11	3	149	5
6.	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	-
7.	Warangal	2361	1944	1857	3243	9405	2
8.	Khammam	0	9	0	0	9	7
9.	Nalgonda	0	500	0	0	500	4
Total		85873	151171	159054	263609	659707	
Percentage to total		13.02%	22.91%	24.11%	39.95%	100%	

Source: Department of Tourism, Telangana

The above table reveals that the Hyderabad stands in the top position in the Foreign Tourists Arrivals being a Capital city. The Tourism Department is also conducting the Road Shows, Cultural Programs, Food festivals to attract a large number of tourists. Several National and International Conferences which held during the year 2017 attracted the large number of tourists and attributed to the growing popularity of the state and city as well. The increasing trend in number of foreign tourists may be attributed to promotion of MICE and Medical Tourism in the State apart from attractive structures, monuments, sanctuaries, temples and culture. The robust infrastructure and maintenance of public and private places in different districts also adds value in attracting foreigners.

Eco-Tourism destinations in Telangana

Telangana state has various naturally endowed areas such as national parks, forest reserves and sanctuaries that provides ample scope for promoting ecotourism

The following table shows the Eco-Tourism destinations in Telangana.

Table-4

Eco-Tourism Destinations

Districts	Eco –Tourism Attractions
Hyderabad&RangaReddy	Sri kotlaVijayaBhasker Reddy Botanical Gardens, Mrugavani National Park, Deer Park JLTC, DurgamCheruvu, Kapra Lake, HussainSagar, Osman Sagar Lake, HimyatsagarLake,ShamirpetLake,Anantagiri Hills.
Adilabad	Kuntala Waterfalls, Pochera Waterfalls, Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary.
Karimnagar	Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Jwala Park, Rajeev Deer Park.
Khammam	KinnerasaniSanctuary,Bogatha Waterfalls, Paliar Lake
Mahboobnagar	MallelaTeertham Waterfalls, Pillalamarri, Tiger Forest
Medak	Pocharam Sanctuary, Manjira Bird Sanctuary, Narsapur Forest.
Nalgonda	Ehipotala Waterfalls, NagarjunaSagar, Bhongir Hill
Nizamabad	Mallaram Forest, Nizamsagar, Alisagar Lake
Warangal	PakkalLake,Laknavaram, Eturunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary,Gaddalasari Waterfall

Source:<https://telanganatourism.org.in/>

Thus the Telangana has many beautiful temples, waterfalls, lakes and Waterfalls located across the State. Concerted efforts also have been initiated to attract tourists to hitherto lesser known destinations in the districts of telangana by developing required amenities and launching suitable packages.

Ecotourism initiatives by Telangana Government:

The following are the initiatives taken up by the Telangana Government to promote and develop Ecotourism in the State:

1. To develop Ecotourism in Telangana "Green Passport" a similar program which is created in Kerala state is under consideration. The Green Passport is a "passport" issued to young wildlife conservationists by the forest department. The "passport" allows these young enthusiasts to work with park rangers and other forest officials on conservation projects in wildlife sanctuaries and state parks.
2. Steps are initiated to develop Ecotourism in the districts Adilabad (Kawal, Kadem, Jannaram) and Mahabubnagar (Amrabad) forest areas in a big way. The government has sanctioned Rs.5 crores to develop ecotourism in the state to develop Forest in Jannaram and a Tiger Safari for wildlife enthusiasts
3. The Tourism Ministry has sanctioned Rs 99.86 crores for the 'Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit' in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana. Telangana Tourism Corporation has proposed a tourism circuit highlighting the scenic beauty of the region, covering forests, tiger reserve and wildlife, waterfalls, caves, rivers and reservoirs and ancient temples, taking care to incorporate tourist-friendly amenities and infrastructure, including a water-sports hub at Singotam reservoir, to make it a must-see destination.
4. Under the integrated development of eco tourism circuit in Mahabubnagar (SwadeshDarshan scheme) Rs 99.87 crore has been earmarked to develop Somasila, Singotam, AkkaMahadevi caves, Umamaheshwaram temple, improvement of facilities at Srisailem and Mallelatheertham and Farahabad.
5. The Amount of Rs 92.11 crore has been allotted for the development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medaram-Tadvai-Damaravai-Mallur-Bogatha-waterfalls as tribal circuit.
6. To promote tourism in Telangana the Government of Telangana launched a campaign called "Happening Hyderabad" showcasing the best the city has to offer which includes 52 weeks of events. It will be organised in collaboration with private partners.
7. TSTD is organizing adventure clubs at Bhongir Fort for rock climbing activities and trekking, adventure jeep ride into the forest at Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Jannaram in Adilabad District as a Innovative Practices

Ecotourism Circuits in Telangana State:

A year after bifurcation, Telangana Government plans to tap the potential for Eco, Tribal and Spiritual Circuits in the state. The objective of having a tourist circuit is to increase the total number of visits to all the destinations on the circuit.

The following table shows the list of projects financed under "SwadeshDarshan Scheme" by the Ministry of Tourism to the State of Telangana.

(Rs. In. Crores)

S.No	Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned	Status	Areas Covered
1.	2015-16	Integrated Development of EcoTourism Circuit in Mahboobnagar District	91.62	Ongoing	Somasila River side development, Singotam, AkkaMahadevi caves, Kadalivanam, Farahabad, Mallelatheertham, Srisailam and Uma Maheshwaram
2.	2016-17	EcoTourism Development of kinnerasani Wild life sanctuary	10.77	Ongoing	BhadradiKothagudem District
3.	2017-18	Tribal Circuit in Warangal District	84.40	Ongoing	Mulugu, Laknavaram, Medaram, Tadvai, Damaravai, Mallur and Bogatha waterfalls.

Conclusion:

It is concluded from the above study that the Ecotourism in the Telangana state is in the Beginning Stage only not yet completed fully. Therefore it needs to be developed in a controlled and planned manner to sustain the system for longer period. The government is now focusing on Ecotourism and Adventure Tourism to create a separate identity and brand of Telangana Tourism. The Telangana Tourism Development Corporation is playing a vital role to attract the tourists by introducing package tours to meet specific needs of tourists to provide a seamless tour experience. It also taken up the print and Electronic Campaigns at various Airports across the country and also the advertisements for the promotion of new tourists destinations.

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TERRORISM & ITS IMPLICATIONS ON INDIAN SECURITY

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Abstract: Terrorism is certainly a grave threat to humanity & a serious security challenge to India. At present terrorism (cross border terrorism) has emerged as a serious threat to India's internal security. The terrorist attacks in Kashmir valley C.R.P.F. Vehicle Convey at Pulwama, 14, Feb 2019, 18 Sept. 2016, attack on Army Camp Uri, attack on IAF Airbase in Pathankot 02, Jan 2016 Mumbai on 26 November 2008 has highlighted lethality, evil attack design to effect the center of gravity and destroying tranquillity endangering human life & recurring attacks everyday on Armed Forces in Govt. Officials in Jammu & Kashmir. Terrorists along with the evil architecture of senseless crimes "Insurgents left Wing Extremist, North East Insurgents" are getting support from few discontented frustrated own citizens, and the neighboring terrorist network is a sponsor to aid and abet to major anti-national elements. Our nation has been a victim of terrorism w.e.f. 1980 decade but now the gravity of the situation is alarming. It is really difficult to describe the pessimistic view of the destiny of mankind, situation in Kashmir valley the misguided stone pelter to sleeper cells of terror network is creating disorder. The Government is trying with democratic measures to contain disturbance and disorder which is part of Pakistani strategy of thousand cuts, the anti-national and misguided few Kashmiri youth are being managed in the terrorist network against India.

Introduction: The appropriate understanding of terrorism can be expressed, "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological. The terrorism due to any reason is unacceptable by civilized society. The society and government have to display zero tolerance against terror network terrorist tool "Propaganda by deed". A question of security policy composite counter strategy. A definite clear policy - a definite course or method of action selected (as by a government, institution, group or individual) from among alternatives and in the light of given condition to guide and usually determine present and future decisions.

A Functional Definition:

As **Candy C. Combs** define: "terrorism is a political as well as a legal and a military issue, and its definition in modern terms has been slow to evolve. Not that there are not numerous definitions available-there are hundreds. But few of them are of sufficient legal scholarship to be useful in international law, most of those which are legally useful lack the

necessary ambiguity for political acceptance.”¹ Despite such through with complexities, it is important to develop a rational understanding of Terrorism.

As **Adrian Guelke** said, “Understanding terrorism, in general, presents the problem that the term terrorism entails an absolutist judgment that seems quite incompatible with the retention of any element of empathy for its perpetrators, or the situation that spawned them. The absence of empathy is a very evident feature of the literature on terrorism. It is most clearly reflected in a relative lack of interest in the explanations that those who are identified as terrorists have to offer for their actions. It is not difficult to suggest why. In the first place, no writer seeking to establish his or her credentials in the field of terrorism would wish to provide, or even appear to provide, any rationalization for an act of terrorism. In the second place, there is the problem of fitting the explanations that terrorists give into the framework provided by the concept of terrorism. There are ample reasons why the influence of terrorism on the modern world is worth examining, not in spite of, but in the light of, the barriers that exist to understanding the term. Furthermore, an elucidation of the issue of terrorism has wider relevance to an understanding of both the nature of the world and of the age in which we live.”²

As **Walter Laqueur** said, “With all the misunderstandings, deliberate and involuntary, On the subject of terrorism, it is still true that people reasonably familiar with the terrorist phenomenon will agree 90 percent of the time about what terrorism is, just as they will agree on democracy or nationalism or other concepts. In fact, terrorism is an unmistakable phenomenon, even if the search for a scientific, all - comprehensive definition is a futile enterprise. Any definition beyond ‘the systematic use of murder, injury, and destruction, or the threat of such acts, aimed at achieving political ends’ will result in controversy, and arguments will go on endlessly. The position of the student of terrorism is not unlike that of a physician dealing with a disease, the exact causes of which remain unknown to this day, or a drug of which it is not known how precisely it functions. But this will not prevent him from diagnosing the disease, or from prescribing the drugs that are applicable.”³

As **Mockaitis** argues said, “The place to being in fashioning a functional definition is not with terrorism but with terror, a weapon that can be used by a variety of actors. Terror, unlike most weapons, aims to destroy enemy combatants, but to spread fear among the general population.”⁴

Objective of the study: The the objective of this Research paper is appended below:

- (i) To identify the emerging threats of terrorism to India's security (with specific ref. Of Kashmir), L.W, E. (Naxalites) in red corridor, North East Insurgents.
- (ii) To study the implications of Jihad' as an instrument of cross border Islamic terrorism.
- (iii) The essential factors of counter-terrorism programmes.
- (iv) To suggest security management and countermeasure techniques (strategy tactics) to neutralize terrorism from Indian soil.

Major threats to Indian Security: The three Major Threats to Indian Security are as follows:

Phase 1 Threat from Naxalism in North East India's Region : Naxalism (left wing extremism) is the most dangerous challenge for the internal security of North East India's region. Naxal militants regularly attack Govt. buildings or Military & Para –Military Stations, security personnel in the Red Corridor area to capture political power and intend to run parallel administration to extort upper class, businessmen, industrialists. This is a serious concern of national security that thing that Naxalite could gain dominance /control over 40 percent of the Union's territory especially in undeveloped rural areas, tribal belt and mineral-rich forest region. The Naxals are aided and abetted by the crime mafia that runs its operations in the Red corridor from Nepal to Andhra Pradesh, as well as Maoists of Nepal who in turn receive covert support from other powers engaged/interested in destabilizing India.

The nexus between the United Liberation Front of Assam and Maoists in Nepal, Myanmar is well established. In an attack in Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) & Chhattisgarh, Maoists of India and Enemy Countries were co-participants. It has also been reported that Indian Maoists are fast growing in their control areas for financing their activities.

Phase 2 Threat from Non-State Actor Terror in Jammu & Kashmir: Under the garb of peace overtures, heavily armed infiltrators with tacit support from the Pakistan military-intelligence establishment continue to make inroads into Kashmir. They are at present lying low, waiting for an opportune moment for vicious strikes on several fronts to undermine the Indian Union. This covert force reared its head in a recent rally organized by Syed Shah Geelani. Pakistan and its sympathizers in India are working in a highly synchronized fashion for demilitarisation of the valley. Simultaneously, there is an insidious campaign to malign the Indian Army on one pretext or the other as part of the psywar being waged by the covert force under Islamabad's directions.

While the Pakistan dispensation talks of peace, terrorist cells are proliferating in the country including new frontiers in the southern part of India. Islamic fundamentalism/terrorism footprints, as evidenced by the Bangalore-centered incidents, are too glaring to be ignored. Islamic terrorism in the garb of freedom fighting in Kashmir is, therefore, de-stabilizing the entire country. Islamabad is determined to use Kashmir as a gateway/launching pad to the rest of India.

Phase 3: Threat from Maoist & Chines supported Non-State Actors in North East India's Region: New Delhi continues to fiddle while the northeast burns which in turn poses a grave problem to the territorial integrity of the Union of India. The world once again is getting polarised into two camps after the end of the Cold War -- democracies and authoritarian regimes of all hues, which includes Islamists, Communists, and the Maoists. Their perspectives are totally totalitarian. Therefore with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal (Maoists & Naxalite), being neighbors, the danger to the Indian

territorial integrity stands enhanced. It is a matter of grave concern that New Delhi is so prone to issue statements without thinking it through, as long as it appeases the adversary even temporarily. Therefore, the northeast -- with the internal turmoil in the Siliguri Corridor, with low population surrounded by overpopulated Bangladesh exporting Islamic terrorism under the tutelage of Islamabad, with China gaining influence in Nepal and Bangladesh and it's upping the ante on Tawang -- the danger to the region is grave.

The northeast if not addressed appropriately could unhook from the Union before the valley given the acute vulnerability of the Siliguri Corridor, which is merely 15 to 23 kilometers wide and 200 kilometers long. If this critical corridor is choked or subverted or severed by force, the Union of India will have to maintain the northeast by air. With the poor quality of governance for which the country is infamous, the local population may gravitate towards other regional powers. Terrorism is a major variant of Fourth Generation Warfare. This is attributed to certain gaps between the developed and the developing have and have nots, conflict among cultures, religion, races and ethnic groups giving way not 'pockets of disaffection. Perception of terrorism with different perspectives is expressed by different schools of thought. The realist school views terrorism as a proxy war by weaker states in order to put effort into changing the prevailing power equation. Realists believe that terrorism cannot survive without the state's support, in India's case Pakistan is clearly responsible for cross border terrorism. Pakistan's clandestine support to terrorism against India is a case which is clearly established through evidence in a number of terrorist incidents attacks in India.

Thus it is counter strategy imperative that policy-makers need to frame their counter-terrorism strategy aimed at self-preservation and balance of power in their favor which the terrorists seek to destabilize through their terrorist acts. Contrary to realist theory is the neo-liberal democratic theory and institutional theory which argue that negotiations, respect for the rights and dignity of the disaffected and spread of democratic ideals are the only way of tackling terrorism. The theory propounds multilateralism and strengthening of socio-economic and political institution is more important for the eradication of the grievances of the people who are behind the perpetuation of terrorism. The theory emphasis that Al- Qaeda terrorist cannot be defeated in Pakistan & Afghanistan unless democratic ideals established in roots of governance of the state. Structure theory, as well as behavioral theory, aim to look into the vast terrain of the contrasting causes & effect of terrorism. Behavior approach, which treats terrorist abnormal or deviant radicals, religious fanatics or political ideologies. The structural psychological and rational choice theories and in particular psychological theory seeks to study the causes behind an individual joining a terrorist group, terrorist group dynamics and how terrorism affects the commission of terrorists. The uneducated illiterate can be brainwashed by Radical terrorist group but some highly educated youth also fall prey in the trap of religion.

The rational choice theory tries to explain the causes of terrorism on the basis of cost-benefit calculations of the participants and terrorism because of a deliberate attempt on

the part of the terrorists to attain their well-specified objectives. Instrumental and organization approach to terrorism, this could be understood in two different ways, each entailing a distinct set of policy recommendations for the state. The first is an instrumental approach, which views terrorism as a means to a political end, a deliberate choice by a political actor to bring about radical changes in political and social conditions; the view is similar to rational choice theory. The solution dealing with terrorism arising from instrumental causes is, “An increase in the cost or a decrease in the reward for violence will make it less likely.” This clearly means that all measures that deter the terrorists from taking recourse to violence should be used, without getting into the terrain of the offense/defence dilemma.

The organizational approach is, "Terrorist behaviors represent the outcome of the internal dynamics of the organization rather than strategic action. The least aim of any organization is survival, but the goals of the people occupying roles in an organization transcend mere survival. Thus neutralizing terrorism due to organizational causes is to encourage disintegration without provoking the escalation of violence the organization's structure of incentives must be altered in order to reduce the possibilities of violence offering new, non-violent incentives, increasing opportunities for exit to non-violent incentives, increasing opportunities for exit to non-violent political methods or promoting the expression of internal dissent or policy options that fit this theoretical interpretation. The offer of surrender and amnesty from trial made by states to terrorists and increasing military pressure on terrorists with the intention of weakening them and bringing to the negotiating table are strategies which could be equated with the counter-terrorism strategies associated with meeting the organizational causes of terrorism. We can see this phenomenon in Jammu & Kashmir during recurring violence and response to contain insurgency/terrorism of name grown or externally aides & abetted. This measure could even be equated with the strategies employed to meet terrorism due to frustration and aggression (psychological reasons).

The theory of Fourth Generation' warfare (4 GW) clarify a major change in warfare has occurred concept of in modus operandi i.e. major shift 4G war' is between state and a non-state actor. This '4GW' is a major shift in the pattern of war- here the end of the states monopoly over war. In the end of the cold war, "4G war" is low-intensity conflict terrorism, guerilla warfare and civil strife that has rendered obsolete the conventional method of fighting. Thus, Strategy of 4GW is maneuver, non-linearity, and idea. The aim of 4 GW' warrior terrorist is to defeat the enemy morally rather aiming to annihilate him physically. Here we find the theory of Santzu propounded before 500 B.C. **“The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting.”**⁵ There is clear speculation, the future war would be fought by very small independent action forces or cells-acting on mission type orders, a decreased dependence on logistics support, more emphasis on maneuver and psychological goals rather than physical once. To gain victory between state and non-state actors is to fight them through non-conventional methods. It is to be fought by trained police and special military force aided by armed forces if in need to gain an edge. A famous quote of Santzu on

Indirect approach of stratagem, the theories structural, instrumental, behavioral, organizational, psychological, including fourth generation warfare, one conclusion is crystal clear solution of counterterrorism is similar.

The theorist of instrumental and psychological school accept the fact that terrorist is made by society, thus reforms in society are a prime factor with redressal of grievances can basically be the therapy of counter-terrorism. Where as structural theorist propound origin and perpetuation of terrorism Here the counter-terrorism approach works with removing inequality and other exploitation that becomes fertile ground for breeding terrorism. The instrumentalist emphasis about terrorist back history, their psychology, and family culture, thus establish a relationship with the terror network. In contrast organizational theory, emphasis about the organization, peer pressure, dynamics about group behavior. A different approach is of Fourth Generation Warfare theory, change in the art of warfare, stratagem and their co-relation with the irregular mode of the terror war. States with their pragmatic approach can adopt the counter-terrorist approach.

The aim of counter-terrorism is winning the hearts and minds of the people. While 4 GW is critical mode it is to be tackled at the moral and psychological level. As the fact-based theory states that asymmetric warfare cannot be fought and won at the physical level alone, thus the imperative is with political methods/solutions. Even war against insurgent, be here an idea and ideology to be defeated. Thus if the cause of frustration/aggression or structural reason is dealt with it will stop motivation and support base of terrorism. The Fourth generation warfare is a moral struggle thus a combination of mental and physical efforts are needed for victory. Thinker Boyd's depicts the gravity as people first, then ideas and finally hardware. Virtually counter-strategy simply can not be solely explained on approach/ theory i.e. soft/hard/preemptive/proactive approach, repressive and reformatory approach. Thinker Watson explained that there is a strategy behind terrorism -visible and invisible. The visible is violence but invisible propaganda and organizing activities. The invisible factor works for exploiting the selected issues and systematically build up to violence. Jenkin expert on terrorism, when asserting that act of violence do not stand on their own but form part of a strategy.

The 4 GW" is the beginning of an era of asymmetrical new warfare with the following special features:

- (i) The non-state actors ie ULFA, JKLF, LTTE, Let, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Jamma u Dawa, MCC., NSCN (IM), Indian Mujahidin, Huji like organize themselves into the small independent cell-like structures by which the operate in a decentralized way.
- (ii) The terrorist fight to generate public opinion on a particular issue by victim's horror event.
- (iii) The pattern of war is changed by a war between the state and non-state actor.
- (iv) The clear demarcation between war and politics is getting mixed/ blurred.
- (v) Thus overt & covert tactics have become prime in terror war, with less back up/ support of logistics.

(vi) The terrorist wants to control the enemy, the real objective is to morally defeat him, rather than eliminate the enemy physically.

(vii) The terrorist groups: non-state actors attack weak point of state and they never wanted to attack the strong point.

(a) The weak security architecture of Parliament in 2001.

(b) 26.Nov.2008 Mumbai attack (26/11) through sea lane.

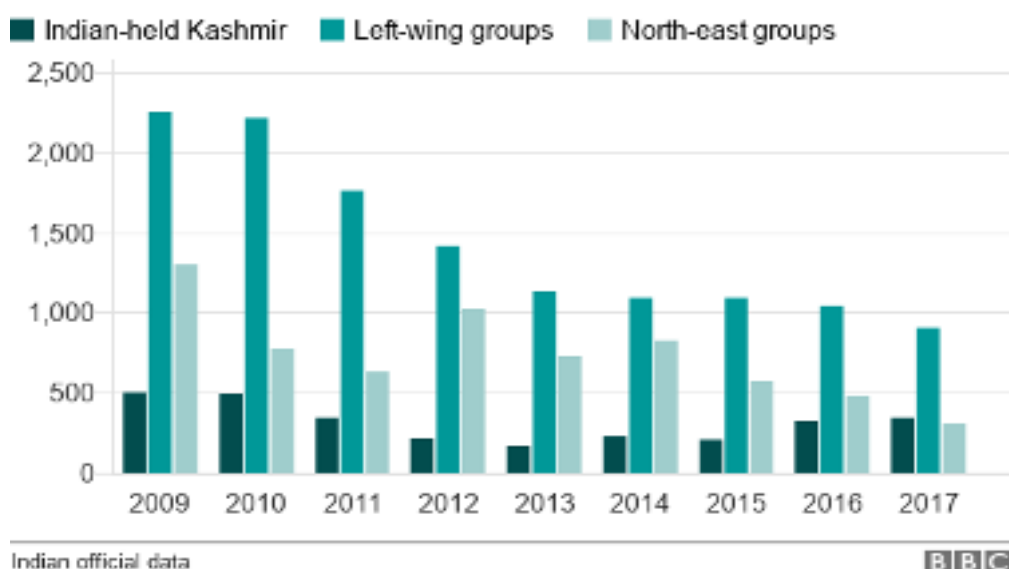
(c) 02-05 January 2016 Pathankot Airbase attack.

(d) 18.Sept.2016 Jaish-e-Mohammad & Lashkar-e-Taiba Militants attack on Uri Sector in Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) 14.Feb.2019 Terrorist attack on C.R.P.F. Convoy in Pulwama.

Insurgent and militant attacks in India

Number of incidents recorded



Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-46902935>⁽⁶⁾

The operational strategy has to be nonlinearity, stratagem with maneuver and decentralized to be effective in core pockets. The terrorist/insurgent's war space is different like complete 'societal arena' including cyberspace, moral physical elements of society. In such a conflict, the security forces should defeat terrorist morally rather than destroy him physically. Enemy destruction should be the second choice after morale dislocation. The counter strategy should be centered on civil liberty and national security. The hard approach in counter-terrorism depend on success in military action depends upon the ability of the state to strike at the terrorist's capability without alienating public opinion. Thus in democratic India, while countering terrorism, the military component security forces should work within defined constitutional national and international laws, which put certain sanctions limits on

its functioning. Barely national or regional counter-terrorism strategy is useful if there is limited convergence with values and co- operation of soft approach.

The terrorism expert Watson & Jenkin certain propound, that the counter-terrorism strategy of a state should attempt to unravel the terrorist's strategy. Now the pragmatic fact is Fourth Generation Warfare is seen as a shift in warfare in true sense state has lost monopoly over war. With changing dynamics of war being fought between state and nonstate actors. The theory clears fog from '4 GW that non-state actors use nonlinear, maneuver and decentralization as the methods of warfare. To win the war of terrorism, this requires to use nonconventional methods and strategies because conventional forces have been trained to fight conventional wars and certainly to win against unconventional threats, so to win against terrorist with conventional forces is not wise. To combat terrorism, security machinery need to be decentralized war plans must be evolutionary and the enterprise has to be driven by far sight, critical thinking and a sense of urgency.

Facts of New Terror Psychology:

The established fact Islam does not support terrorism and moderate Muslims, which mean the entire Muslim Umma less a minuscule minority, abhor terror. The theory of Kafirism and jihad are alien to Muslim theology and culture. Prophet Mohammad was, in the true spirit of the world, he never supported any form of violence. New terrorist organizations like the Al Qaeda do not have well identified political ends but only a vague goal of reshaping of global political and military agenda with deep cultural overtones. Thus there is a complete lack of constraints on violence.⁷ The terrorist group Al Qaeda's ideology is said to be a fusion of Saudi plus Egyptian Islamic thoughts of Taqi-al-din Ibn Tamiya of 13th century, and Muhammad Ibn al Wahhab and Sayyid Quib of recent years; Tamiya has been reportedly misquoted by the Wahhabis and Quib carried his moderate teachings to the extreme, calling for reliance on the Koran and Hadith as original sources of belief, politicization of Muslims as an Umma, Jihad as a duty of Muslims and elimination of non Muslims.⁸ Wahabbism emphasis of the inviolability of Arabic and the two holy mosques and militancy in the service of religion to be spread beyond Arabia. The globalization and migration have made the borders between Dar al-Islam (realm of Islam) and Dar al- Harb (the concept of the war on no Islamic lands) increasingly permeable, leading to the formation of Muslim communities on virtually every continent. The perceived imperatives for jihad hardcore values are being proliferated by Islamic fanatic terrorists (The Bin Laden exploited the weakness and ambition created division in India's unity. The terrorist design, psychology is illustrated in 'Al Qaeda training manual is a 7,000-page document titled Encyclopedia, it details how attacks are to be carried out by various means from physical assaults on targets to bioterrorism.⁹ A 200 pages manual, military studies in the holy war against the tyrants seized by Scotland Yard Sleuths in London, has 18 chapters devoted to terrorist tradecraft including sections on kidnapping and assassination, the art of creative bombing, hostage-taking and also on the psyche of a terrorist. "Tranquillity and calm personality that allows coping with

psychological trauma such as those of the operations of bloodshed and mass murder" is the way the psychology of terrorist is described in the manual.¹⁰

This is very clear that insurgent terrorism is a part of "Strategy of weak." Explanation of terrorist behavior why a man becomes terrorism like turning to terrorism may be attributed to abusive childrearing.¹¹ Gustav Morf, on the other hand, maintained that the rejection of the father and his values plays a dominant role in the making of terrorists.¹² David Hubbard found a clue in terrorist's faulty vestibular functioning of the middle ear and in its attendant effects, an arrested process leaning to walk, dizzy spells, visual problem, and general clumsiness.¹³ Robert Frank noted that terrorism is prevalent in societies where fantasies of cleanliness are prevalent.¹⁴ Peter Berger attributed terrorist behavior to the sense of fulfillment and power that individuals presumably derive from absolute dedication, commitment, and self-sacrifice and from the infliction of pain and death.¹⁵ The above citation of theories promotes the notion that political terrorist is psychologically deviant or abnormal. By implication, important insights on the nature of terrorism and its antecedents are to be found in the fields of psychopathology and psychiatry.

Counter Strategy Of Terrorism: The great weapon in the war against terror is the human mind. Vast armies 'unbeatable' technologies and entire nations have been defeated by demoralization. In the first issue – whether terrorism & insurgency are being tackled by India as Law & order problem or as an existential threat, in the analysis it is clear that India dealt terrorism and insurgency as a law and order problem instead of as a threat to its existence."As a matter of fact, the security problem of terrorism remained within the boundaries of the state, it was allowed to be dealt by the respective states, which treated terrorism and insurgency as law& order problems".Thus in and no integrated efforts among the states and collaboration of states with the center to deal with terrorism.¹⁷ As per India's constitution maintenance of law and order comes under the state list, thus when law and order situation goes out of control, the central govt. can intervene despite law and order is the subject matter of state. In such condition also state's role cannot be minimized, as the prime responsibility for dealing with the security challenges must rest with the state government.¹⁸

This is one of the major reason for the lack of a comprehensive and unified comprehensive terrorism strategy in India. As a matter of fact, every state has adopted different counter strategies for tackling terrorism and insurgency. The degree of success of each state is different: The synergy of action between the central government and state govt. effective collaboration is mandatory in dealing with security problems. The important factor in dealing with curbing terrorism/insurgency is the efficacy of the means - methods being used between offensive and defensive strategies. The vital valid points can be rational in decisions i.e. A bomb blast causes much death in crowded place - loss of innocent precious lives/ destruction of valuable property national loss versus the use of torture/ third degree to extract the intelligence- clue information perhaps justifies it.¹⁹

The counter response/ policy to curb terrorism/ insurgency by the government of India has been purely on ad-hoc basis. So far India has not developed a coherent internal strategy

for domestic Law & Order, fundamentalist problems or insurgent conflict. Our counter to Pakistan's policy of assisting this separatist movement is inappropriate. Instead, India has developed counter-insurgency tactics-a non-result productive policy is repeated in endless execution of peace initiatives at the top level- this is regularly interrupted by the use of violence, military mobilization, coercive diplomacy, and belligerent political rhetoric, so the gain of each tactical move or policy orientation is usually neutralized by the contradictory moves. Thus due to inappropriate inconsistent systematic comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy has obstructed the development of a vision of counter-terrorism strategy of India and has also not given the policy-makers a roadmap which could have guided the governments in power in countering the spreading terrorism in the future. While in analysis K.P.S.Gill Ex D.G.Police rightly argues that, "the main problem in fighting against terror has been that the govt. of India has treated each terrorist and incident as if it was isolated and never attempted to fight terror as a whole from the numerous ad-hoc responses that were adopted by the Govt. of India from time in its fight against terrorism."²⁰

The composite counter strategy should begin with a clear aim and objective. Policy-makers should be very sensitive to causalities and should go to any length to reduce them. The mindset of Indian policymaker shall be central to peace as a strategy but terrorist should not get signal that govt. is ready to negotiate at any cost, that is, even at the cost of letting its innocent citizens loss of lives. India is passing through a very crucial phase of terror attack in its heartland serial bomb blast, killing people, loss of property, dividing Indian policymaker to adopt rigid or flexible or middle moderate course to defeat terrorism. The solution of ending terrorism lies in uprooting the root cause of it. Thus reprisal of grievances political, socio-economic, cultural is essential. The aim of this counter-terrorism strategy is to reduce the threats and risks of terrorist attacks in India's heartland and secure strategic nerve centers. The strategy also seeks to create conditions in order to that citizens can lead their lives freely feeling secure with confidence. To achieve this vital aim the Govt, of India and state Govt, is to frame a set of policies and priorities to tackle terrorism. India's most important priority is to terminate terrorist attacks. With synergy in security actions, the police, paramilitary, security forces including intelligence organizations to work in order to curbs terrorism spread. The research work highlights that a number of terrorist attack plan/ plot against India continue to have cross border connections. The imperative of security plan is to work closely with other countries: Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, and multilateral organization. Non-state actors to tackle the threats our nation face at their source. The action plan emphasis, how society and Govt. can stop own citizen becoming terrorist shall be prime priority with a firm plan of catching and prosecuting punishing terrorist for their inhuman evil act.

Mode of Counter-terrorism Strategy:**Defensive & Offensive Typology**

Strategies to Counter	Democratic Govt./Plan Action	Terrorist Group Non-State Actor
Psychological causes of Terrorism	Observe	Traditional modus operandi
Instrumental causes of Terrorism	Orient	Aim Political
Organizational causes of Terrorism	Decide	Non- Traditional
Structural causes of Terrorism	Act	Aim political- Military
Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
Terrorism being Psychological warfare – To be fought at the Psychological level and Strategies – a number of the operational action plan – devised	The synergy of Political-Military power to win over Terrorism	Peoples – Awareness Patriotic – Duties Proactive – Approach Citizens- Gather participation to Combat Terrorism Global- International Problem
	Soft and hard tools	Cooperation – Global Solution

Conclusion:

The counter strategy lay emphasis on responding to the ideological challenge i.e. Jehadi terrorism, Maoist (LWE) and the threat from those who promote it. Thus along with this action plan is needed to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and Govt. and Non-Governmental organizations to ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support. To fight terrorism there is prime need preparing for a terrorist attack and contingency plan in order to enhance police firearms resources and tactics to ensure the response to terrorist attacks like Mumbai 26 Nov 2008. The highest priority is to be accorded to address the highest impact in risk security management in terrorist unconventional arms attacks that may include atomic, biological & chemical weapons in the future. The vital function of Govt. is to enact counter-terrorism strategy to protect own citizens by the more flexible response in the changing terrorist/ left wing extremism threat.

The time demand after very casual ad-hoc decisions & neglect of national security the Govt. of India shall declare two programs under three-prong strategy:

- (i) Implement proactive counter-measures to foil/ prevent terrorist attack anywhere in India.
- (ii) To securitize our security environment from the international border to Indian's brain map. The citizen's industry, India's land is free from the fear of terrorism fear.
- (iii) Use of RING STRATEGY to free L.W.E affected region by security forces. The counter-terrorism strategy draft reflects the changing terrorist threat and emphasis to incorporate a set of new policies in Govt.'s counter-response to contain and defeat terrorism from the soil. Our response is a war against terrorism shall be guided by PP' (Prepare & Perish terrorism).

In the combat to tackle terrorism, there is a need to combat through tackling the root cause of instability/who provide base logistic support /psychological elements. The analysis of case studies suggests that terrorism our nation need to address not the immediate threat of

attacks but the other factors which enable the terrorist network to grow and become a powerful nonstate actor. There is serious effort need to combine the counter-terrorism strategy and Govt.special schemes implementation i.e. **TWO PRONG STRATEGY** as a part of **GRAND STRATEGY**. International co-operation is the power behind the punch in fighting terrorism and insurgency.

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DECONSTRUCTING DISTORTIONS: LEFT'S READINGS ON HINDU NATIONALISM

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Abstract

The idea of Hindu nationalism and attached cultural-political ideation has been topical to the study of Indian history, particularly its modern and contemporary phase. Various studies have been undertaken to understand the phenomenon from differing ideological spectrums ranging from nationalistic school to the leftist. In the present scenario of history writing, especially on the said themes, the Marxist paradigms seem to have dominated the discourse. Their view of Indian history from contemporary to past overwhelmingly adopt a highly critical attitude towards the right wing movements inspired from Hindu cultural ethos. The biases become more glaring and overarching when one finds this Marxist critique selectively ignores the similar tendencies in other communities. The distortions encapsulated in these studies have so far remained unchallenged and have been consumed by the readers as an authentic interpretation of the Hindu nationalism. This ideologically skewed reading and writing of the Indian history and the phenomenon attached to it deserved to be unravelled and the distortions challenged. This essay is thus a preliminary engagement with some of such studies which claimed to have studied Hindu nationalism in its varied avatars and also aims to set straight some of the established notions *vis a vis* this phenomenon.

Keywords

Communalism, Hindu nationalism, Hindutva, Left, Marxist, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS),

Introduction

'History is the lie commonly agreed upon', stated Voltaire more than 250 years ago speaks about the predominance of skepticism in history. More than any other place, this maxim holds maximum ground in the writing and interpretation of history in India. The fragmented legacy of history writing in India and its interpretations in general has created discursiveness that has made its consumers skeptical. The historiography ideally, if there are any ideals attached to it, should encompass fair amount of elemental sprinklings ranging from Hegel to Carr to Derrida, which should take care of prevalent distrust over the sense of history. Such cynicism has been seen widespread all over the globe with dominant ideas often launching a scorched earth attack on the viewpoints challenging the status quo. More often, as has been observed, the dominant paradigms are set by the left or left leaning thinkers, predominantly historians and anything transgressing the *Lakshman Rekha* is declared academically

blasphemous. The Indian scenario has been no different, more so in the aftermath of end of colonial era when a new crop of historians emerged to 'write history'.

In the west, the demise of Soviet Union in 1989 moderated the left dominated rhetoric in academia. It became common in the left wing vision not to accept that everything said, thought or done in the name of socialism has been intellectually respectable or morally right (Scruton, 2016: viii). The Indian academic left however refused to see the Marxist edifice crumbling and the light, but, quite paradoxically around same era, got a fresh lease in the wake of *Ramjanmabhoomi* movement. The biggest causality of such a vision of history as well as of contemporary affairs through which the nation subsequently underwent was the objectivity. With subjectivity, from copious to subtle, thus, the phenomenon of resurgent Hindu nationalism and the reignited idea of *Hindutva* has been reported, interpreted and theorized. Though the criticism of Hindu ethos remained a dominant theme in the academic writings of leftist historians beginning with DD Kosambi, hailed as genius polymath especially for his work in the discipline of mathematics, the mantle was passed on to his successors, equally illustrious but way more fierce in their critique bordering on an outright condemnation of Hindu nationalism.

The Indian history and its historiography as we understand, read and write today consequently have undergone twin onslaughts. Earlier the colonial historians and later on their leftist counterparts expediently applied western vocabularies, concepts, formulae and axioms to comprehend the Indian realities. There were few honorable exceptions though. Sir Jadunath Sarkar (2007), RC Majumdar and Raychaudhary (1971, 2016) seminally wrote Indian history as it ought to be written only to be derisively disgraced by the 'scientific' historians who branded them as 'nationalists and communalists'¹. Overshadowing to the extent of undermining the contribution of such stalwarts, the leftist historians left no stream of Indian history de-sanitized by their ubiquitous dialectical propagandist bias.

1. The most glaring example was the debunking of eleven volumes published by the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan written by assortment of stalwart historians who were markedly objective in their approach towards India's past by the likes of Romila Thapar, S. Gopal and Irfan Habib. The subsequent volumes and the translated versions of the 'Translation Project' published by the ICHR opportunely ignored the works of Sarkar, Majumdar and others. For more insight see Arun Shourie (2007: 22, 23).

There has been a difference of only degrees in differing streams as to the extent to which they transformed the academic as well as popular historical sense to build a grand historical narrative of majority shaming.

The subject of contortions and distortions in history writing thus became immensely debatable and humongous in its ambit. The distortions are glaring in all the three phases of Indian history (ancient, medieval and modern) and even the contemporary historical events and accounts have been audaciously tampered with and then interpreted. In the light of the prologue this article endeavours to look into those aspects of leftist and left leaning narratives

of history and polity which specifically deals with their readings on Hindu nationalism and Hindutva.

Colonial Prejudices and Their Postcolonial Legacy

Will Durant had once said that most history was guessing and the rest was prejudice (Durant 1954, p: 12) In this segment an overview of what has been said about the history of India by the colonial and the left historians is glossed over. This becomes an essentiality because the nature of Hindu cultural nationalism is such that it gets its inspiration and succor from the wonder and glory of nation's past. The Marxist historians in India uncritically applied the critical theory emanated from the Frankfurt School (Held, 1980) to the Indian realities and arrived at the conclusions that it is the dominant culture which acts as perpetual oppressor and prevents the oppressed from rebelling against. The dominant culture unequivocally was Hindu with all its regional variations encompassing sub and super structures and therefore it must be stigmatized, upturned and brought down. And it is here where the historians and historiography under discussion have struck the most and hence the point of departure it becomes for this essay. For a larger chunk of historians writing about India, Indian or western, India's historical glory lies and is often limited to, spiritual magnificence in the ancient times and of the Mughal splendor when one arrives in medieval era, an era of Muslim political dominance (Bhasham, 1997; Mukhia, 2008). Even this pride is prejudiced by the overemphasis on the 'all' prevailing ills of Hindu society ranging from regressive patriarchy, chaotically suppressed sexualities to the evils of caste system (Doniger 2013; Habib 2017: 161-180; Sharma, 2006). Biasness in historical interpretations, misrepresentations, if not total falsification of facts remained a dominant feature of such methodology. The biggest illustration of which has been the debunked and disgraced Aryan invasion theory and racist Aryans as the progenitor of hateful Brahmanism in India (Prasanna, 2015; Bryant, E, 2001., Bryant, E. F. and Patton, L. L. 2005 (eds.)). The ascription of epics and events therein to myths was another such prejudice perpetrated on history by these historians. The Aryan-Dravidian divide, a hand maiden of colonial writers, was the logical corollary of such myth perpetuation seeking to divide Indians not only on the basis of religion, caste and languages but to the extent of race (Risely and Crooke, 1999; Dirks, 2004; Inden, 2000.). Even Daniélou, a French Indologist and a markedly neutral scholar, views that the Vedas were originally the Dravidian tradition maintained orally from generation to generation and were later reshaped by the Aryans who translated them in Sanskrit (p.62).

In the similar vein, during the medieval times there has been almost eight centuries of continuous Muslim onslaught on one or the other part of India. Horribly atrocious massacres, plunder and loot that naturally accompany such aggressions have been cleverly negated or whitewashed from the text books or at the most been given subtle but sophisticated justifications (Durant: 459; Bhyrappa, 2007; Elst, 2002). The annihilation of Hindus was so landmark in the present Af-Pak region that the entire mountain range came to christened as Hindukush, which many of the naïve readers of history would find innocent sounding (Elst, 2002; Encyclopedia Iranica). Such massacres have been slightly mentioned in the annals.

More often than not, these have been negated or have not been given due importance *vis á vis* the wider understanding of Muslim rule in India. It has been done earlier by the British and then on by the Marxist intellectuals. Some of the redoubtable names in the Indian historical scholarship like Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia and Bipan Chandra in their *Communalism and the Writing of Indian History*, classified such massacres as the conflict of classes and under the garb of upholding Nehruvian secular ethos put such events as isolated aberrations (Spear and Thapar, 1990).

The coming of European colonizers primarily the Portuguese on the western coast of India the 15th century yet again brought the heretic Hindus to losing end of religio-cultural genocidal tendencies of the invaders (Goa Inquisition). The razing of temple structures to erect churches, burning heretics, crucifying Brahmins, proselytization of lower caste Hindus and unleashing untold miseries on womenfolk becoming dominant feature of subjection. Our mainstream textual historical narrative however refuses to mention such events (Moxham, 2016). The subsequent arrival of British and with them hordes of Christian missionaries did irreparable damage to the national psyche in general and to the Hindu psyche in particular. They first instilled inferiority complex which then brought about psychological ghettoization of minds. Under the influence of such a history, Macaulay's job was done long after he was gone. This happened particularly in the intelligentsia section of the Indian populace, who during and after the colonial period acted much like brown clones of their erstwhile masters alien to the Indian way.

The Indian national struggle for independence was dominated by the Congress in practice and that dominance over-dominated the text books on freedom movement. The early Congress was a bunch of people educated in western mould considered the British rule as divine dispensation and had unflinching faith in the British socialist style liberalism (B Chakrabarty and R K Pandey, Chapter 2, 2009.). Although there were alternative voices in the form of Sri Aurobindo, B G Tilak, Bipan Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Annie Besant besides the revolutionaries like VD Savarkar who rejoiced in Indian ethos and gladly wedded them to their idea of patriotism. Besides that, the singular thread of anglicization ran deep throughout. As Alain Daniélou points out the predicament when he says that the Congress utilized to the hilt its English speaking press to present the Hindu parties as barbaric, fanatical, ridiculous and the British media in turn took up as parrots the cry of their Indian counterparts (p.345). This flagellation of the things Hindu did not remained confined to the press but very well sneaked into the academic writings dominated by the Marxist intellectuals. As the Gandhian and Nehruvian political thought dominated the Indian political scene for a very long time and anyone not subscribing to that worldview would immediately be declared as political untouchable like Subhash Chandra Bose during the freedom movement (Low, 2002, p. 297). In the comparable vein, the official version remained the dominant plank of the academic and popular history with the modern and contemporary narratives woven around the politically dominant credos.

Post independence, apart from writing the histories of India, the second major imperative under the Nehruvian state backed academic Marxist dialectics became Hindu bashing under the garb of sanitizing history from 'majoritarian communalism'. Some of the universities of excellence like Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi became breeding arenas of such scholars. Their runaway success and their names becoming synonymic with the writing of history in India, positioned the history written by them as 'the' authentic history of India. The whole colonial project and eventual stereotyping of India and Hindus, creating artificial binaries like Aryan vs Dravidian, Tamil vs Hindi, Hindi vs Urdu, Hindu vs Muslims and Christians and above all secular liberal vs communal fascist has been what the Marxist intellectual demagoguery has been pursuing as an unfinished agenda of divide. Thus under this lens India graduated from a colonial construct to become to a neo-colonial fascist frontier. The Hindutva forces, in consequence, ruling the roost and the Indian culture inherently being anti minority, anti dalit, and anti women is what has been vigorously propagated.

Western View of Hindutva, Indian Cohorts and Contenders

There are scores of western scholars and western bred Indian camp followers who have made insinuation against Hindutva and associated nationalist mooring as the reference point of their writings. In this section some of the prominent ones in the western academic world who have written extensively on the Hindu cultural nationalism which they wittingly equate with fascistic tendencies are discussed. How oppressive, regressive and unscientific India and its dominant Hindu culture have become since the becoming of BJP a strong political force is what has been frequently assumed. Whilst reviewing the works of Meera Nanda, a biotechnologist turned socio-political scientist, a copious amount of biasness can be gauged against anything associated with Hindu India. In her article, *Postmodernism, Hindu nationalism and Vedic Science* she debunks the scientific basis of Vedic culture and alleges that dogmatic *Hindutva* which banks upon the superiority of Indian culture is deeply supremacist. So much aversion for Hinduism that in her another work she reinforces again that how much she dislikes India and its culture based on Hinduism. She even mocks at Bankim Chandra and Swami Vivekananda who are not only the reverential figures in the RSS's pantheon of great men but were also the beacon lights of 19th century Indian renaissance. Denigrate and dislodge the icons from high pedestal has become one of the key tactics of the Marxists to sink the morale of their opponents and set a long chain reaction of self disbelief.

Angana P Chatterjee is another West based Indian academic whose writings demonize the works of the affiliates of RSS (*Sangh Parivar*) particularly of those working among tribes like the Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram (2012). She insinuates them for using their work for conscribing tribal into the Hindu activism. Her research, more than an intellectual exercise chronicles the 'atrocities' committed by the Hindu nationalists in the state of Orissa on Christians, Muslims, tribal and dalits. Adopting the misplaced Foucauldian abstractions, she asserts the role of ethical knowledge production as counter-memory (2008). In her vitriolic

anti-Hindu rhetoric she herself does not discern where she herself becomes an anti-Indian, a country of her origin. Quite hypocritically, she praises the Christian missionaries for similar doings. She even harbours anti India view on Kashmir and accuses India of illegal occupation of Kashmir and denial of right of self determination to Kashmiris in the Indian occupied Kashmir on the lines of Arundhati Roy.

The Eurocentric view of India and a noticeable uncompromising line on the RSS school of thought has been a discerning feature in the writings of Martha Nussbaum. She begins by using her expertise on ancient India to create dubious binaries of Aryan and Dravidian. She then cleverly extrapolates them to the current Indian political scenario with the aim of substantiating the past north-south linguistic divide as well as Hindu-Muslim communal divide (2007). A major name in perpetuating the negative stereotype about the Hindutva and the phenomenon of Hindu nationalism is Christophe Jafferlot though not as starkly as the above scholars. He has written extensively on The RSS and a preliminary reading of his texts generally gives a balanced picture of his reading of Hindutva movement substantiated by extensive fieldwork and referencing. His apparent stalwartness in this field has made him an influential voice in the west on the politics of Hindu nationalism and as a director of CERI (Centre for International Studies and Research) he enjoys considerable clout in the policy formulation of the French Foreign ministry (Malhotra and Neelkandan, 2011: 331). Though an expert on Hindu nationalist movement, he has also written on caste and social reform where he displays a certain but delicate kind of bias against the Hindus and the culture of Hinduism. He goes to the extent of glorifying those particular social reformers who were virulently against not only the caste structure of Hinduism but its various other tenets (Phule and Naicker). He underplays the contribution of more respected leaders like Gandhi whom he derisively calls a *Sanatani* Hindu inherently caste biased (2003: 16-17). Insinuating the Hindu movements from Arya Samaj to Hindu Mahasabha to the RSS as militant movements, he draws RSS's parallel with the Nazi ideology of Hitler while calling it a special kind of racism (1996). In a nuanced sleight of hand he carefully but sweepingly establishes the anti modern and anti progressive character of the Hindu nationalist movements which in reality is not the case as many such movements including the RSS have been the harbinger of social reform and social work.

Thomas Blom Hansen, another foreign specialist on Hindu nationalism in his skeptical readings on *Sangh Parivar* primarily focuses on political and economic world view of the RSS and its affiliates like Sevika Samiti and Vishwa Hindu Parishad (1999). Although sounding nonaligned he subtly arrives at the conclusions markedly similar to those of the Marxist critics of Hindutva with set semantics hovering around the words and phrases like violence, masculinity, Muslim other *etc.* On the familiar lines, Paola Bacchetta, leftist feminist scholar, has written about the Sangh particularly stressing upon the status and role of women in the Hindutva scheme of things. Like her left liberal Indian feminist counterparts, she illustrates how women have been made militant activists in the service of *Hindu Rashtra* ascribing their position to the fascist paradigms wherein they sometimes adopt contradictory

stances *vis á vis* the official masculine line (Jafferlot 2005: 139). She somehow tries to conclude that feminism of Sevika Samiti is not a real feminism when compared to what is displayed by the left progressive women organizations because of interventionist Hindutva ideology. In her critique on the Sangh's concept of *chiti* (spiritual consciousness or nation's soul as espoused by Deendayal Upadhyaya) which she erroneously calls as political one, much in a way like westerners equate *dharma* with religion, she attempts to draw analogy with Mussolini's concept of people's spirit and Hitler's brand of fascism (p.136).

The issue of cow protection and the Gujarat riots in the wake of burning of *kar-sevaks* at Godhara has been used as fodder by the left intellectuals. They not only used this in academics but also in media obliquely to disgrace the Hindus under the shroud of criticizing Hindutva politics. They frequently allege that the Hindu fundamentalists from the Arya Samaj to the RSS have used cultural symbols as smokescreen for political protests and as a vehicle for pursuing their agenda of communalism, neo-fascism, furthering upper caste brahmanical-*bania* hegemony, strengthening patriarchy and anti-women mindset (Sarkar and Butalia 1995; Pandey 1993, 27: 3004). A rising concern discerned from the works of the left liberal feminists about the happenings during the different agitative movements and even in their aftermath was probably due to the fear of losing an edge to the *Hindutva* feminism which has been emerging as an alternative to the [progressive] feminism espoused by such scholars (Bacchetta and Power 2002; Bacchetta 2004; Sen 2007). The doublespeak of left feminists becomes perceptible when studying the women in Hinduism they lament the overarching patriarchal set-up ingrained with anti-feminine mooring. But for arriving at conclusions about the Muslim women they challenge the same standards by taking refuge in religio-cultural sensibilities (Swarup, 1994).

In the 1990s when the communal climate of India was surcharged in the wake of the events like the *Ramjanmabhoomi* movement many historians became more vehement in their claims about the fascist nature of the *Sangh Parivar* or the RSS brotherhood. Stanley Payne and Cyprian Blamires assert that the RSS makes strong similitude to the Fascism of yore. They argue that by the way of its paramilitary character and the irredentist claims regarding *Akhand Bharat* or un-dissected India they come closer to the erstwhile fascists and Nazis (Payne, 2005; Blamires, 2006; K Chanderdeep, 2014: 260). Blamires further claims that the philosophy of the RSS is the Indian Sanskritized departure of fascism and its founding fathers had exchanges with the Italian fascists. The Indian left too joined the campaign in their effort to lumpenize the RSS with their polemical on *Hindutva* (Tapan Basu *et al* 1993; Noorani, 2003; Islam, 2006). However in their enthusiasm to equate Hindutva with fascism on the basis of superficial externalities and convoluted logics they disregarded some cardinal traits. The National Socialism (Nazism) was more mechanical than organicist, which has been the hallmark of the RSS thought process. Further, the aversion for traditionalism separates the Nazism or fascism from all encompassing Hindutva, which in other words focus their energies

towards the revival of traditional Hindu culture and accompanied glory. The RSS never tried to replace the Hindu religious philosophy with its concept of *Hindu Rashtra* which in fact is complimentary to each other. Even Christophe Jafferlot argues that though the RSS is a Hindu nationalist organisation but the assertion of it being a fascist is disagreeable and contentious (1996).

Present Predicament and the Coming of Age

The academics who describe themselves as left liberal or progressive, to be sound intellectually objective, have remained very unaccommodative and intolerant to what has been said from the right. They *via* persistent crusade of coercion, blocking academic prospects, even careers, have made it objectionable to be on right even for that matter nonaligned to the left (KK Mohammed, 2018). Therefore those scholars who do not get coaxed to standpoint be immediately declared as right winger or conservative or orthodox in milder sense and out rightly fascist, communal or reactionary in dismissive tenor. *Ipsa facto*, their argument, scholarship and even character is brought into disrepute. The Hindu culture under the influence of their writings, willy-nilly, has become the casualty in the Gramscian 'culture wars' and left scholars in the name of fighting communalism laboured overtime to wipe away the cultural heritage (Forgacs, 2014). The final result of such culture wars has been political correctness, rather than academic honesty. Everything is done in the name of protecting plurality, secular ethos and freedom of expression by de-Indianizing Indianness (*Bhartiyata*), for which the Hindu nationalism stands.

At the moment, when there are few takers of hard core dogmatic Marxism, not only in politics but also in academia, just like amoeba, this doctrine has accommodated itself to the changed milieu. Rather than harping on the outmoded binaries of haves and have-nots, they have managed to create a new bipartite notion of 'oppressor and oppressed'. The majority community in general and the popular national culture in particular inadvertently become the oppressor and the Rest oppressed. The metamorphosis of leftism from economics to culture has been the reason behind its new found success. This way, they have successfully created an ecosystem to flourish and penetrate media, NGOs, foundations simultaneously reassuring their long ensconced position in academia. In their agenda driven researches the cultural Marxists in universities and other assorted institutes or chairs therein have a readymade oppressor in the name of non-left, which may not be necessarily clubbed under right, but definitely has to be connected to traditional Hindu culture, religion or even day to day ethics. Hence, the make believe victims of homogenizing majoritarianism, whose agency is typically the RSS or the organizations of similar Hindu ethics, can be anyone from minority communities to dalits to tribal to women to even people with alternate sexualities. All of these and many others having marketable injustice or oppression can be the subject of propaganda masquerading as research by cunning use of refined jargons, contorted statistics and victimhood narrative. Thus the overarching left academia, successfully, over a period of time, by pitting one community or group against the majority Hindus and their value systems,

have actually created animosities in the Indian body politic which without such transgression at the worst could just have been rivalries.

As in media, the *O' Sullivan's Law* has been astonishingly and precisely put into operation in academic institutions as well as discourses (www.urbandictionary.com). The law states that any organization or enterprise that is not expressly right wing will become left wing over time. This has been largely owed to the utter hostility of leftist intellectual coterie to any position that deviates from Marxism. Many neutral intellectuals who don't classify them as leftist gradually succumb to *O Sullivan's Law* for the sake of line of business and ultimately join the bandwagon. Thus the departments of arts, humanities and social sciences in many of the premier universities of the country and the world since long have been working like neo-Marxist *madrasas and pathshalas* (religio-cultural schools of Muslims and Hindus respectively). Their sole aim is to homogenize the socio-political discourse. For a greater duration since independence, the left has successfully tried to ghettoize the Hindu nationalists in academia and have repeatedly portrayed them in neo-colonial Marxist stereotypes. However the technological revolution of 21st century along with the prodigious efforts of some of the scholars writing profusely on the themes pertaining to different facets of Hindu nationalism (not necessarily the RSS's version), their heroes, their glorious landmarks; the old Marxist stranglehold has now began to crumble. The collective shaming of Hindus and their popular culture in academic as well as in popular writings (on mainstream and social media) has engendered strong rejoinders and confutations, more so after the landmark year of 2014. To be the de-Indianized camp follower of western Marxism and embarking ones research on Marxist shibboleths maledicting *Hindutva* no longer remained a key to careerism, much less to academic eminence.

Conclusion

Winston Churchill, greatest of the British prime ministers had once remarked that 'the empires of the future are the empires of the mind' (Speech at Harvard University, September 6, 1943). Treading on this, the colonization of history, previously by the colonial historians and contemporarily by the Marxists, have generated a copious amount of skepticism among the students, general readers and researchers particularly in the studies on Hindu nationalism. The biased interpretations of the concept of *Hindutva* have made it a vile concept in academia. Those who are even mildly associated or having a soft approach to such an idea is branded as right wingers or a fascist apologetics. A person (or an academic) subscribing to the ideals and ethos of Indianness which inadvertently crisscrosses with Hinduism is immediately termed as fundamentalist. Whilst those espousing the hardcore Marxist doctrines and turning a blind eye to the perpetrations of, erroneously called, minority communities would constantly be categorized as liberal and humanist.

The left wing academics in India, in their literature and with their literature, have sought to deconstruct (actually dismantle) all that the present Indian culture stands for and has inherited since many millennia. The Hindu nationalists, as a corollary, become their natural adversary

because they, appropriately or incongruously, consider themselves as the guardians of this traditional Indian edifice. Like in the writings of Foucault, who considers literature as one of the structures of domination, the Indian left too have perseveringly deconstructed the Indian literature (historical knowledge) from ancient to present as a structure of bourgeoisie domination. This again positions them naturally against the ideology of Sangh Parivar. Therefore in the name of social justice, combating communalism, containing saffronization, protecting secularism and in other jargon ridden phrases, they, in a concealing manner, have swept the history of India of its Indianness. Any minor incident involving the RSS or the idea of Hindutva beget hyperbole reaction and condemnation from the left writers whereas they downplay the atrocities committed in the name of socialist order and blame the disasters on the reactionary forces that impeded socialism's advance.

The criticism of Hindu nationalism by the left can finally be summed up in terms of George Orwell's concept of 'Newspeak' (Orwell, 2014). Though propounded in a fiction, the term is used for a controlled language having restricted grammar and vocabulary linguistically meant to restrict the freedom of thought, expression and identity so that the dominant ideology remained all pervasive. In other words Newspeak occurs when there is power assertion with the triumph of words over things, the futility of rational argument, and also the danger of resistance (Scruton, p: 9). The Indian left intelligentsia has long dominated the discourse *vis á vis* their nationalist counterpart by using the similar sounding abstractions. Therefore their reading of Indian history in general and Hindu nationalism in particular by applying Foucault's concept of epistemology (*episteme*) makes their tools of study as scientific while downgrading the nationalist (bourgeois) thought as ideology and hence unscientific. This has been a very cunning device of the Indian left. They under the garb of scientific study of history and deconstruction of Hindu nationalism have perpetuated their praxis of class theory in academia for a very long time. Hence, they have sneeringly construed anything and everything outside their praxeological ambit as merely as an 'ideology'. In this way they malignantly brought the ideological divide into the academics to create an academic divide. This not only has undermined the Indian scholarship but also relegated it to the status of a satellite of western normativeness emasculated off the spirit of Bharat.

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**A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF RANCHI CITY YOUTHS ON MAHATMA
GANDHI AS JOURNALIST
(With reference to Mass Communication Undergraduates of St. Xavier's College and
Gossner College)**

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Abstract:

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Father of Nation is known to be great communicator of Indian History. He alongwith Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Raja Rammohun Roy, Surendranath Bannerji and Gopal Krishnan Gokhle, the tallest stalwarts of freedom movement were pioneers in establishing well known newspapers. Gandhi was probably the greatest journalist of all time, and the weeklies he ran and edited were probably the greatest weeklies the world has known as per Chalapathi Rau. S. Natarajan, a press historian noted as a result of Gandhi's wide interests, his genius for simplification, eagerness to reach largest number of people and the startling nature of his activities, there was quickening in life of journalism. Gandhi recognized communication the most effective tool to shape opinion and mobilize popular support. The term Mass-Line Communication meaning grass-root level type of communication was cropped up after Mao Zedong, the leader of Chinese Cultural Revolution, practiced it in his communication to the masses of the land. Mahatma Gandhi also propagated this type of communication. In this reference, a study was carried out among 40 mass communication undergraduate students of St. Xavier's College and Gossner College, Ranchi from May 3 to 8, 2019 to understand their perception on Mahatma Gandhi as Journalist. The first research question was to find were they aware of that Gandhi was not only Journalist but also a Freedom Fighter and Father of Nation to which 67% out of 100% respondents said they are aware of. The second research questions was do they know his purpose of journalism wherein 45% said he stressed more on public opinion as journalist, 74% said he did not publish advertisements and 80% supported the option serving public as his approach to journalism. In case of public opinion which was the correct answer to which he stressed more students were unaware with merely 45% going with the option.

Keywords: Gandhi, Journalist, Perception, Ranchi, Youths

Introduction:

Father of the Nation Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as Mahatma Gandhi dedicated his life in serving the people of India. His contribution to Indian freedom movement and journalism denoted a remarkable history. He wanted to serve the public through journalism. To understand the relevance of his passion for journalism in today's scenario it was necessary to connect with the young generation of India building future of this nation.

As many as 40 students aged between 18 to 25 years irrespective of gender were chosen from the mass communication undergraduate departments of St. Xavier's College and Gossner

College, Ranchi. The intention was to observe the knowledge update of these youngsters regarding Gandhi as a Journalist since they will be turning to mediapersons in different public-private institutions as reporter, film maker, ad maker, Public Relations professional, graphic designer, news anchor, news producer, Radio Jockey, communication research scholar, artist, event manager or start up owner in the coming days. The first research question was to find their awareness that Gandhi was not only a journalist but also a Freedom Fighter and Father of Nation to which 67% out of 100% respondents said they are aware of. The second research question was do they know his purpose of journalism wherein 45% said he stressed more on public opinion as journalist, 74% said he did not publish advertisements and 80% supported the option serving public as his approach to journalism. In case of public opinion which was the correct answer to which he stressed more students were unaware with merely 45% going with the option.

10 questions were framed in order to reach out to students are understand their perspective through survey. There were questions whose answers were not known to most of respondents such as Indian Opinion, Young India and Harijan were Gandhi's publication but 32% out of 100% students agreed that these three were his own publications. Similarly, he was associated with six journals but 29% among 100% students marked this option.

Literature Review:

- In research article '*Gandhi as a Journalist*' by Laxmi Narain published on 1 June, 1965 in Sage Publication Journal, Volume 42 issue (<https://doi.org/10.1177/107769906504200212>), writes an aspect of the career of Mahatma Gandhi that has been quite generally ignored, and there has remained obscure, concerns his life and experiment as journalist. He worked a reporter and editor, folded copies and set type, wrote editorials and feature and proof-read pages. He was an editor for more than 30 years. During this period he edited four weekly newspapers, Indian Opinion, Young India, Navajivan and Harijan. Devoted to his weeklies, Gandhi took pleasure in editing them. For Gandhi journalism was a "means for the study of human nature in all its casts and shades". This enabled him to make his campaigns "workable, dignified and irresistible."
- In news report '*Tribute to Gandhi, the journalist*' by Navneet Anand published in The Pioneer on 5 October 2018 it is mentioned that Gandhiji's sojourn with journalism started with his first daily, the Indian Opinion, which was launched in South Africa. In order to ventilate the grievances of Indians and mobilise public opinion in their favour, Mahatma Gandhi started writing and giving opinion in the newspapers. He focused on open letters and letters to the editor, but soon realised that occasional writings were inadequate for the political campaign he had launched. Gandhi had all the qualities of a good journalist. Gandhi popularised the ideals he had set before himself as a journalist in his autobiography. He wrote, "The sole aim of journalism should be service." He further stated that reference to abuses by the state is undoubtedly a necessary part of journalism and it is a means of creating public opinion. "I have taken up journalism not for its sake but merely as aid to what I have conceived to be my mission in life." Defining the objects of a newspaper, Gandhi said

that a purpose is “to understand the popular feeling and give expression to it; another is to arouse among the people certain desirable sentiments; and the third is fearlessly to expose popular defects”.

- In research article ‘*Mahatma Gandhi: The Journalist*’ by S.N Bhattacharyya published in Indian Literature, volume 9, number 2 (April-June 1966) (https://www.jstor.org/stable/23329485?readnow=1&seq=4#page_scan_tab_contents) taking a cue from Gandhiji, journalists were not only encouraged to publish newspapers in Indian languages, but gave a pride of place to the news from villages, and newspapers posted their correspondents down to the Taluka level to get first hand information from these remote and obscure places. If as an editor Gandhiji was able to focus the attention of the journalists to the villages of India, he was much more successful in influencing Indian authors to write on the same subject. The choice of themes and the portrayal of character in Indian fiction betrayed unmistakable Gandhian influence. Inspired by Gandhiji’s saying that real India lives in her villages, a large section of writers gradually shifted their emphasis from the city to the village, and it was thus that the Gandhian era of writing-a golden era of Indian literature-came into being.
- According to Dr. Prashant Kumar Pradhan’s research paper ‘*Gandhi: the Journalist with a Difference*’ published on academia.edu ([https://www.academia.edu/11366151/Gandhi the Journalist with a Difference](https://www.academia.edu/11366151/Gandhi_the_Journalist_with_a_Difference)), Gandhi was aware of the role and the influence of the newspapers in England when he was a law student. He saw the tremendous impact of the English newspapers like *The Times*, *The Mercury*, *The Liberals*, *The Daily News*, *The Conservatives*, *The Daily Telegraph* on the public opinion of England of the 19th century. He came across the strength of the public media which had assumed maturity to be the powerful votary of public freedom. According to him, ‘the newspapers were his university of current affairs’.

Research Questions:

- Are they aware that M.K Gandhi was Journalist, Father of Nation and Freedom Fighter?
- Do they know about the purpose of his journalism spirit?

Research Methodology:

20 undergraduate students each from St Xavier’s College, Ranchi Bachelor in Journalism and Mass Communication (BJMC) and 20 students from Gossner College, Ranchi Bachelor of Arts in Mass Communication and Video Production (B.A MCVP) were selected for this research work to understand their perception on Mahatma Gandhi as Journalist. The age limit was 18 to 25 years irrespective of gender. It was a qualitative approach specifically phenomenology using descriptive research design, survey method and stratified sampling. 10 close ended questions were framed and students were asked to fill up the questionnaire by Google forms.

Data Tabulation:

1. Do you know Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi?

Yes	40
No	0
Total	40

All the respondents knew who Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was.

2. If Yes, as what?

Journalist	2
Father of the Nation	8
Freedom Fighter	3
All	27
Total	40

Most covering 27 students among the 40 respondents knew Gandhi as Journalist, Father of Nation and Freedom. But, remaining eight knew him as Father of Nation, three as Freedom Fighter and two as Journalist.

3. Which of the following newspaper were his publications?

Indian Opinion	1
Young India	19
Harijan	5
All	13
None	2
Total	40

Young India, Harijan and Indian Opinion were published by Gandhi. Students lacked knowledge about it. Out of 40 students, 19 marked Young India, 13 marked all, 5 marked Harijan and 1 marked the option Indian Opinion.

4. As Journalist which issue did he stress more on?

Public Opinion	18
Business	1
Advertisements	1
Intolerance	20
Total	40

Here the correct answer was Public Opinion but most including 20 respondents marked Intolerance.

5. He considered Satyagraha as?

Weapon	26
Voice	11
Profit	0

Law	3
Total	40

Here the correct answer was Weapon which students were clear about as 26 out of 40 students marked this option.

6. What was not published in Gandhi's Weeklies?

Photographs	6
Letter to Editor	3
Advertisements	28
Notice	1
Total	40

The correct answer was Advertisements which students knew as 28 among 40 students marked this option.

7. How many journals was Gandhi associated with?

Five	5
Six	10
Four	11
Three	9
Total	40

Here the correct was Six but majority that is 11 students marked the option four but 10 marked the correct answer six.

8. Apart from Journalist, M.K Gandhi was also a?

Doctor	0
Lawyer	39
Entrepreneur	1
Architect	0
Total	40

The correct answer was Advertisements which students knew as 28 among 40 students marked this option.

9. In which country did he started practicing communication?

India	6
South Africa	34
Australia	0
Thailand	0
Total	40

The correct answer was South Africa which students knew as 34 among 40 students marked this option.

10. Gandhi's approach to journalism was?

To earn livelihood	2
Ambition	4
To serve the public	32
To excite passion	2
Total	40

Here the correct option was to serve the public which respondents were aware as 32 out of 40 students marked this option.

Conclusion:

Connecting the research questions with data tabulation for first research problem question number 2 was taken into account wherein it was found that out of 40 respondents, 27 students knew about M.K Gandhi's multi-talented persona including Father of Nation, Journalist and Freedom Fighter.

Meanwhile, for the second research question concentrating on Gandhi's journalism spirit, question number 4, 6 and 10 were considered. It was seen that students were unaware on what he stressed more on as journalist as the correct answer was public opinion but 20 out of 40 students marked the option intolerance instead of public opinion. But, 28 respondents knew he did not publish advertisements. Also, students had clarity on his approach to journalism which was to serve the public with 32 out of 40 respondents marking this option.

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ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲਾ: ਜੀਵਨ ਜਾਂਚ

ਡਾ ਨਮਰਤਾ ਵਡੇਰਾ (ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ)

ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਮਾਨਵ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਨਵਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ

ਪੀ.ਐਚ.ਡੀ. ਰਿਸਰਚ ਸਕਾਲਰ

ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਕਈ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਤੋਂ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ ਦਾ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਸੀ। ਇਹ ਮੂਲ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਕ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਸੀ, ਜੋ ਗਾਵਾਂ ਚਰਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ “ਗੁੱਜਰ” ਗਾਵਾਂ ਚਰਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਪਿਆ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਗਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਮੱਝਾਂ ਪਾਲਣ ਲੱਗੇ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਤੌਰ ‘ਤੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਕ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਇਹ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਕਈ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। (ਰਾਵਤ, 1993)

ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਗੋਜਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਦੇ ਮੇਲਵੀਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਗੁੱਜਰ ਬੋਲਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਖਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ, ਡੋਗਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਗਰੀ ਵੀ ਬੋਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰੰਤੂ ਆਮ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਗੋਜਾਰੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗ ਗੁੱਜਰ ਲੋਕ ਉਰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਫਾਰਸੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਵੀ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਨ। (ਰੰਧਾਵਾ, 2008) ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਗਰਾਮਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੋਜਾਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਲ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵੀ ਗੋਜਾਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਹੈ। (ਸੇਖੋ, 2003)

ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇਂ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਵੀ ਝੱਟ ਹੀ ਪਛਾਣਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਟੇਡੀ -ਮੇਡੀ ਪੱਗ ਬੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਮੇਢੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਚਾਦਰ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਛੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਕਢਾਈ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਰ ਢੱਕ ਦੇ ਰੱਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਪਾਉਣਾ ਵੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਹੈ। (ਰੰਧਾਵਾ, 2008)

ਗੁੱਜਰ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਕਾਹਾਰੀ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ -ਪ੍ਰਤੀ-ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਦੁੱਧ ਅਤੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਬਣੇ ਉਤਪਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ - ਪਨੀਰ, ਦਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਸੀ ਆਦਿ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਭੋਜਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੱਕੀ, ਚੌਲ, ਜਵਾਰ, ਛੋਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਣਕ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਪੀਣਾ ਵਰਜਿਤ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਨਿਖੇਧੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਨਾਹੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਧਰਮ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ। (ਸਿੰਘ, 2003)

ਇੱਕ ਘੁਮੱਕੜ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁੱਜਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਵਧੇਰੇਤਰ ਲੋਕ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹਨ। ਇਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਘੁਮੱਕੜ ਜੀਵਨ-ਜਾਂਚ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ। ਭਾਵੇਂ

ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੈਦਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਹਾੜਾਂ ਦੇਨਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਪਰੰਤੂ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਲੈਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। (ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੋਹਰ, 1998)

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਬੀਲਾਈ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੀਂ ਗੁੱਜਰ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀ ਇਕਹਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਗੁੱਜਰ ਜੋ ਇਕਹਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦੀ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਅਲੱਗ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁੱਜਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹੀ ਦੁੱਧ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਉਤਪਾਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਚਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। (ਰੰਧਾਵਾ, 2008)

ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨ -ਜਾਂਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਾਕੀ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ -ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤਿਕ ਮਿਸ਼ਰਣ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸਮਾਜ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਗੁਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। (ਦਰਿਆ, 1997) ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਹੋਣ ਇਹ ਕਬੀਲਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਪੇਸ਼ਾਕ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਾਂਗ ਹੀ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਪੀੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ ਵੀ ਵਧਦੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। (ਸੇਖੋਂ, 2003) ਇਸ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਦੀ ਰੁਚੀ ਵੀ ਵੱਧੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਣ ਦਾ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ - ਪੁਲਿਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਫੌਜ, ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਫਤਰ, ਬੈਂਕ, ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਆਦਿ ਵਰਗੇ ਕੰਮ-ਧੰਦੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। (ਸਿੰਘ, 1998) ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕਬੀਲੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕ ਬਣਦੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

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महिलासशक्तिकरणमेंसर्व शिक्षाअभियानकाअहमयोगदानसंक्षिप्तव्याख्या।

जुलीकुमारी^१

१ बिभाग- भूगोल, पटना वश्य वद्यालयपटना

परिचय:

दरअसलसर्व शिक्षाअभियानकामतलबसभीको शिक्षाप्रदानकरनाहोताहै |

हमाराभारतदेशभलेहीस्वतंत्रहोगयाथाले कनबुहसारेलोगअशिक्षितथेले कनसर्व शिक्षाअभियानकेबाद लोगोंको शिक्षितकियाजारहाहै।

शिक्षाकीआवश्यकताक्यों:

शिक्षाहीहैजोएकमुष्किलकोमनुष्यबनातीहै |

हमसभीजानतेहैं कि शिक्षाहमारामूलभूतअधिकारहै शिक्षाकेजरिएलोगसहीऔरगलतकोसमझनेलायकबनतेहैं |

सर्व शिक्षासेजोकार्यक्रमएवंउनकीशुरुआत:

सर्व शिक्षाअभियानभारतसरकारकाएकप्रमुखकार्यक्रमहै, जिसकीशुरुआत (२००१-

२००२) पूर्वप्रधानमंत्रीअटलबिहारीवाजपेईजीनेसर्व शिक्षाअभियानकोप्रारंभकियाथा

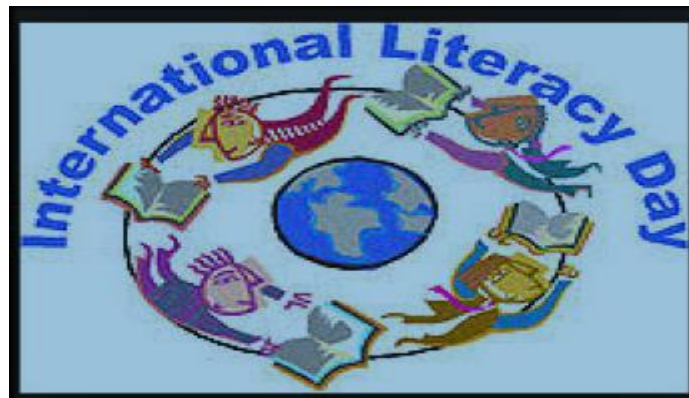
| पूर्वप्रधानमंत्रीअटलबिहारीवाजपेयीद्वाराएकनिश्चितकीगयीसमयावधिमेंशिक्षाके

सार्वभौमिकरणकोप्राप्तकरनेके लिएकियागया जैसाकिभारतीयसंवधानके

४६वेंसंशोधनद्वारानिर्देशितकियागयाहै



सर्व शिक्षा अभियान जब शुरू किया गया था तब देश में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत बहुत ही कम था लेकिन धीरे-धीरे इस सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की वजह से साक्षरता प्रतिशत बढ़ा और लोगों को बहुत फायदा भी हुआ।



वर्ष में शिक्षा को लेकर कार्यक्रम

दुनिया से शिक्षा को समाप्त करने के हेतु 12 सितम्बर 2012 को 92वां अंतरराष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दिवस मनाया गया। साल 1966 में यूनेस्को ने शिक्षा के प्रति लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने तथा विश्व भर के लोगों का इस तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 12 सितंबर

को अंतरराष्ट्रीय वश्व साक्षरता दिवस मनाने कार्निर्णय लया था। इस साल ये ५२ वां अंतरराष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दिवस था । आंकडों के मुताबिक भारत की साक्षरता दर ७४.०४% है (१) । राज्यों के अनुसार केरल में सबसे ज्यादा साक्षरता प्रतिशत ९३.९१ फीसदी और बिहार में सबसे कम ६३.८२ फीसदी बच्चे पढ़े लखें। इस समय में देश का सबसे साक्षर राज्य है केरल है । केरल दो दशक पहले ही देश का पूर्ण साक्षर राज्य घोषित हो चुका है । साल २००१ में केरल की साक्षरता दर अनुमानित ९०.८७ फीसदी थी, लेकिन २०११ में यह दर बढ़कर लगभग ९४ फीसदी तक पहुंच गई। (२) वही देश का सबसे निरक्षर राज्य बिहार है ।

महिला शिक्षा एवं संशक्तिकरण:

भारत की उन्नति के लिए महिलाओं का शिक्षित होना जरूरी है । हमारे देश की आधी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व महिलाएं करती हैं। आज भारत में महिलाओं की शिक्षा एक बड़ा ही बड़ा चर्चित विषय है। किसी भी देश को विकास होने के लिये यहां की महिलाओं का

शिक्षित होना जरूरी है। महिला शिक्षा एक तबड़ा मुद्दा है भारत को आर्थिक रूप से तथा सामाजिक रूप से विकास बनाने में देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के पीछे शिक्षित महिला का अमूल्य योगदान हमेशा रहा है। यह तथ्य सत्य है कि महिला और पुरुष दोनों मिल कर ही देश को पूर्ण रूप से विकास कर सकते हैं। महिलाओं को भीरुओं की तरह शिक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों में बराबरी का मौका मिलाना चाहिए। अगर महिलाएं अपनी शिक्षा पूरी नहीं कर पायी तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारे देश का विकास भी अस्थिर रहेगा। महिलाओं के शिक्षित होने से समाज और देश में विकास तेजी से हो पायेगा। एक शिक्षित महिला अपने परिवार और बच्चों की जिम्मेदारी को अच्छे से निभा सकती है । उन्हें अच्छे बुरे का ज्ञान दे सकती है ।

महिला साक्षरता की कमी देश को कमजोर बनाती है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें कम महिलाओं को उनकी शिक्षा का हक दिलाने में मदद करना होगा। कहीं भी जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हमें मदद करनी होगी। आज हमें भौगोलिक अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है। कीपटना जिले में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का महिला साक्षरता पर कैसे असर पड़ा जैसे की हमें पता है की देश का सबसे निरक्षर राज्य बिहार है।

लेकिन हमें मानकर ये आश्चर्य होगा की बिहार महिला साक्षरता विकास दर सबसे ऊपर है।

बिहार के महिला साक्षरता मात्रा में आमूलचूल बदलाव आ गया है।

अगर आप पछले बीस वर्ष का अध्ययन करें तो आपको पता चलेगा की बिहार में महिला साक्षरता दर बढ़ रही है।

और इसका एक कारण है की सर्व शिक्षा अभियान

| आज में भौगोलिक अध्ययन करेंगे की पटना शहर जो बिहार राज्य में आता है।

पटना में महिला साक्षरता मात्रा बढ़ी है और बिहार आज इसमें सबसे ऊपर है।

और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का इससे कैसे प्रभाव पड़ा। बिहार की गणना पछड़े और बीमार राज्यों की श्रेणी में थी।

अब महिला साक्षरता के विकास दर सबसे अच्छा है। पहले २००१ में बिहार में महिला साक्षरता दर ३३.५ प्रतिशत थी दस साल में यह बढ़कर ६१.८ प्रतिशत होगी (३)।

इसी तरह जो आम साक्षरता दर २००१ में ४७.५३ प्रतिशत थी यह २०११ में बढ़कर ६३.८२ प्रतिशत होगी है।

| बिहार सरकार ने अक्षर आंचल कार्यक्रम के तहत ८० लाख महिलाओं को साक्षर बनाया है। जो आज एक उपलब्धि होने के साथ-

साथ इस मायने में और भी महत्वपूर्ण है। राज्य सरकार ने अब दो करोड़ महिलाओं को साक्षर बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

| सर्व शिक्षा अभियान को और प्रभावी ढंग से चलाने के लिए हमें और अधिक गहराई से समझने के लिए बिंदु बारगहन अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है हमें होगी जो की निम्न प्रकार के बिंदु हो सकते हैं

- सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का पटना शहर में महिला साक्षरता पर हुए परिवर्तन का अध्ययन
- सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के क्रयान्वयन के फलस्वरूप बालिकाओं में शिक्षा का अध्ययन
- महिला साक्षरता का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में प्रभाव का अध्ययन
- व भ्रष्ट सामाजिक वर्गों में महिला साक्षरता दर और उसके कारणों का अध्ययन
- महिला साक्षरता में आने वाले बाधक तत्वों का अध्ययन करेंगे
- महिलाओं में आयेंड्रॉप आउट का अध्ययन

पटना में शिक्षा हमेशा आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए एक आधार रही है और यह सदी की ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए आवश्यक होगी। शिक्षा कई मायनों में सुधार को प्रकट करती है जैसे संज्ञानात्मक सोच, सकारात्मक वचार प्रणाली आदि। यह समाज में कल्याण लाती है। महिलाओं की शिक्षा केवल सामाजिक न्याय के आधार पर महत्वपूर्ण है,

बल्कि इससे लक्ष्मी कयह सामाजिक परिवर्तन को गति देती है। साक्षरता और शैक्षणिक प्राप्ति का स्तर किसी भी समाज के विकास के महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक हैं और हम ग्रामीण महिलाओं को किसी भी समाज के विकास में मिला सकते हैं क्योंकि वे समाज की प्रगति और बड़े पैमाने पर अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान करते हैं। लड़की की शिक्षा को सामाजिक या राष्ट्रीय विकास का सबसे संवेदनशील सूचकांक माना जाता है। यह अपने आप में एक सार्थक उद्देश्य है और इसी प्रकार से जीवन और गुणवत्ता में सुधार का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। लड़की की शिक्षा प्रजनन दर

शुश्रूषा, दुर्ग, शुश्रूषा, दुर्ग,

जनसंख्या वृद्धि

ववाहकी आयु

जीवन प्रत्याशा और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता को अत्यधिक प्रभावित करती है। यह न केवल महिलाओं की स्थिति और सशक्तीकरण को बिगाड़ने वाली सांस्कृतिक बीमारियों का मुकाबला करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है बल्कि जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में आत्म सम्मान,

आत्म विश्वास और समान भागीदारी प्रदान करता है। निरक्षरता आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालता है। यह अशिक्षा, गरीबी और अशिक्षा के बीच सीधा आयनादिखता है। निरक्षरता का अर्थ है पठन, लेखन और अंकगणित के कौशल की कमी। यह एक समाज में भावी ढंग से कार्य करने के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम क्षमताओं की कमी है। अशिक्षा के प्रभाव विकासशील और विकासशील देशों में महसूस किए जा सकते हैं। रोजगार के लिए सीमित अवसरों और खराब स्वास्थ्य की उच्च संभावना, अपराध और सामाजिक कल्याण पर निर्भरता के साथ गरीबी के चक्र में फंसे अनपढ़ लोग। इस लिए

अशिक्षा मानवता और सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लिए एक अभिशाप है। शिक्षा की कमी काम तलब है जागरूकता की कमी। अनपढ़ महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक नहीं हैं। उन्हें सरकार द्वारा उनके कल्याण के लिए की गई पहल के बारे में कुछ नहीं पता है। अनपढ़ महिलाएं कठिन संघर्ष करती रहती हैं और जीवन,

परिवार और यहाँ तक कि अपने पतियों की कठोरता सहन करती हैं

परिणाम एवं निष्कर्ष :

महिला और समाज से जुड़ी अत्यधिक समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करने के लिए सर्वशिक्षा अभियान का अहम योगदान साबित हो रहा है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सर्वशिक्षा अभियान आगे भी महिलाओं के लिए और समाज के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। ये महिलाओं को नए तरीके से जीना सिखाएगी जो राष्ट्र और विश्व को निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी।

संदर्भ सूची :

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DETERMINANTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Agriculture in Ethiopia is the foundation of the country's economy, accounting for half of gross domestic product (GDP), 83.9% of exports, and 80% of total employment. Ethiopia's agriculture is plagued by periodic drought, soil degradation caused by overgrazing, deforestation, high levels of taxation and poor infrastructure. This paper studies to find out the determinants of agricultural development in Ethiopia from 2002-2016 by using econometric models namely ordinary least square (OLS) method. Among the factors in this study we use some determinant such as, size of land holdings, irrigation, fertilizer consumption and employment are the main determinants agricultural development of Ethiopia. The result of the multiple regression shows that both factor significantly affect for the agricultural development. Land holding size increases by one hectare the agricultural growth 0.569 percent. This study has tried to identify the determinants of agricultural development in Ethiopia. Based on the results obtained from the study, we suggest some policy intervention areas should be required.

Key Words: Agricultural productivity, Land holdings, OLS Model, irrigation facilities etc.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Global economy has changed structurally over time with the anticipated decline in agriculture's share in the gross domestic product (GDP) in any country particularly Ethiopia. Despite a fall in its share from 76 percent in 1960/61 to 36.3 percent in 2016-2017, agriculture remains important for two major reasons in Ethiopia. It is challenged massively by the high prevalence of malnourished children and high incidence of rural poverty. The pressure on agriculture to produce more and raise farmers' income is high. Second, the dependence of the rural workforce on agriculture for employment has not declined relative to the sector's contribution to GDP. This has resulted in widening income disparity between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The importance of agriculture in the economy of

Ethiopia and other countries is measured as the value added of the agricultural sector as percent of GDP. The main goal of the agricultural policy is not only achieving the sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity of small holder farmers but also accelerate agricultural commercialization and agro industrial development in the country (PIF, 2010-2020). Agriculture includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as the cultivation of crops and livestock production. The experiences of developed countries show that the transfer of labor force from agriculture to non-agriculture, particularly manufacturing, has promoted production growth in agriculture and thus higher income. Under these circumstances, higher agricultural growth is vital. It is a matter of concern for policy planners and research scholars in recent times.

So, it is useful to analyze the determinants of agricultural growth and decomposing agricultural growth into the contribution of changes in area, yield, and crop composition. This form of analysis indicates the impedance of non-price factors underlying the various sources of growth. For example, an expansion of area often requires substantial investments in transportation, communications and other forms of social infrastructure to open up new areas and to facilitate specialization and exchange. Yield growth is also based largely on public investment in the generation and application of technology. Changes in crop composition occur due to shifts to more productive areas and to higher value commodities. Change in crop composition is, in part, an embodiment of technological change as lower production costs cause resources to shift to commodities benefiting from the new technologies. The productivity growth in agriculture is both a necessary and sufficient condition for the development of the sector as well as the economy. The use of modern inputs imposes the marginal productivity of the land, labor and capital. They also induced better utilization of basic inputs (irrigation, modern agriculture machinery and equipments, fertilizers, etc.,) which gets reflected in increased cropping intensity. Moreover, it would also capture the effect of proper timing, improved quality of labor, better farm management practices, greater utilization of resources, like land equipment, which leads to increased crop intensity, changes in cropping pattern in favor of high value added crops, etc. The broader the coverage of resources, generally, the better is the productivity measure. The best measure is one that compares output with the combined use of all resources”.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the determinants of agricultural development in Ethiopia from 2002-2016 by using econometric models namely ordinary least square (OLS) method.

1.2.Statement of the problem

Ethiopian agriculture includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Agriculture is the primary source of rural income as 80% percent of the rural labor force is engaged in this sector (CSA, 2013). Ethiopian agricultural product are

rarely practicing dominated by a subsistence agriculture sector. As a result of this, the income from non-farm activity is also very low. This subsistence agriculture product is very low, the level of living standard in rural area not much better. This factor leads socially and economically unstable the rural society. Therefore, it is significantly important to identify the determinants that affect agricultural development.

1.3.Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General Objective

The main objective of this study was to examine the determinants of Agricultural development in Ethiopia and from 2002-2016.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To distinguish the determinants of agricultural development
- To examine the effect of variables for agricultural development

2. Literature Review

2.1.Agriculture in Ethiopia

Agriculture in Ethiopia is the foundation of the country's economy, accounting for half of gross domestic product (GDP), 83.9% of exports, and 80% of total employment. Ethiopia's agriculture is plagued by periodic drought, soil degradation caused by overgrazing, deforestation, high levels of taxation and poor infrastructure (making it difficult and expensive to get goods to market). Yet agriculture is the country's most promising resource. A potential exists for self-sufficiency in grains and for export development in livestock, grains, vegetables, and fruits. As many as 4.6 million people need food assistance annually. Agriculture accounts for 46.3 percent of the nation's Gross domestic Product (GDP), 83.9 percent of exports, and 80% of the labor force. Many other economic activities depend on agriculture, including marketing, processing, and export of agricultural products. Production is overwhelmingly of a subsistence nature, and a large part of commodity exports are provided by the small agricultural cash-crop sector. Principal crops include coffee, pulses (*e.g.*, beans), oilseeds, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, and vegetables. Exports are almost entirely agricultural commodities, and coffee is the largest foreign exchange earner. Ethiopia is also Africa's second biggest maize producer. Ethiopia's livestock population is believed to be the largest in Africa, and in 2006/2007 livestock accounted for 10.6% of Ethiopia's export income, with leather and leather products making up 7.5% and live animals 3.1%.

Agriculture accounted for 46.3% of GDP, 83.9% of exports, and 80% of the labor force in 2006 and 2007, compared to 44.9%, 76.9% and 80% in 2002/2003, and agriculture remains the Ethiopian economy's most important sector. Ethiopia has great agricultural potential because of its vast areas of fertile land, diverse climate, generally adequate rainfall, and large

labor pool. Despite this potential, however, Ethiopian agriculture has remained underdeveloped. Because of drought, which has repeatedly affected the country since the early 1970s, a poor economic base (low productivity, weak infrastructure, and low level of technology), and overpopulation, the agricultural sector has performed poorly. For instance, according to the World Bank between 1980 and 1987 agricultural production dropped at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, while the population grew at an annual rate of 2.4 percent. Consequently, the country faced a famine that resulted in the death of nearly 1 million people from 1984 to 1986.

Historically, Ethiopia was a rare exception in Sub-Saharan Africa, because of its special environmental circumstances, that enabled Ethiopian farmers to increase their productivity, for example by using ploughs. The beneficial climate in the Highlands of Ethiopia also enabled irrigation and other advanced agricultural technology. Regular and reliable harvests helped generate stable tax income that led to relatively strong governmental structures that were ultimately the reason that Ethiopia was the only country not to be colonized in the late-nineteenth century 'Scramble for Africa' apart from Liberia.

During the imperial period, the development of the agricultural sector was retarded by a number of factors, including tenancy and land reform problems, the government's neglect of the agricultural sector (agriculture received less than 2 percent of budget allocations even though the vast majority of the population depended on agriculture), low productivity, and lack of technological development. Moreover, the emperor's inability to implement meaningful land reform perpetuated a system in which aristocrats and the church owned most of the farmland and in which most farmers were tenants who had to provide as much as 50% of their crops as rent. To make matters worse, during the 1972-74 drought and famine the imperial government refused to assist rural Ethiopians and tried to cover up the crisis by refusing international aid. As a result, up to 200,000 Ethiopians perished.

Although the issue of land reform was not addressed until the Ethiopian Revolution in 1974, the government had tried to introduce programs to improve the condition of farmers. In 1971 the Ministry of Agriculture introduced the Minimum Package Program (MPP) to bring about economic and social changes. The MPP included credit for the purchase of items such as fertilizers, improved seeds, and pesticides; innovative extension services; the establishment of cooperatives; and the provision of infrastructure, mainly water supply and all-weather roads. The program, designed for rural development, was first introduced in a project called the Chilalo Agricultural Development Union. The program later facilitated the establishment of similar internationally supported and financed projects at Ada'aChukala (just south of Addis Ababa), Welamo, and Humera. By 1974 the Ministry of Agriculture's Extension and Project Implementation Department had more than twenty-eight areas with more than 200 extension and marketing centers. Although the MPPs improved the agricultural productivity of farmers, particularly in the project areas, there were many problems associated with

discrimination against small farmers (because of a restrictive credit system that favored big landowners) and tenant eviction.

Imperial government policy permitting investors to import fertilizers, pesticides, tractors and combines, and (until 1973) fuel free of import duties encouraged the rapid expansion of large-scale commercial farming. As a result, agriculture continued to grow, albeit below the population growth rate. According to the World Bank, agricultural production increased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent between 1965 and 1973, while population increased at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent during the same period.

Agricultural productivity under the Derg continued to decline. According to the World Bank, agricultural production increased at an average annual rate of 0.6 percent between 1973 and 1980 but then decreased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent between 1980 and 1987. During the same period (1973–87), population increased at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent (2.4 percent for 1980–87). The poor performance of agriculture was related to several factors, including drought; a government policy of controlling prices and the free movement of agricultural products from surplus to deficit areas; the unstable political climate; the dislocation of the rural community caused by resettlement, villagization, and conscription of young farmers to meet military obligations; land tenure difficulties and the problem of land fragmentation; the lack of resources such as farm equipment, better seeds, and fertilizers; and the overall low level of technology.

President Mengistu's 1990 decision to allow free movement of goods, to lift price controls, and to provide farmers with security of tenure was designed to reverse the decline in Ethiopia's agricultural sector. There was much debate as to whether or not these reforms were genuine and how effectively they could be implemented. Nonetheless, agricultural output rose by an estimated 3 percent in 1990–91, almost certainly in response to the relaxation of government regulation. This modest increase, however, was not enough to offset a general decrease in GDP during the same period.

1.1.Empirical Result

In 2016/17, the agricultural sector exhibited 6.7 percent growth rate which showed recovery from El-Nino effect of the previous year which merely saw 2.3 percent expansion. Yet, it was 1.3 percentage point lower than the 8 percent target for the year. Total grain production during the fiscal year reached 290.4 million quintals, of which cereal production accounted for 87.4 percent, pulses 9.7 percent and oil seeds 2.9 percent. Cereals production went up by 9.8 percent over the preceding year owing to 2.5 percent expansion in cultivated land area and improvement in productivity. Similarly, production of pulses and oilseeds improved by 1.6 and 6.9 percent though cultivated land area shrank by 6.2 and 6.3 percent, respectively during the same period. Meanwhile, total land cultivated for crop production slightly

increased to 12.6 million hectares, of which cereals production covered 81.3 percent, pulses 12.3 percent and oil seeds 6.4 percent.

For decades, agriculture has been the backbone of the Ethiopian economy. Hence its performance determines the economic well-being of the people. Also, many other economic activities, including transportation and manufacturing, rely heavily on the agricultural sector. Agriculture contributes about 36.3% of the overall GDP of the country; generates more than 80% of export earnings; employs about 85% of the population; and supplies about 70% of raw materials to the secondary activities (National Bank of Ethiopia, 2016/17). The agricultural sector produces both crops and livestock. The crops produced include food crops, cash crops, fruits, and vegetables. It constitutes the greatest share of the country's GDP and export earnings when compared to the livestock production.

1.1.Roles of Agriculture

1.1.1. Source of Food and Raw Materials

One of the main roles of agriculture in the Ethiopian economy is being the source of food and raw materials. For example, agriculture supplies the country with food grains, dairy and meat products. A productive agricultural sector provides relatively abundant food and raw materials to the population. An efficient/productive agricultural sector supplies food and raw material to the industrial sector and its labor force. In turn, it has to be supplied with modern inputs and technologies to cope with responding to the growing demand of the non-farming and farming population. Without such support, the agriculture sector appears weak and non-supportive. It may even risk its own population facing food insecurity. Furthermore, productivity in the agricultural sector improves the level of income received by rural people. Increased income of rural people is believed to generate increased demand for manufactured goods from the industrial sector. Productivity in the agricultural sector can promote the following forward linkages. First, it reduces the cost of living in the industry-based/urban areas which, in turn, reduces the pressure on wages and makes industrial profit higher. Second, increasing the provision of raw materials reduces the cost of raw materials and makes industrial profits higher. These two factors can contribute significantly to increasing industrial savings and investment that leads to the promotion of the sector.

1.1.2. Source of Capital

Although the agricultural sector provides meagre surpluses of savings and taxes to support investment, the transference of surplus from the agricultural sector to other sectors is made through the following three modalities: tax; defining the terms of trade to protect domestic agriculture by imposing price controls on agricultural products, and compulsory delivery of agriculture commodities at very fixed prices.

The question is how much surplus should be transferred. In this regard, two opposing views can be discussed. One is that agriculture does not require large amounts of capital for its expansion. The other view is that the investment requirements for agricultural transformation are so large that there may be a need for a net flow of capital from non-agriculture to agriculture.

The Derge regime removed a great deal of surplus from the agricultural sector to supply both the urban consumers and its huge army with cheap foodstuffs. However, this surplus was used ineffectively. This indicates that the potential of the agricultural sector to produce surplus that could be transferable to the other sectors could be high.

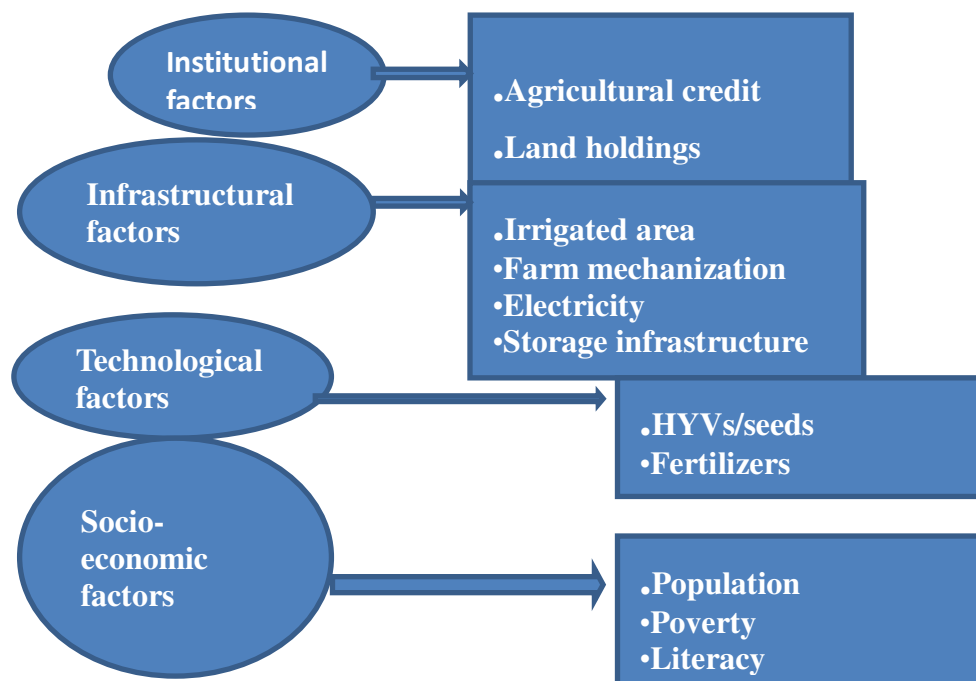
1.1.3. Contribution to Gross Domestic Product

Over the last four decades, the share of agriculture and allied sectors (fisheries and forestry) to the national GDP has been declining. The percentage share declined from 76 percent in the early 1960s to 36.3 percent in 2016/17. Consequently, it has been the major source of fluctuations in the Ethiopian economy.

1.1.4. Contribution to Employment

More than 80% of the Ethiopian population earns their livelihood from agriculture (crop cultivation and livestock rearing activities). High population growth and low urbanization have been an increasing major challenge to this sector that it could not absorb the growing surplus labor force. Neglect or less attention to urbanization and non-farm sector development has put the farm sector under a growing pressure. Nevertheless, it supports a large percentage of the labor force. In the face of the increasing scarcity of other resources, particularly agricultural land, measures should be taken to improve labor productivity in the agriculture sector.

Determinants which influence agricultural growth (Conceptual framework):-



3. Methodology

3.1.Data Collection

3. Research Methodology

The secondary data was used for accomplishing the objectives of the study which has been collected from various sources such as World development indicator and National bank of Ethiopia. The study will employ Eviews software to analyze the collected data. In this study, since independent variables are four we use a multiple regression and descriptive statistics to analyze the data gathered from different data sources. Descriptive statistics such as percentage mean and tables were the tools used to summarize and analyze the data. In addition, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the hypotheses stated because analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine whether there are any significance differences between the means of two or more independent groups. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) model has been used for estimating the unknown parameters in the linear regression model employed for analysis. The OLS was used as its estimator is consistent when the independent variables used are exogenous and there is no perfect multicollinearity. In addition, it is optimal in the class of linear unbiased estimators when the errors are homoscedastic and serially uncorrelated. Under these conditions, the method of OLS provides minimum-variance mean-unbiased estimation when the errors have finite variances.

a. Model specification

The effect of various identified inputs and other factors to in the level of agricultural output have been estimated on the basis of following Cobb - Douglas production function. The algebraic form of the function used in the analysis is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha(LH^{\beta_1} IR^{\beta_2} F^{\beta_3} E^{\beta_4})e^{\varepsilon} \quad (1)$$

Where: Y percentage share for Agriculture on GDP

LH = Land hold size (person per hectare)

IR= Irrigated land

F =Fertilizer consumption kg per hectare

E= Employed in agriculture

ε error(disturbance) term, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 = output elasticity of land hold size, irrigated land fertilizer consumption and employed in agriculture respectively.

If we transform equation (1) in its log-transformation form, it will give us:

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln LH + \beta_2 \ln IR + \beta_3 \ln F + \beta_4 \ln E + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

b. Definitions of the variable

A) Land holding size

This variable is measured in terms of hectares. It is also hypothesized that the larger the land holding size (own and rented cultivated land) of the farm household, the higher the volume of production and farm income.

B) Irrigated land size

Total irrigated land includes both owned and rented land for the household under consideration. If the irrigated land holding size (ha) of the household is relatively large, the on-farm labor requirement will be high. Hence, irrigated land holding size of the household will have a negative relationship to off-farm employment. On the other hand, if the reason for off-farm participation is the pull factor, it is expected to have a positive relationship. Many researchers take the landholding size as a variable. However, total size of irrigable land is believed to be a more relevant variable because of the intensification and repeated harvests.

C) Fertilizer consumption

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground

rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients--animal and plant manures--are not included. Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion

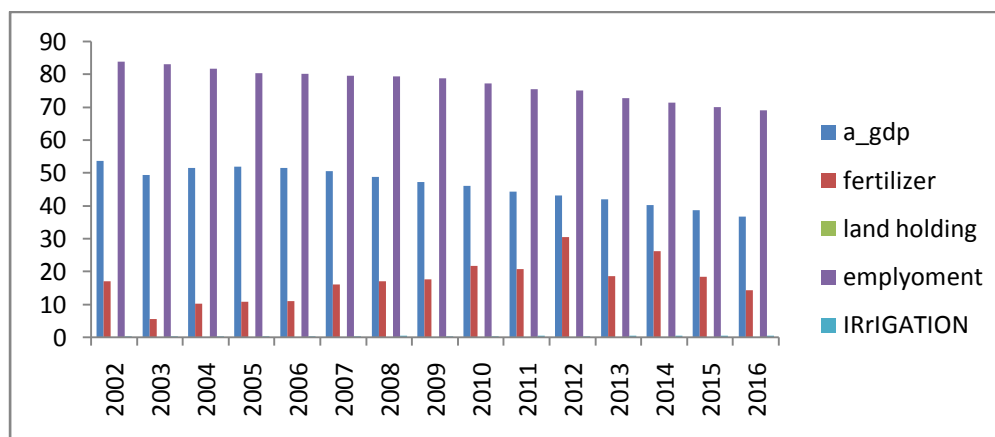
a. Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 The Performance of the Agricultural sector and its contribution to GDP

Years	Share of agriculture and allied sectors to the GDP in percentage
1960/61	76
1970/71	68
1980/81	52
1999/00	43.6
2000/01	45.1
2001/02	43.2
2002/03	39.4
2003/04	45.1
2004/05	43.1
2012/13	42.0
2013/14	40.2
2014/15	38.7
2015/16	36.7
2016/17	36.3

From Table 1 we see a decrease in the performance of the agricultural sector and of its contribution to the country's GDP. This could be attributed mainly due to the frequently appearing drought; the agricultural percentage share has been taken by the service sector and the increasing prices of agricultural inputs. In general, available data reveal that Ethiopian agriculture generates only a meagre amount of surplus and contributes much less than expected.

Graph 1 agriculture GDP share and its determinant from 2002-2016



In the above graph the agricultural share from GDP decreases time to time. In 2002 the the contribution of agricultural share to GDP is 53.7, in 2016 it diminishes to 36.7. When we see the consumption of fertilizer kilograms per hectare of arable land increasing from 2003 (5.7) to 2012 (30.5) and it decreases to 14.4 in 2016. Employment rate in agricultural area decrease from 2002 to 2016 (i.e, 83.7 to 68.9). In the other case land holding size by hectare and irrigated land no much change, but increases a decreasing scale.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics

	A_GDP	LAND_HOLDING	IRRIGATION	FERTILIZER	EMPLOYMENT
Mean	46.39333	0.160813	0.467664	17.12822	77.10567
Median	47.30000	0.163563	0.453129	17.20021	78.70500
Maximum	53.70000	0.173308	0.638350	30.58635	83.73800
Minimum	36.70000	0.139764	0.323472	5.702324	68.98500
Std. Dev.	5.313279	0.009168	0.100485	6.344273	4.690967
Skewness	-0.389402	-0.783220	0.159310	0.303596	-0.378048
Kurtosis	1.910424	2.820691	1.890525	2.938635	1.951560
Jarque-Bera	1.121070	1.553679	0.832782	0.232780	1.044318
Probability	0.570904	0.459857	0.659422	0.890128	0.593238
Sum	695.9000	2.412198	7.014967	256.9234	1156.585
Sum Sq. Dev.	395.2331	0.001177	0.141361	563.4973	308.0724
Observations	15	15	15	15	15

In the above table the variables under study are found to be normally distributed the mean-to-median ratio of each variable is approximately one. The standard deviation is also low compared to the mean, showing a small coefficient of variation. The range of variation

between maximum and minimum is also reasonable. The descriptive Statistics include mean, standard deviation and range from minimum to maximum. The overall average of agriculture share of GDP in years 2002 to 2016 is 46.39 and standard deviation of 5.313279 with minimum range 36.7 and maximum 53.7. Land holding size mean value is 0.160813 with the standard deviation of 0.009168. While the irrigation area mean value is 0.467664 with the standard deviation value of 0.100485. Fertilizer consumption (kilogram per hectare) average is 17.12822 with the standard deviation value of 6.344273 and employed in agriculture mean value is 77.10567 and standard deviation 4.690967.

b. Inferential statistics

In the analysis of variance we see that the coefficient of determination(R-squared) about 82.8 of the variation in agricultural development is due to changes in land hold, irrigation, fertilizer consumption and agricultural employment. The remaining 17.2 percent of the variation in agricultural development is not due to the above factors, but instead due to chance and other factors not included in the model. The F-statistic value of 12.03222 is significant at 1 percent level of significance with a probability-value of 0.000774. This implies that the model is a good fit.

c. Test of regression coefficients

Estimation Equation:

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln LH + \beta_2 \ln IR + \beta_3 \ln F + \beta_4 \ln E$$

Substituted Coefficients:

$$\ln y = -3.026 + 0.569 \ln LH + 0.296 \ln IR + 0.109 \ln F + 1.77 \ln E$$

The test of significance of individual regression coefficients is given in the output, as we seen from the table the p-value (prob.) for land holding and irrigation area less than 0.05, and also the p-value for fertilizer consumption and employment less than 0.01. Thus, we conclude that both variables significantly affect agricultural development at 1% level of significance. From the signs of the estimated regression coefficients we can see that the direction of influence both variables affect agricultural development positively.

Land holding significantly and positively affects agricultural GDP; the estimated coefficient for land holding size is 0.569240. Holding other variables constant, a one percent increases in land holding size results in a 0.569 percent increase in agricultural GDP. Irrigation land significantly and positively affects agricultural GDP; the estimated coefficient for land holding is 0.296538. Holding other variables constant, a one percent increases in irrigation land results in a 0.296 percent increase in agricultural GDP.

Fertilizer consumption also has a significantly and positively effect on agricultural GDP; the estimated coefficient for land holding is 0.109849. Holding other variables constant, a one percent increases in fertilizer consumption results in a 0.109 percent increase in agricultural GDP. Employment significantly and positively affects agricultural GDP; the estimated coefficient for land holding is 1.772069. Holding other variables constant, a one percent increases in employment results in a 1.77 percent increase in agricultural GDP.

Dependent Variable: LOG(Y)

Method: Least Squares

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Sample: 2002 2016

Included observations: 15

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
β_0	-3.026576	2.074846	-1.458699	0.1753
lnLH	0.569240	0.195234	2.915685	0.0154
lnIR	0.296538	0.126882	2.337116	0.0415
lnF	0.109849	0.030853	3.560401	0.0052
lnE	1.772069	0.458083	3.868441	0.0031
R-squared	0.827968	Mean dependent var		3.701208
Adjusted R-squared	0.759156	S.D. dependent var		0.080944
S.E. of regression	0.039724	Akaike info criterion		-3.352518
Sum squared resid	0.015780	Schwarz criterion		-3.116502
Log likelihood	30.14389	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.355033
F-statistic	12.03222	Durbin-Watson stat		2.695487
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000774			

d. Test of coefficient and residual diagnostics **Test for multicollinearity**

We can see that the VIF's (centered VIF) corresponding to agricultural GDP and the rest of the independent variables are greater than 10. This indicates that these variables are not responsible for multicollinearity.

Variance Inflation Factors

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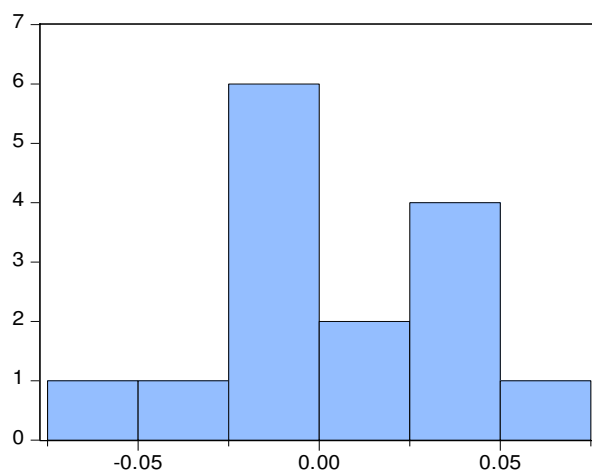
Sample: 2002 2016

Included observations: 15

Variable	Coefficient		
	Uncentered	Centered	
	Variance	VIF	VIF
β_0	4.304985	40921.91	NA
lnLH	0.038116	1213.313	1.155034
lnIR	0.016099	100.3759	6.802525
lnF	0.000952	70.77811	1.470962
lnE	0.209840	37637.29	7.082161

Test of normality

The Jarque-Bera test statistics is 0.214743 with p- value of 0.898192. Since the p value greater than 0.05, we do not reject the null hypothesis of normality of residuals, thus residuals are normally distributed at 5 % level of significance.



Series: Residuals	
Sample 2002 2016	
Observations 15	
Mean	-1.13e-15
Median	-0.005498
Maximum	0.052399
Minimum	-0.068007
Std. Dev.	0.033573
Skewness	-0.088387
Kurtosis	2.441127
Jarque-Bera	0.214743
Probability	0.898192

Test of autocorrelation

The result of Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test shows that the p-value corresponding to all versions of test are exceeding 0.05. Thus, null hypothesis of no autocorrelation cannot be rejected.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	2.136557	Prob. F(2,8)	0.1805
Obs*R-squared	5.222531	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0734

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

a. Conclusion

There are various institutional, infrastructural, technological and socio-economic factors that directly or indirectly affect the agricultural development in Country. Among the factors in this study we use some determinant such as, size of land holdings, irrigation, fertilizer consumption and employment are the main determinants agricultural development of Ethiopia. The result of the multiple regression shows that both factor significantly affect for the agricultural development. Land holding size increases by one hectare the agricultural growth 0.569 percent. Increasing irrigated land by one hectare increases agricultural GDP by 0.296 percent. Increases in consumption of fertilizer by one percent agricultural growth increased by 0.109 percent. And also when we see the employed person in agricultural product as labor force increased by one percent the share of agriculture on GDP is increased by 0.177 percent.

Generally, the size of land holdings and the institutional credit are the main institutional factors whereas the net sown area, irrigation, transportation, electric power and storage capacity are the main infrastructural factors that influence the pace of agricultural growth in Ethiopia. In the other ways important technological factors are the high quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides which are instrumental in improving the status of agriculture sector in the country.

b. Recommendation

This study has tried to identify the determinants of agricultural development in Ethiopia. Based on the results obtained from the study, we suggest some policy intervention areas should be required. The policy implications that can be derived from this empirical study are: To increase the agricultural development of farm household's, by reducing the drought risk through rural environmental protection, increase land-labor ratio. In order to increase agriculture growth the integration of various policies is demand of the hour. There is telling need of correlation of agriculture development institutes and farmers. More focus is needed on Agriculture development projects, Public private partnership, agricultural marketing information network, and other various factors that influence the agricultural growth. The literacy rate, population growth and poverty ratio in the country are the main socio-economic factors which needs attention for the sake of fast growth rate in the agriculture sector of Ethiopia.

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CRONY CAPITALISM: THREAT TO DEMOCRACY?

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With the dawn of era or enlightenment, human civilization underwent phenomenal radical changes in political, economic, social spheres. Many revolutions such as The Glorious Revolution, French Revolution and many other forces broke the shackles of despotism, feudalism, monopoly, class privilege etc. New ideas such as equality, justice, fraternity, freedom, individualism etc. caught the imagination of the mass. But simultaneously with industrial revolution causing the rise of bourgeoisie and capitalism; the self-serving, profit maximizing greed tried to have political influence. This industry-government nexus also called crony capitalism grossly undermined the evolving modern ideas of democracy and its attributes such as equality, liberty, freedom etc. Its widespread presence and horrendous impact both in the past and present have raised many loud voices against it to safeguard democracy. In simple term, crony capitalism means an economy where success depends on your proximity to political bosses. Wealthy corporate giants always desperate to protect to have their interest, try to have political influence to have legislations, regulations etc. meeting their own end. This opportunity comes to them through substantial electoral funding in a quid pro quo arrangement. This favor is often returned through generous tax exemption, subsidy, no-bid contracts, suited legislations, bail out, tariff protection etc. Yet ironically these crony capitalists claim to be the champion of free market. This might occur also because of excess state intervention in economy through regulation, license, clearance etc. Appointing regulators to monitor a particular market by giving extensive power to control industry, leaves the door wide open for lobbying, favor, nepotism etc. Such understanding for favoring a few business groups block new entrants thus reducing competition and establishing monopoly and distortion of market. The burden of huge number of licenses and clearances inevitably makes the process long drawn, cumbersome and opaque. Middleman, contact(jugaad), bribe, kickbacks etc. become effective tools to bypass all these headaches. The example of 'license raj' would be an apt example here stifling the Indian economy just two decades ago. With modern day globalized, integrated and giant economy, it's virtually impossible for state machinery to go into the nitty-gritty of every sphere. Thus, excess state intervention always causes more harm than good. This is a worldwide phenomenon cutting across developed and developing nations; large or small; democracy or authoritarian regime. Freedom and means to pursue ideas, innovation through entrepreneurship with availability of resources (land, capital, labor) on competitive basis are the very basis of any sound economic system. All these conducive environments had first unleashed industrial revolution in Britain. But the wealthy individuals spawned by this era are now the biggest obstacles of the economy. Corruption at highest government level is its direct offspring. In recent years there are loads of such examples in public domain; god knows how many more are there still uncovered. Be it 2G, Coalgate where precious natural resources were allocated at throw away prices in a reckless manner. In lieu of merit; bribes, proximity to leaders decided the beneficiary with powerless common people being the casualties. A case of alleged understanding between Reliance and the outgoing government had raged a further debate on crony capitalism. All these things were further corroborated when India ranked 9 in crony capitalism index, a survey done by Economic Times. And factor in, India is also one of the

worst performers in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Not only India, many other nations such as our BRICS partners Russia and China are also host of crony capitalism. State hegemony in economic sphere in such large economies might be an explanation. Many high incomes developed countries such as Singapore, Hongkong etc. are no exception to this; in fact, they are the forerunners. And how is this that the undesired outcome of capitalism would not affect its staunch propagators in both sides of the Atlantic i.e. US, UK, other west European nations.

So, considering all these analyses it can be safely said that crony capitalism is a global phenomenon but is it a global problem? The nexus between government and corporate individuals stifles competition in the economy thus creating insurmountable barriers for new entrants, Lack of competition and monopoly or oligopoly inevitably caused poor quality goods and services, price control in market, thus attacking the very vitals of free market. It also hinders development of better management practice, technological development and innovation. Accumulation of profits in the hands of few individuals causes drainage of wealth from many to a few. The continuous transfer of wealth gradually but certainly impoverishes common man widening economic inequality pushing many to the verge of poverty. This deprivation of common people reduces demand for goods. With surplus production causing deflation, the stage is set for a global recession. The telling story of 1930s (The Great Depression) had been the most dreadful economic experience of last century. More examples can be found in Asian financial crisis. So, at the end of the day, common people are suffering. But they are at the centre stage of any democracy. If sovereign power lies in their hands and the government is only their representative reflecting their will then this is a problem for democracy itself. Their nexus and collusion with our political representatives hijack our political power. Now legislations are passed primarily to serve the interest of corporate giant with public interest being subservient to it. The government's haste to bring in Genetically Modified Crop (GMO) without due consultation, safety assessment speaks a volume about it. With no legislative control common people are left with their own wounds. Corporate of election leaves our political parties with little option but to serve their own interest to ensure their economic lifeline. Quite often Parliamentarians using or to say abusing their Parliamentary Privileges to vote in their favor is a disturbing phenomenon undermining our supreme democratic institution. Not only Parliament, other democratic institutions such as SC (pressure or influencing judges in Sahara- SEBI case), CAG (initial denial of Reliance for performance auditing in KG-D6 issue) are undermined by such unscrupulous individuals. Accumulation of wealth in few families, ensuring their growth by unnecessary grants, tax exemption, tax holiday places further burden on common people. Nepotism and favoritism being the song of the day, meritocracy is severely undermined. This further aggravates the problem of corruption and inefficiency. An essential outcome of this being poor public service delivery which further intensifies poverty and other related problems such as hunger, economic, social and educational backwardness. This also provides fertile ground for some undemocratic activities such as Maoist insurgency, armed conflict etc. A democracy

espousing socialist ethos assuring equality and dignity to every individual, is it not an irony? Poor tribal people taking to arms, after decades of negligence; does it not confirmed that their faith in democracy is shaken? In conclusion we just need to ask a few questions to ourselves. A vigorous campaign against corruption with nationwide support, especially youths, the meteoric rise of new political parties with anti-corruption being its core agenda, no voting pattern in identity pattern, decimation of the incumbent government in the recent election, corruption and its companion constantly acquiring media space; what are all these pointing to? If this can be read as frustration and valid anger of people then end to all this meaning an end to crony capitalism in sine qua non which is at the heart of the problem.

Crony Capitalism means distorted business where the state colludes with some players and fair-play is hindered. In umpteen number of ways, it helps in weathering of democratic rock structure and targets its essential ingredients. Like a partner feels cheated when its spouse crosses the boundaries of fidelity, thus it threatening the continuation of the relation. The same way Crony Capitalism comes as a potent extra-marital affair for the State and can loosen its bond with Democracy.

Democracy emerged as the magic wand. Most countries in today's world boast of their democratic norms or want to attain it as early as possible. Democracy goes along with identifying , respecting, protecting and enforcing people's rights and their aspirations. The representatives of the people volunteer to steer this process and take the responsibility of the State. Hence, the State is to have a faithful marriage with its people, constitutional principles and democratic beliefs/actions.

Capitalism has many supporters and admirers. A genuine capitalism is acceptable. It means that an individual or group or company wants to do business. It places its terms and invests. If people like the services/product, they respond with demand and business propels. If not, then it is up to investors, what to do, and , people move on to the next shop. In a fair market, different participants have equal opportunity, protection and competition.

But , this simple capitalism which is transparent and fair, becomes dirty when State starts taking sides with some its players. Thus the state which is married to the democratic principles of equality, justice and non-biasness, indulges in an affair with certain capitalistic forces . This hurts the confidence, trust, share and rights of the people who had tied the knot with State. This is Crony Capitalism. It has many faces, many shapes, intensities and degrees, but all of them contribute to diluting the democracy.

How would you have felt, if your parents would give 10 times the pocket money to your twin sibling ? Obviously, anger and disappointment would surface in your mind. You will start rejecting the notion of equality by your parents, be in terms of care or love. The same way Crony capitalism works. But it's membership is large, stakeholders are many , interests involved are huge and consequence can be drastic.

Crony Capitalism has the potential to draw revolutions, naxalism, tragedies and civil wars. People stop respecting democratic means and revert to other ideas. It contaminates the morals, thoughts, emotions and actions of the people in power. They tend to neglect their responsibilities, avoid hearing people's voices and indulge in mixing public interests with private ones. Let us take a view of various areas, where crony-ism has embarked its presence.

Although, every government decision comes as policy but there are other areas too, where this malaise enters. One such area is Law Making. The state is entrusted with the power of making laws, which shall be enforceable in the jurisdiction of the nation. Crony-ism leads to the state making favorable, lengthy, complex and tardy laws, which have hidden clauses, invisible inferences and interpretations. This complexity is brought to benefit some stakeholders' which are in a position to manipulate the regulations and escape on the pretext of these clauses. A legitimate veil is clothed on the capitalistic interests in the name of public interest.

An example for this can be the Land Acquisition. Huge policy frameworks are built around this area. But it is often found in ground realities, that people suffer and their interests are compromised with. Large number of scams and collusions with business worlds have revealed such takes in the past. The poor peasants, backward tribal, farmers, and other non-influential groups face the wrath of eviction, cheating and inappropriate compensation. Numerous examples can be stated like eviction of tribes from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa etc. Clever methods of transferring the lands by converting them from agricultural lands to commercial lands is found and have surfaced in media in recent years.

So, what comes as an aftermath? People are cheated. Police is used to disperse them. Their freedoms and rights guaranteed are crushed by using power. Even they have to face lathis, atrocities, teargas and arrests. Thus, democracy is crushed. Phenomenon like Naxalism also have some bit of their cause in such faulty eviction and lack of development.

What should have been the recourse? Government, taking the responsibility should ensure that people are not cheated. Some tough decisions if needed to take place in public interests, then proper consultations, deliberations, and confidence building measures need to be taken to save democratic principles and rights of people.

Now moving on to other policies, which have come in news for alleged crony capitalism. These include fiscal policies where inappropriate taxes, duties, cesses, charges are eased and enforced. Tax exemptions and rebates have also attracted allegations of prejudices and bias. It finds analogy to the treatment given in British rule to the Indian entrepreneurs, to protect and further the cause of British industries.

Similarly, other policies like FDI policy, procurement policies, environment policies, disinvestment policies, insider trading have come under the scanner. The use of natural resources and their allocation have seen massive scams owing to crony-ism. The recent 2G scam, Coal scam, Gas pricing, Defense deals are a reflection of the same. This includes illegal export of Iron ore, faulty procurements of Common Wealth Scam. Recruitment process also bears bad name and biased and corruption prevails. Be it teachers or police personnel, all can be taken in by money.

The Stock market scams in last decades, burgeoning of Mafia 's like Sand, Property and speculations in Foreign Exchange market etc. are also a result of Crony Capitalism. They occur because the regulators and the law enforcers are not acting against them, rather they collude with the guilty. The Nira Radia Tape scam poured out the unhealthy show of the corporate-politics nexus. It was revealed, how the people in corporate world make a mockery of democratic institutions and government decision making.

Inflation is generated by black marketing, hoarding, blocking supplies in PDS shops. How do such elements become successful? It is due the failure of police and law enforcers. Local MLA's, police and administration have been found in the recent past, indulging with the local business circles and gaining riches by siding with them. Large number of officials, bureaucrats, politicians, and people in power have their assets burgeoning in few years. The cause is the same. You may call it corruption in simple terms. But is a derivative of the same monster which attacks upper echelons, i.e. Crony Capitalism.

Crony Capitalism is one of the main culprits which breeds corruption. It contaminates the minds of people in power, it adulterates their morals and allures them for further corruption. This corruption takes many forms and ways and reaches out in different levels and degrees. All of this hurts the democratic norms and principles. People who pay their taxes as their share towards the country's development, feel cheated. The natural resources, rights and every other possession of the state is a collective asset of the people. Public Interest should be supreme and control the decision making. But crony- capitalism hits on this very aspect and associated with private interests on the contrary.

Recently, large number of colleges were de-recognized as deemed colleges by the UGC, on the grounds of lack of qualification. How were they given recognition earlier? What sort of standards would have they maintained? Will a below standard institute care about proper recruitment, teachers and student's education Or Will it be more concerned about its profit? All such questions come when crony-ism in education sector is assessed. Large number of private institutions have propped up in last decade. Even fraud degrees have been distributed by non-existent institutes.

A school in Bihar, witnessed large scale casualties of its students owing to contaminated food given in the Mid-Day Meal scheme. The intention of scheme is not questioned, but what about the procurement of the same? Is it also transparent? Are other procurements correct and safe from crony-ism? Procurement has been at the fore front when it comes to corruption in the form of crony capitalism. Starting from Bofors to Fodder Scam and recent Augusta-Westland case, all have been alleged with favors and bribes. There are many other instances where such type of mis-governance can be traced.

Then comes the issues regarding Health and Social Security. Crony-ism impinges here also. The clinical trials of medicines, the placement of nuclear power plants, the field trials of GMO crops etc. All have faced charges of favors. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy has been the worst scar on India's past. Firstly, the safety norms were not enforced by the company and

the owing to its political milieu, the owner was able to escape from India and law. Large scale deaths and injuries took place, which have their consequences even today.

Various voices are raised against these events. Some are heard and some are ignored. Some decisions are withheld, but some previous mind maps are still enforced owing to the pressures of crony- deals. Mafia 's has risen owing to their political clout. Even an IAS officer was killed, who challenged them. RTI Activists are often found under such attacks and not spared.

Therefore, Crony-Capitalism has its reach at every level in various forms. Be it Politicians, Administrators, Police officers, IT officials, Custom department etc., all have their share, when it comes to degenerating their authorities. Their authorities have its source in democratic power of people. Constitutional provisions mandate certain principles and duties on the part of state, which is compromised when it indulges in Crony-ism. Hence having multiple linkages and side effects, crony- capitalism leads to dilution of democracy on many fronts. Thus, like an affair threatens the marriage, crony-capitalism threatens the democratic relations and democracy itself.

Radical electoral reform, more transparency in governance, more decentralization of power to local level, a robust and efficient investigative agency with an equally robust judiciary etc. are well known methods which will shield our nation from this greatest threat our democracy has ever faced.

AN EMPIRICAL WORK TOWARDS COMPETENCY MAPPING AMONG PUMP AND VALVE INDUSTRIES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY

This study aims to assess the competency of the employees of pump and valve manufacturing industries in Coimbatore . It evaluates various aspects of employees' competency such as ability to mutual relationship, communication, adaptability, leadership and overall task proficiency. This study may help the organization to identify the men of incompetence among the employees, and to take remedial measures to improve their performance.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Human Resource Management (HRM) is a relatively new approach to manage people in any organisation. This approach considers people as the key resource. It is concerned with the people dimension in management of an organisation. Since an organisation is a body of people, their acquisition, development of skills, motivation for higher levels of attainments, as well as ensuring maintenance of their level of commitment are all significant activities. These activities fall in the domain of HRM. HRM is a process, which consists of four main activities, namely, acquisition, development, motivation, as well as maintenance of human resources. Human Resource Management is responsible for maintaining good human relations in the organisation. It is also concerned with development of individuals and achieving integration of goals of the organisation and those of the individuals.

According to John Storey, (1995), "Human resource management is a distinctive approach to employment management which seeks to achieve competitive advantage through the strategic deployment of a highly committed and capable workforce, using an integrated array of Cultural, structural and personal techniques". Work-life balance is not mere related to work and life; it is the positive state of mind.

Competency Management is being increasingly used in organisations as it targets enhancing the potential of the organisation's workforce which will ultimately aid in the organisation reaping more revenues and having an edge over other competing firms. It encompasses competency profiling, competency-based job descriptions, competency-based selection, and competency-based training. For example, an organisation that designs its training program directed towards achieving set objectives and 'performing', rather than focusing on 'knowing' is using competency-based training. Hence, this concludes the definition of Competency Management along with its overview.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse various demographic variables, present in the study
- To find the awareness on competency mapping tools among the employees
- To find the challenges of competency mapping in organisation
- To find the appropriate competency mapping tools which are being used in the organization
- To find the degree of involvement of different levels of the organization in implementing the competency mapping
- To find out the competency mapping related questions among the employees
- To find out the desired outcomes by using the competency mapping in the organisation

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. George S.Benson (2006) studied the participation among three development activities of salaried employees of an organization that significantly increased access to development after a chain of layoffs in the late 1990s. Analysis of survey and archival data representing 667 employees show that the job training was positively associated to organizational commitment and negatively related to intention to turnover. The studies showed that the participation in tuition-reimbursement provided a more general or marketable skills and was positively related to intention to turnover. This turnover was reduced after earning a degree through tuition-reimbursement if employees were consequently promoted.
2. Bernard Marr, Giovanni Schiuma and Andy Neely (2004) highlighted the importance of visual representations in order to understand how organizational resources are intangible assets and intellectual capital is used to create value. The paper provides a classification of organizational value drivers. It also highlighted the shortcomings in the strategy map method which is based on balanced scorecard. The paper introduced the value creation map which utilized both direct and indirect dependences to measure value creation. This approach suggested the strategy map method by covering its view of value creation from both direct and indirect dependencies. The paper also presented a case study on value creation map that was applied to comprehend the new product development process in a leading furniture manufacturing firm. The Romans practiced competency profiling to detail the qualities of a "good Roman Soldier".
3. David McClelland (1973) introduced competency mapping into the Human resource area to support the United States Information Agency to improve its selection criteria. In the research he found that competencies such as interpersonal sensitivity, cross cultural differences and management skills distinguished superiors from average information officers.
4. MilyVelayudhan, T. K. (2011) explains that competency mapping in any industry is not complicated as it may appear to be. At the core of any successful activity lies a competence. Whatever happens to the future of software in India, the employee who are outstanding in their performance will continue to be in demand and will keep rising and the human resource of each organization will develop the competencies in order to

compete in the competitive environment. In this paper the researcher has collected data from 295 software employees. Wherein 145 employees were from Cognizant Technology Solutions (CTS) and the rest 150 respondents were from Hindustan Technology Limited (HCL) and their competencies were studied in depth to bridge the gap of the missing competency which help the employees to outshine in the organization to achieve the goal

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Correlation

Correlation analysis is the method used to know the association between the variables with respect to all the dimensions or the factors used in the study

Table : The relationship between the variables Road blocks, Benefits, Reasons, Importance, awareness and competency mapping practice in organizations

Correlations						
	ROAD BLOCKS	BENIFITS	REASON S	IMPORTANC E	AWARENES S	COMPETENC Y MAPPING PRACTICE
ROAD BLOCKS	1					
BENIFITS	.892**	1				
REASONS	.887**	.959**	1			
IMPORTANCE	.783**	.903**	.877**	1		
AWARENESS	.772**	.855**	.815**	.791**	1	
COMPETENC Y MAPPING PRACTICE	.663**	.776**	.701**	.754**	.864**	1
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Ho: There exists a significant relation between the variables Road blocks, Benefits, Reasons, Importance, awareness and competency mapping practice in organizations.

INTERPRETATION

It is noticed that the variable Road blocks ($r=0.663$, $p<0.01$), Benefits ($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$), Reasons ($r=0.701$, $p<0.01$), Importance ($r=0.754$, $p<0.01$), awareness ($r=0.864$, $p<0.01$) is highly correlated with competency mapping practice at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence there exist a positive relationship between Road blocks, Benefits, Reasons, Importance, awareness and competency mapping practice in organizations.

Therefore, the hypothesis that there exists a significant relation between the variables Road blocks, Benefits, Reasons, Importance, awareness and competency mapping practice in organizations was accepted.

CONCLUSION

First, it broadens thinking about human resources as a competitive advantage and focuses on the specific skills required of HR professionals to fulfill their new role. Identify six skill groups as well as specific behaviors and knowledge (skills) within each group, which HR professionals should be able to demonstrate. Secondly, in addition to these issues, we have discussed about the benefits and its importance to the organisation. And also, about the road blocks that stops to implement the competency mapping in the organisation along with the discussion about the reasons for not following it. This shows that HR professionals know and act, and this affects how they are perceived in terms of performance. The possession of analytical, leadership, technical, interpersonal and technological skills leads to improved performance.

Using a mapping of skills design, it is possible to improve key performance areas by gaining an idea of the gap between actual results and desired outcomes. This is known as gap analysis in the skill map. Awareness gained through such an analysis can help the employee effectively change his or her work style in order to close the observed performance gap (Patel, 2014). In addition, the same gap analysis report can help determine the training needs of employees to shape them from time to time as the demands of the market change. This competency-based system ensures that the designed training module is cost-effective, goal-oriented and productive.

The use of skills mapping can help track workforce planning, recruitment, identification of training needs and other human resource development interventions. It can also be used for succession planning and leadership development through the development of a 360-degree feedback tool based on skills mapping techniques (Chandekar and Khatod, 2015). In addition to this, another important feature of this integral system is that knowledge of one's skills is useful for strategically leading the career path and understanding where professional development efforts should be maximized (Yuvaraj, 2011). Thus, competency mapping practice in any organisation provides the following benefits to its employers and its employees.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAREER DECISION MAKING BETWEEN PSEB & CBSE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of present study was to investigate the compare career decision making ability between PSEB & CBSE secondary school students. The sample comprises of 200 secondary school students equally distributed between both gender selected through simple random sampling technique. Required information was collected by using career decision making Scale developed by K.Singh. The findings revealed that there no significant difference of career decision making between PSEB & CBSE secondary school students. This means PSEB & CBSE secondary school students have same thinking in case of career decision making.

Keywords: Career decision making, PSEB & CBSE secondary School students.

Introduction

Career decision making is most import issue in modern age because every educated youth need best career in his life and want choose best career during study. Present study depends on compare PSEB& CBSE secondary school students in case of career decision making? Career decision making is a lifelong process. It is all about exploring and experiencing the word of work. It is also about understanding abilities interests. Skills and values and combining these to create a meaningful frame work for students will have many opportunities to discover and rediscover career that match a changing lifestyle it is important that you are an active. The first step in making a career decision is self-analysis. An in-depth knowledge of one's attitude, skills, principles, likes, etc., is necessary. For choosing one's career, a good decision needs to be made at an appropriate time, and this requires adequate skills. Every career requires skills and developing skills is a continuous process. Before choosing a career, one has to not only focus on the benefits but also make a self-analysis to check whether one's qualification and aptitude suits the chosen occupation. The decision-making process is framed according to the alternatives available rather than by relying on mere chance. From the beginning to the end, the decision-making process needs to balance between vital elements such as selection from various options and availability of opportunities. **Alberts (2003)** "career selection decision making process is one of the key elements in an individual's life". **Carter v. Good :** "career is the progress or general course of action of a person thought some phase of life as in some profession or understanding the occupation or profession, especially one requiring special training, followed as one's life work".

Review of Related Literature

Bartle –haring Yankin and day (2012) argued that there are other contextual factors beyond school that are related to school engagement such as parental involvement , family routines, family connectedness, parenting practices and family social support including parental expectations for academic achievement. If families are not well coordinated, the children may not be motivated by them in their choices of careers. It is not only the parents and other family members who influence children to choose careers but other family dynamics such as family cohesion and conflicts within families. Although it is not the purpose of this study to reveal these dynamics, they may influence families in assisting their children in choosing their careers.

Emergence of Problem

Career decision making an integral part of the students in any education setting is PSEB secondary school students or CBSE secondary school students. Career decision making difficulties are the major category of lack of information. Career development is part of lifelong learning in that personal and vocational skill constantly change and expand during a life time in response of career changes and emerging opportunities.

Objectives of study

1. To study career decision making of PSEB secondary school students.
2. To study career decision making of CBSE secondary school students.
3. To compare of career decision making between PSEB & CBSE secondary school students.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB male and female secondary school students.
2. There is no significance difference of career decision making between CBSE male and female secondary school students.
3. There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB and CBSE secondary school students.

Sample of the Study

Study For the present study 200 secondary school students was taken randomly from the PSEB & CBSE secondary schools of urban and rural areas of Ferozepur district. The sample was bifurcated into male and female students.

Tool for data collection

Career decision making Scale by K.Singh.

Method of study

Descriptive survey methods of was employed for this study.

Statistical techniques used

Mean standard deviation and t-test was employed for statistical treatment of data.

Delimitations of study

1. Study confined in ferozepur district.
2. Study was conducted on 200 secondary school students.
3. Study was conducted on 100 urban male and female & 100 rural male and female secondary school students.

Data Analysis

Hypothesis:-1. There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB male and female secondary school students.

Table- 1: Difference of Career Decision Making Between PSEB Male and Female Secondary School Students

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	df	Level of significance at 0.05
PSEB Male	50	41.7	29.2	0.08	98	Not significant
PSEB Female	50	42.16	27.5			

Table 1 show that mean of PSEB male secondary school students is 41.7 and SD is 29.2 and mean of PSEB female secondary school students is 42.16 and SD is 27.5. The calculated t-value is 0.08 and df is 98 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis "There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB male and female secondary school students" has been rejected.

Hypothesis:-2. There is no significance difference of career decision making between CBSE male and female secondary school students.

Table-2: Difference of Career Decision Making Between CBSE Male and Female Secondary School Students

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	df	Level of significance at 0.05
CBSE Male	50	41.5	26.24	0.01	98	Not Significance

CBSE Female	50	41.4	26.28			
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Table 2 show that mean of CBSE male secondary school students is 41.5 and SD is 26.4 and mean of CBSE female secondary school students is 41.4 and SD is 26.28. The calculated t-value is 0.01 and df is 98 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis "There is no significance difference of career decision making between CBSE male and female secondary school students" has been rejected.

Hypothesis:-3. There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB and CBSE secondary school students.

Table- 3: Difference of Career Decision Making Between PSEB and CBSE Secondary School Students

Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	df	Level of significance at 0.05
PSEB	100	41.83	40.15	0.07	198	Not Significant
CBSE	100	41.4	37.14			

Table 3 shows that mean of PSEB secondary school students is 41.83 and SD is 40.15 and mean of CBSE secondary school students is 41.4 and SD is 37.14. The calculated t-value is 0.07 and df is 198 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis "There is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB and CBSE secondary school students" has been rejected.

Conclusion

PSEB & CBSE male and female secondary school students have same thinking about career decision making therefore there is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB&CBSE male and female secondary school students. PSEB & CBSE secondary school students have same thinking about career decision making also therefore there is no significance difference of career decision making between PSEB and CBSE secondary school students.

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF “MAKE IN INDIA” ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Government of India has embarked its highly ambitious programme ‘Make in India’ on 25 September 2014 campaign to galvanise the manufacturing sector of the country and to increase the inward investment in different sectors. Textile industry, one of the largest and highly labour intensive manufacturing sectors in India, is one of the identified benefactors of this campaign. The present paper deals with the impact of Make in India scheme on the Textile and allied sectors. Indian yarn spinning sector occupy 24 percent of the world’s spindles, and 8percent of the world’s rotors. India is one among the few, textile product producing countries in the world, which can claim the complete range of value added productivity strength. The sector also has several advantages like, abundance of availability of raw materials like cotton and silk, and the comparative advantage in terms of availability of skilled work force at the cost effective rate. Make in India leads to penetration of organized retail, favorable demographics, and rising income levels.

Keywords: Indian yarn, investment, manufacturing sector, make in India, Indian textile industries.

Introduction

India’s textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy dating back several centuries. Even today, textiles sector is one of the largest contributors to India’s exports with approximately 11 per cent of total exports. Merchant traveler Marco Polo praised Indian textiles in his travelogues by writing about its high quality and far reaching exports. Embroidered bedspreads, wall hangings, and quilts of wild silk on cotton or jute ground from India were popular in China, South-East Asia, and Europe. The potential of textiles industry as a solution for reviving the economy can be reckoned back to India’s independence movement, under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who fervently advocated domestically produced fabrics. The textile industry is highly labor intensive and is one of the largest employers. The textile industry has two broad segments. First, the un-organized sector consists of handloom, handicrafts, and sericulture, which operates on a small scale and through traditional tools and methods. The second is the organized sector consisting of spinning, apparel and garments segment, which apply modern machinery and techniques such as economies of scale.

After independence, the Indian textile industry rapidly grew due to various government policies and domestic factors. By employing 45 million people through direct employment and 60 million people indirectly, it is the second-largest employment-generating sector, after

agriculture in India. In 2014-15, the textile industry contributed up to 10% to the industrial production and 2% to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP), according to the Ministry of Textiles.

The Make in India initiative was launched on 25 September 2014, with the primary goal of making India a global manufacturing hub, by encouraging both multinational as well as domestic companies to manufacture their products within the country. It is lead by, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The aim of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is to raise the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 25% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2025 from its current 16% in 2015. The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on job creation and skill enhancement in following 25 sectors of the economy.

- i. Auto Components
- ii. Automobiles
- iii. Aviation
- iv. Biotechnology
- v. Chemicals
- vi. Construction
- vii. Defense Manufacturing
- viii. Electrical Machinery
- ix. Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
- x. Food Processing
- xi. IT and BPM
- xii. Leather
- xiii. Media and Entertainment
- xiv. Mining
- xv. Oil and Gas
- xvi. Pharmaceuticals
- xvii. Ports
- xviii. Railways
- xix. Roads and Highways
- xx. Renewable Energy
- xxi. Space
- xxii. Textiles
- xxiii. Thermal Power
- xxiv. Tourism and Hospitality
- xxv. Wellness

Make in India has introduced multiple new initiatives, promoting foreign direct investment, implementing intellectual property rights and developing the manufacturing sector. 'Zero defect zero effect' is a key phrase, which has come to be associated with the Make in India campaign. In the words of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, "Let's think about making our

product which has 'zero defect' and 'zero effect' so that the manufacturing does not have an adverse effect on our environment". Thus, sustainable development in the country is being made possible by imposing high-quality manufacturing standards while minimising environmental and ecological impact.

"Come make in India. Sell anywhere, [but] make in India." Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said while introducing his vision to the public. In addition, it seems that the world is more than ready to embrace this vision, which is already set on a path to become a reality.

In 2014-15, the industry recorded a growth rate of 5.4%. The Indian textiles industry is currently valued at USD 108 billion. By 2024-25, it will reach the production level of USD 350 billion, according to the Ministry of Textiles. As far as machinery is concerned, 24% of the world's spindles and 8% of world's rotors are present in the country, according to India International Textile Machinery Exhibitions Society (India ITME Society).

The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 2 per cent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 10 per cent of manufacturing production and 14 per cent to overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP). Indian Khadi products sales increased by 33 per cent year-on-year to Rs. 2,005 Crore (US\$ 311.31 million) in 2016-17 and is expected to exceed Rs. 5,000 Crore (US\$ 776.33 million) sales target for 2018-19, as per the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The Indian textile industry has the potential to reach US\$ 500 billion in size according to a study by Wazir Advisors and PCI Xylenes & Polyester. The growth implies domestic sales to rise to US\$ 315 billion from currently US\$ 68 billion. At the same time, export is expected to increase to US\$ 185 billion from approximately US\$ 41 billion currently. The Indian textiles industry is widely varied in its nature of manufacturing, with the hand-spun and hand-woven textiles sectors at one end of the spectrum, while the capital intensive sophisticated mills sector at the other end of the spectrum. The decentralized power looms/ hosiery and knitting sector form the largest component of the textiles sector. The close linkage of the textile industry to agriculture (for raw materials such as cotton) and the ancient culture and traditions of the country in terms of textiles make the Indian textiles sector unique in comparison to the industries of other countries. The Indian textile industry has the capacity to produce a wide variety of products suitable to different market segments, both within India and across the world.

Objective of the Study

Make in India is well recognized part of India's economic future. It remains ingredient of economic affair but still many are not aware about its contribution to the growth. The objective of this research paper is to study the trends of Make in India and its correlation with macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, foreign exchange, Exports, Industrialization. Secondly, this paper will reveal the impact on economic growth with special reference to textile industry and future growth. The study is spread over to the following areas:

- a) Need for India to promote and formulate a policy to make the products in India.
- b) Policy of Government of India to promote, Make in India towards Textile Industry.

- c) Growth of Textile Industry, before implementation of Make in India.
- d) Effect of Make in India, on the growth of Textile Industry.
- e) Quantum of export of textile goods, pre-implementation of Make in India.
- f) Effect on export of textile goods, by implementation of Make in India.
- g) Effect on import of machinery in the textile manufacturing sector in India.
- h) Effect on employability in the textile sector, due to implementation of Make in India.
- i) Influence of Make in India policy implementation on the other countries.
- j) Growth driving factors, to create opportunity in the Textile Industry.
- k) Advantages and disadvantages in the implementation of Make in India Policy.

Research methodology

Keeping in view of various policies of the government of India, this study is the case of exploring various aspects of growth potentiality of Textile Industry. Information and the data has been obtained from the various reputed and government recognized sources of information. Study and analysis has been carried out on the secondary data. Objective of analysis has been, in the study of the problems mentioned in the topic of research. The exploratory method is used to identify and obtain information on the characteristics of a particular issue. The method adopted shall entail the historical and technological analysis of the entry of Textile Industry in India. Indian government's support and facilities provided to Textile Industry.

Literature Review

The 'Make in India' initiative by the Government is aimed at enabling a best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure to foster innovation in the manufacturing sector. This scheme is based on the idea of developing India into a global manufacturing hub and attracting investments from around the world. To this effect textile industry is focal point of growth thru 'Make in India'.

The textile industry is a diverse sector, which includes everything from small handloom factories to large garment plants. The sector operates in both organised and un-organised forms and is known for its close association with agriculture. The rapid up-gradation of factories, labour welfare and strong domestic as well as international demand are likely to drive the growth of the Indian textile industry in the future. Major global garment and apparel brands have started their operations in India. The government is encouraging investment in the textile sector through 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) via automatic route. Invest India, the national investment promotion and facilitation agency as well as an FDI cell has been established by the Ministry of Textiles to provide assistance and handholding support to businesses.

Technical textiles are another important sector for business in the country. It involves making products such as synthetic geo textiles, polyolefin woven sacks, architectural membranes, artificial turfs, medical gloves etc. Internationally known companies such as Ahlstrom, Johnson & Johnson, Du Pont, Procter & Gamble, 3M, SKAPs and Kimberly Clark already

have their units in India to produce technical textiles. In 2014, the technical textiles contributed 11.43% to the total textile production in India, according to the Ministry of Textiles. The Government of India has launched the following initiatives to strengthen textile production and encourage this industry to cater to the domestic and international markets efficiently.

1. **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)**

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) is at the centre of developing a sustainable infrastructure for the textile sector. Under SITP scheme, the government will provide funding for infrastructure, buildings for common facilities like design & training centre, warehouse, factories and plant & machinery. Till now, 74 textiles parks have been approved and are at various stages of implementation with 18 parks operational, 32 under implementation. The investment of USD 692 million is sanctioned by the government, which will create 66,000 jobs.

Figure 1: Depicts the attributes of advantage India thru SITP



2. **Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)**

IPDS is being implemented to make Indian textiles more competitive and environment-friendly. The government will assist the existing textile processing units to follow relevant environmental standards using latest technology. The process parks created for this purpose will deal with waste water management and promote the use of cleaner technology in the processing sector.

3. **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)**

Textile weavers and workers lack formal training in using latest technology which reduces their chance to get a better job and higher wages. ISDS plans to bridge that skill gap by training 1.5 million people. An amount of USD 300 million has been allocated for training by the government for the same purpose. The primary objectives of the program are to standardise courses, increase industry involvement and to set robust monitoring systems in vocational training of the textile sector.

4. **Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme for textiles industry (ATUFS)**

The old machinery and technologies used in the textile industry can affect productivity and safety. ATUFS is designed, to provide incentives to entrepreneurs and business owners for upgrading technologies. A one-time capital subsidy will be offered to business owners from Technical Textiles, Garments, and Weaving. The Central Government will provide 15% subsidy to the garment, apparel and technical textile sectors. This is subject to the ceiling of USD 4.62 million on up-gradation.

Other sub-sectors will receive 10% subsidy for up-gradation. A fund of USD 2.7 billion has been allocated for ATUFS scheme which was launched in January 2016. The funds will be spent over the span of next seven years. ATUFS facilities are expected to receive an investment of USD 15 billion and create 3 million jobs in the country.

5. Market Access Initiatives (MAI)

The MAI was launched to promote the Indian exports in a sustained manner. The scheme funds various market studies and surveys to assist exporters. Universities, laboratories, exporters and trade promotion organisations can apply for MAI where the level of assistance is already fixed. The Empowered Committee (EC) chaired by the Secretary (Textiles) looks after the implementation and approvals of various projects under MAI.

6. Market Development Assistance (MDA)

In order to encourage exporters to conduct promotional activities for their products, MDA was launched. The Focus export promotion programmes will be organised in specific markets such as Latin American Countries (LAC), Africa and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The objective of this program administered by E&MDA Division of the Department of Commerce is to develop the already established markets overseas for textile.

7. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

MEIS is aimed at stimulating the growth of textiles exports from India in various traditional and emerging markets. The scheme has been finalised after consulting various stakeholders. The market coverage of MEIS scheme has been extended. USD 3.2 billion has been sanctioned by the government for the MEIS. According to the Ministry of Textiles, the textile sector is one of the biggest beneficiaries the MEIS.

8. Technology Mission for Technical Textiles (TMTT)

TMTT has two mini missions to create a healthy ecosystem for the production of technical textiles in India. The scheme launched in 2011 for the period of five years has been extended for another two years (2015-17) now. The Mini Mission I of the plan aims at standardisation, creating common testing facilities and several resource centers with IT infrastructure. Under Mini Mission II, support will be provided to create domestic and export markets for the technical textiles. A favourable environment will be created in the technical textiles sector through incubation centers, research and focus product schemes. Northeast India, will be given particular attention for the promotion of Agro textiles and Geo-textiles.

9. Special package for Textile and Apparel sector

The government of India plans to generate over 10 million jobs in the textile industry over the period of next three years. The special package will help to achieve this goal by providing

incentives to boost exports, labour- friendly policies and scaling up the production. With the implementation of this package, the exports are expected to increase by USD 30 billion over the period of three years. The country will also receive investments worth USD 11 billion. Tax incentives, fixed term employment and Employee Provident Fund scheme reforms will make the industry more competitive. The garment industry, which employs around 70% women workforce, will be largely benefitted by the special package.

Export of textile products and apparels have been falling every month despite the government's efforts to give the segment a boost. Data compiled by the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) showed textile and apparel export fell 13 per cent to Rs 186 billion in January, against Rs 215 billion in the corresponding month last year. Textile export slumped 13 per cent to Rs 97 billion from Rs 111 billion in the year-ago period; apparel export declined 14 per cent to Rs 89 billion.

With the rupee appreciation and preferential treatment given to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by importing nations, the government needs to ease refund of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and on Return of State Levies (ROSL), says the trade. In addition, to ensure importing countries treat exporters at par with their counterparts in LCDs.

"The sharp decline in exports of cotton textiles by 16 per cent, apparel by 14 per cent and man-made textiles by 7 per cent contributed to the performance. The share of textile and apparel export declined to 12 per cent in January against 14 per cent in January 2017," said Sanjay Jain, Chairman, CITI. Textile and apparel export between April 2017 and January 2018, first 10 months of the financial year decline of 4 per cent, to Rs 1,871 billion from Rs 1,940 billion a year ago. However, import of yarn, fabric and made-ups rose 15 per cent to Rs 99 billion in from Rs 86 billion. "Effective import duties after Goods and Service Tax (GST) have come down sharply, making import cheaper for the domestic industry by 15-20 per cent," said Jain.

Table 1: Depicts the downfall trend in export due to the reasons mentioned above.

GOING DOWN
Textile and apparel exports (₹billion)

Particulars	January '18	Chg (%)	Apr '17 - Jan '18	Chg (%)
Cotton Textiles	53.69	-16	538.18	-1
Man-made Textiles	25.64	-7	254.80	2
Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	1.80	-3	18.18	4
Carpet	7.08	-12	76.77	-6
Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	8.82	-10	95.78	-11
Sub-total textiles	97.04	-13	983.71	-2
Apparel	88.83	-14	887.09	-5
Textile & apparel	185.88	-13	1,870.80	-4

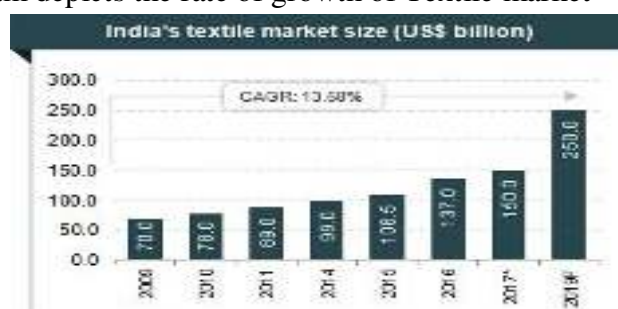
Source: CITI

Market Size

The Indian textiles industry, currently estimated at around US\$ 150 billion, is expected to reach US\$ 250 billion by 2019. The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 5 per cent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It has contributed 14 per cent to overall Index

of Industrial Production (IIP) and employed more than 45 million people in 2017-18. The sector contributed 15 per cent to the export earnings of India in 2017-18. The production of raw cotton in India is estimated to have reached 34.9 million bales in Financial Year 2017-18. The central government is planning to finalise and launch the new textile policy in the next couple of months to enhance its productivity. The policy aims to achieve US\$ 300 billion worth of textile exports by 2024-25 and create an additional 35 million jobs.

Figure 2: The histogram depicts the rate of growth of Textile market



Notes: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate, F – Estimated, * as of July 2017, † As of June 2017

Source: Technopak, Make in India, News articles, Ministry of Textiles, Aranca Research

Investments Opportunities

The textiles sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. The industry (including dyed and printed) attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 1.85 billion during April 2000 to March 2016. Some of the major investments in the Indian textiles industry are as follows:

- Trident Group, one of the leading manufacturers and exporters of terry towel, home textile, yarn and paper in India, has entered into a partnership with French firm Lagardere Active Group, to launch a premium range of home textiles under the renowned French lifestyle brand Elle Décor in India.
- Raymond Group has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Maharashtra government for setting up a textile manufacturing plant with an investment of Rs 1,400 crore (US\$ 208.76 million) in Maharashtra's Amravati district.
- Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) plans to enter into a joint venture (JV) with China-based Shandong Ruyi Science and Technology Group Co. The JV will leverage RIL's existing textile business and distribution network in India and Ruyi's state-of-the-art technology and its global reach.
- Giving Indian sarees a 'green' touch, Dupont has joined hands with RIL and Vipul Sarees for use of its renewable fibre product Sorona to make an 'environment-friendly' version of this ethnic ladies wear.
- Snapdeal has partnered with India Post to jointly work on bringing thousands of weavers and artisans from Varanasi through its website. "This is an endeavour by

Snapdeal and India Post to empower local artisans, small and medium entrepreneurs to sustain their livelihood by providing a platform to popularise their indigenous products,” said Mr Kunal Bahl, CEO and Co-Founder, Snapdeal.

- Welspun India Ltd (WIL), part of the Welspun Group has unveiled its new spinning facility at Anjar, Gujarat - the largest under one roof in India. The expansion project reflects the ethos of the Government of Gujarat's recent 'Farm-Factory-Fabric-Fashion-Foreign' Textile Policy, which is aimed at strengthening the entire textile value-chain.

Findings

Make in India has now become a calling card for investors to come and invest in the Indian growth story. To further the Indian manufacturing capabilities, the government is focusing on the development of sectors that are going to be the key focus in the coming years. By introduction of new reforms in policies along with a positive economic atmosphere, it has created a fertile ground for businesses to thrive in India.

The future for the Indian textile industry looks promising, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. With consumerism and disposable income on the rise, the retail sector has experienced a rapid growth in the past decade with the entry of several international players like Marks & Spencer, Guess and Next into the Indian market. High economic growth has resulted in higher disposable income. This has led to rise in demand for products creating a huge domestic market. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is termed as the biggest tax reform since India opened its economy in 1991. The new law regarding indirect taxes will result in 'Fibre-neutrality effect' on the Indian textiles sector, according to the Ministry of Textiles. It means that all man-made and natural fibres will be treated equally from the tax point of view. This will indirectly encourage product diversification in the industry as manufacturers will consider blending synthetic fibres with cotton fibres. The key to restoring the glory of Indian textile industry lies in its productive workforce, safe work environment and the use of latest technology. According to the 'Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for Indian Textile and Apparel Sector', taking all innovative steps in partnership with industry will create additional 35 million jobs in the textile sector by 2024-25. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Government of India has approved a new skill development scheme named 'Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)' with an outlay of Rs 1,300 crore (US\$ 202.9 million) from 2017-18 to 2019-20. In May 2018, textiles sector recorded investments worth Rs 27,000 crore (US\$ 4.19 billion) since June 2017. The global textile and apparel trade stood at US\$ 820 bn. in 2014 growing at a CAGR of 5.6 % over the last decade. Apparel categories had a larger share of 56% while textiles categories had the remaining share of 44% in the overall trade. The current global apparel market is worth US\$ 1.7 trillion and it constitutes around 2% of the world's GDP. EU, USA & China are the world's largest apparel markets with a combined share of approximately 54%. The top 8 apparel consuming nations form a dominating share of 70% of the global apparel market size.

Table 2: Depicts Global Apparel Market Size (US\$ Bn.)

S. No.	Region	2015	Projected CAGR	2025
1	EU- 28	350	1%	390
2	USA	315	2%	385
3	China	237	10%	615
4	Japan	93	1%	105
5	India	59	12%	180
6	Brazil	56	5%	90
7	Russia	40	3%	55
8	Canada	25	2%	30
9	Others	510	4%	750
10	Total	1,685	4%	2,600

Source: Wazir Research and Analysis

Conclusion

The Indian textile industry stands to benefit immensely from the ambitious “Make in India” initiative. The vision of this scheme has the potential to repair the segments perception and the country’s involvement in the world textile scenario. India is the only country in the world that offers the unique combination of democracy, demography, and demand. This combined with the newest international strategy of the government will lead to more job creation, boosting the national economy and give the Indian economy global recognition. The textile sector has the capability to contribute highest to the Indian economy by providing more jobs and contributing to the overall GDP. The Indian textile industry has the capacity to produce a wide variety of products suitable to different market segments, both within India and across the world. With a 100% FDI for the textile sector and other provisions provided by the government, the ‘Make in India’ campaign will surely prove beneficial to the manufacturing unit of the textile sector. It is the need of today that ‘Make in India’ campaign become the philosophy of the country and national movement.

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IMPACT OF DEMERGER ON PROFITABILITY OF ELECTRICAL COMPANIES WITH RESPECT TO CROMPTON GREAVES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Demerger is a form of corporate restructuring in which a single business is broken into components, either to operate on their own, to be sold or to be dissolved. Presently, the corporate India is passing through a transitioning phase where restructuring has become a major theme wearing a different hue that is completely different from the earlier decades. This research is conducted in order to understand the impact of demerger on profitability of electrical companies with respect to Crompton Greaves in India. The data for this research is collected through secondary sources like Databases (Bloomberg, Prowess IQ, and Capital line), journals, annual reports of the select companies, websites of BSE, NSE, respective companies. The tools used for the study are Ratio analysis and correlation analysis. The objective of this research is to study the difference in impact of demerger on the total profitability, efficiency and liquidity in the pre demerger and post demerger and to evaluate the performance of demerger. The findings of the study are Crompton greaves before demerger is using more of equity funds rather than debt funds. The pre demerger period earnings were less for Crompton Greaves compared to post demerger earnings. Though the ratios of the companies are declining soon after demerger, market position is regained within 2 years. The newly formed company Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited were able to contribute without incurring losses, a year after demerger. The major suggestions from the study are that the companies should concentrate more on short term assets and liabilities to support sales rather than concentrating more on accounts receivables and inventory to support sales. Steps should be taken to increase the value as well as returns from the assets of the company. As the value of the assets are too low and constant especially after the Demerger process. Measures has to be taken to attain a greater working capital to meet the short-term obligations. Underutilization of assets and existence of idle capacity has to be avoided. A 1:1 ratio has to be maintained between debt and equity shareholders. Development in inventory management is an essentiality for companies. The study is concluded with the assumption that Demerger helps the companies to regain and replenish the earnings and increased financial performance. As it is said in the definition, De-mergers are a valuable strategy for companies that want to refocus on their most profitable units, reduce risk and create greater shareholder value.

KEYWORDS- Demerger, Crompton Greaves, Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited

INTRODUCTION

Demerger is opposite of merger or acquisition. Demergers became common since the 1950s. Corporate demerger is one of several ways through which a firm may divest a division and improve its focus. A De-merger results in the transfer by a company of one or more of its undertakings to another company. The company whose undertaking is transferred is called the Demerged company and the company (or the companies) to which the undertaking is transferred is referred to as the Resulting company. It is a pro-rata distribution of the shares of a firm's subsidiary to the shareholders of the firm. There is neither a dilution of equity nor a transfer of ownership from the current shareholders. After the distribution, the operations and management of the subsidiary are separated from those of the parent. Demerger constitutes a unique mode of divesting assets since they do not involve any cash transactions. Some types of demergers are ... spin-off, split up, carve out, divestitures etc.

The Electrical Equipment Industry consists of companies that make a range of products for a diverse customer base. This sector is fragmented, but there are a few members that lay claim to a sizable portion of sales. Products include electrical motors, commercial and industrial lighting fixtures, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and components, and, among others, electrical power equipment. Operating structures involve high fixed costs. Copper, aluminium and steel are essential raw materials used in the manufacture of products. (Fluctuations in commodities prices can have an impact on the group's earnings performance.) The industry spans all corners of the world, and it is subject to the influence of the macroeconomic cycle.

In most cases, research and development expense is less than 5% of sales. Nonetheless, R&D outlays are important to the industry. Innovation allows a company to improve its competitive position. Managements work to keep up with shrinking product life cycles and attain standardization to maintain cohesiveness and save money.

The industry has a history of substantial merger and acquisition activity. Scale is important to profitability. Only a handful of the companies included in our grouping have annual sales below \$1 billion. Acquisitions offer access to new markets and products, as well as ample cost synergies. Usually, the larger the company and the more extensive the record of buyouts, the less risk there is to investors. As one of the world's leading engineering corporations, Crompton Greaves provides end-to-end solutions, helping its customers use electrical power effectively and increase industrial productivity with sustainability. Crompton Greaves was established in 1937 in India; and, since then the Company has been a pioneer and has retained its leadership position in the management and application of electrical energy. Crompton Greaves has been aggressively investing in R&D, product certifications, product quality, productivity enhancement and operational excellence. Crompton Greaves's Global R&D centre, located in India, has been recognised for its innovation and received the prestigious "National Award for the Best R&D Efforts" for its outstanding achievements in the Electrical Engineering Sector in 2008. Crompton Greaves's R&D strategy aligns with the Company's Global Vision, and focuses on creating platform technologies, shrinking product development cycle time and enhancing Crompton Greaves Intellectual Property capital. To unify their global focus, all

Crompton Greaves facilities across the world have taken actions to ensure that customers receive consistent "One World Quality", for all Crompton Greaves products and solutions in all parts of the world. Through the well-structured and validated business model, Crompton Greaves is well positioned to provide its customers with technology-driven, value-added solutions, leveraging a broad product portfolio on the one hand, and enhancing the entire value-chain quality, delivery, and services on the other hand.

However, in the year 2016, Crompton Greaves demerged its consumer products business into a separate listed company, Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited

Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited manufactures and markets consumer products in India. It was incorporated in 2016 and is based in Mumbai, India. It operates in two segments, Electrical Consumer Durables and Lighting Products. The company offers air purifiers; fans comprising ceiling, table, pedestal, wall mounted, domestic exhaust, and special fans; professional LED and conventional lighting, solar, and lighting automation products, as well as lamps and consumer luminaires; and residential, agricultural, and specialty pumps. It also provides garment care, food preparation, cooking, and beverage/breakfast appliances, as well as geysers, room heaters, air coolers, and power solutions.

In addition, the company designs, manufactures, tests, and supplies LED street lights and poles. Its solutions are used in home/residential, hospitality, retail shops/showrooms, industry, gifting, institutional/bulk purchases, outdoor, and office markets. Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited manufactures and markets a range of consumer products. The Company's main products/services include lighting products (luminaries and light sources) and electrical consumer durables (fan and appliances and pumps). It operates through two segments: Lighting Products and Electrical Consumer Durables. Its Lighting Products segment comprises luminaires and light sources. Its Electrical Consumer Durables segment comprises fans, appliances and pumps. It offers ceiling fans, table fans, pedestal fans, wall mounted fans, domestic exhaust fans, special fans and personal fans. It offers lighting products, including lamps, consumer luminaires, solar and lighting automation. Its household appliances include geysers, mixer grinders, toasters and irons. Its pumps are classified into industrial, agricultural and domestic pumps, and offers surface pumps, submersible pumps, accessories and pumping systems.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(2018) P.A. Padmanabhan in his research article on the impact of demerger announcements on shareholders' wealth is analysed using event study. Demerger announcements made by 63 companies spread over 11 years from 2003 to 2014 are taken up for the study. According to him corporate restructuring has been on an increasing trend in India over the past two decades, and demergers are emerging as one of the important forms of corporate restructuring. While there is extensive literature on demergers abroad, there is limited literature on demergers in the Indian context. The efficiency of the Indian stock market is mainly tested in the study in which the results show positive abnormal returns during the event window under both mean-adjusted

returns model and market model. The results indicated that the Indian stock market exhibits semi-strong form efficiency.

(2017) Han Bao have done studies on Evaluation of Pre and Post Demerger-Merger Performance attempts to measure the impact of simultaneously demerger and merger over the financial performance of ABN AMRO Bank for the period 2007-2013. He concludes that through Mergers and acquisitions, some banks achieved significant growth and by going through the demerger, the banks can unlock shareholder value, improve company focus, help to eliminate negative synergies and free up capital. His results show that there is insignificant difference in the financial performance of banks between pre and post Demerger-Merger. That means the performance of banks is not improved neither regressed through the implementation of Demerger-Merger. However, the financial data of bank shows the slightly increase in profitability, efficiency, liquidity, and leverage ratio(s). This research provides an insight picture for financial and non-financial institutions to consider the use of Demerger-Merger as a special approach, and the investors and stockholders should be familiar about financial performance of Demerger-Merger in the industry.

(2016)Vikas Chaddha in his study on Corporate restructuring and its effect on employee morale and performance, states the main reasons for the sudden impetus to restructure in India as mounting pressure on margins, increased competition and all-round resource optimization in existing businesses to streamline operational profit. In a market of falling prices, mergers and initial public offers are less popular and the merchant banks, who normally earn their fees from corporate activity, start to look at demerger possibilities of their clients. There were various corporate restructurings in India during the last few years. Even the recent demerger of the cement division of Larsen and Toubro Ltd. (L&T), named Ultratech Cement Ltd., seems to be one of the L&Ts grand strategies to concentrate more on infrastructure, engineering, energy and turnkey businesses. Other kinds of restructuring through structural changes, to improve sales and profit, or all-round optimization of products, processes and systems in Multinational like Siemens Ltd. are worthy examples of successful restructuring in Indian industry. This research paper mainly focuses on measuring the impact of the restructuring strategies of the organisations on employee morale.

(2016)Alexandra V. Lubyanyaa, in her evaluation of the effect of Non-Current Fixed Assets on profitability and Asset Management Efficiency investigated the problem, which stems from non-current fixed assets affecting profitability and asset management efficiency. They found out that differences in the measurement of accounting figures under IFRS and EAS may directly affect the numerator of ratio calculations, their denominator, or both. In cases where the difference in measurement affects only the numerator or only the denominator, the effect of the changes is straightforward, easy to identify and to interpret. Identification and interpretation are less obvious in cases of numerous diverging effects on ratios. The consolidation differences between IFRS and EAS also have important implications on ratios. The measurement of assets, liabilities and minority interest at their full fair value on the date of acquisition in IFRS changes every ratio involving balance sheet items. In practice, however, it is difficult to identify those

changes because the differences are incorporated or combined in the consolidated figures. Major effects on financial statements also exist when it comes to the presentation of minority interest. Under IFRS, the annual share of profit attributed to minority interest is allocated directly to equity. As such, the profitability ratios are directly affected.

(2016) Mahesh. U. Daru in his study on Corporate Restructuring: A Tool for Survival in Competitive World emphasises on different aspects related to corporate restructuring.

He concluded that organizations are restructuring themselves to meet changing environment. Restructuring allows the company to continue to operate in some way. The management of the company tries all the possible measures to keep the entity going on. Even when the worst happens and the company is forced to pieces because of the financial troubles, the hope remains that the divested pieces can function well enough for a buyer to acquire the diminished company and take it back to competition. Any organizational restructuring is basically a change initiative. Success depends on managing resistance to change by convincing the remaining workforce of the need for change and the possible benefits, an effective communication system to lend clarity to the change process, and effective leadership.

(2015)Pavak Vyas, Bharati V. Pathak and Dipti Saraf in their article, Impact of Demerger Announcement on Shareholder Value: Evidences from India examines the demergers and the announcement period price reaction of demergers during the year 2012-2014. The authors have studied total 51 demergers of companies listed in India and tried to establish that demergers result into abnormal returns for the shareholders of the parent company. They have found significant out-performance of the security over the benchmark index post demerger announcement ranging from 1.74% average abnormal return for a demerger announcement to 0.16% average abnormal return 10 days following the announcement. This study highlights very interesting phenomena, which is widely researched in developed economies of Europe and US. Indian contextual research is inadequate. It is suggested that further research in demerger announcements and execution may be carried out.

(2014) Deepika Dhingra & Nishi Aggarwal in their study on Corporate Restructuring in India: A Case Study of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has emphasised the objective of Corporate Restructuring as Shareholder wealth maximization by in quest of growth in terms of synergy, economies of scale, enhanced financial and marketing benefits, diversification and concentrated earnings instability, superior inventory organization, boost in domestic market share and also to attain rapidly increasing global markets. But astoundingly, though the number and value of Corporate Restructuring are on the rise, the effects of the studies on the impact of mergers on the performance from the acquirers' shareholders viewpoint has not been very good. Thorough reformation scheduling as well as carrying out appropriate due diligence, effectual communication during the combination, unswerving and skilled leadership, speediness with which the integration plan is integrated all this overlay for the accomplishment of Corporate Restructuring. While making the Restructuring deals, it is essential not only to make examination of the monetary aspects of the acquiring company but also the cultural and manpower issues of both the concerns for suitable post-acquisition integration.

(2014)Sujith Kumar Ghosh in his study on Corporate Restructuring through Demerger on selected Indian Companies has analysed the financial performance of the sample demerged companies before and after the demerger and also of their spun-off companies. The study investigated the underlying rationales for demerger activity and evaluated demerger as one possible strategic option for restructuring a company. It is surfaced that demerger could be one appropriate method to gain the focus needed and to improve the profit and value generation capabilities of a firm.

(2013)Dr. Vijay Kumar Khurana and Dr. Manju Gupta in their study on Effectiveness of Demerger as a Tool for Wealth Creation analyses three companies Larsen & Toubro, Bajaj Auto and Celebrity Fashions. Demerger is a time-consuming process. In case of Larsen & Toubro, demerger process spanned around 17 months; in case of Bajaj Auto, it took around 14 months; and in case of Celebrity Fashions it took around 23 months. This may be due to slow legal system prevailing in India, as the demerger requires approval by the High Court. Large time period throws up many challenges in analysis as many significant changes can occur during such lengthy time horizon. As far as total market capitalization is concerned, it is found that demerger resulted in significant increase in total market capitalization in only two cases i.e. Larsen & Toubro and Celebrity Fashions, which was higher than the corresponding increase in Sensex over the same period. Thus, demerger has created abnormal positive wealth for shareholders of these companies. However, in case of Bajaj Auto, total market capitalization declined substantially whereas Sensex increased slightly over the same period. Their findings raise doubts about the real reasons, benefits and effectiveness of the demerger as a strategy for improvement. Thus, demerger as a strategy for shareholders wealth creation needs to be pursued cautiously.

(2012) Brahmadev Panda and P. Hanumantha Rao studied on Corporate Restructuring: Demerging Impact. The main objective of the article was to study the impact of demerger on the return and revenue performance of the demerged company in India in the last decade. Every business house concentrates on revenue and return and for which they plan for the corporate restructuring. It was observed that whether this corporate strategy has a strong impact or not on the earnings of the demerged company is difficult to be answered unless the performance of the two phases i.e. pre and post-demerger is weighed and compared. Hence, the present study intends to compare the return and revenue performance of the demerged companies after the demerger takes place with that of their pre-demerger states. After analysing the return and revenue performance of the four different cases in different sector in last decade, they came to conclusion that all these companies have done very well in the chosen parameters such as Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), Return on Net worth (RONW), Earnings per Share (EPS), Net Profit Margin. It was noticed that there was a remarkable improvement in these parameters in the post demerger period as compared to pre-demerger period. In fact, demerger as a corporate strategy has been used very well by all these companies. So, we find a very significant improvement in the return and revenue performance of the firms in post demerger period as compared to pre-demerger period.

RESEARCH GAP

Although detailed studies have been carried out, it is based on the removal of international context, indigenous studies and discussions. There are no proper studies on measuring the performance of demerger companies. Hence the present study focuses on impact and efficiency of the demerger in the Indian context, by assessing the liquidity, profitability, inventory turnover.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To study the difference in impact of demerger on the total profitability, efficiency and liquidity in the pre demerger and post demerger.
2. To evaluate the performance of demerger.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₀: There is no significant difference in the profitability, efficiency and liquidity after demerger.

H₀₁: There is significant difference in the profitability, efficiency and liquidity after demerger.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Data is collected from secondary sources like Databases (Bloomberg, Prowess IQ, and Capital line), journals, annual reports of the select companies, websites of BSE, NSE, respective companies.

The tools used for the study are Ratio analysis and Statistical evaluation technique, correlation analysis. Ratio analysis can be used to check the liquidity, profitability, inventory turnover etc. Correlation analysis is used to study the strength of a relationship between two variables, and to check the significance of variance between both the periods i.e. before and after Demerger.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Pre-Demerger performance of CROMPTON GREAVES

PRE-DEMERGER		
Crompton Greaves Limited		
RATIOS	2014	2015
Current Ratio	1.88	3.46
Quick Ratio	1.61	3.19
Net working Capital to Sales Ratio	0.24	0.76
Operating Profit Ratio	0.09	0.13
Net Profit Ratio	0.07	0.13
Debt to Assets Ratio	0.39	0.39
Inventory Turnover Ratio	12.14	10.38
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	1.37	0.60
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	10.03	2.85
Return to Assets Ratio	0.09	0.08

Post Demerger Performance of CROMPTON GREAVES

POST DEMERGER Crompton Greaves Limited			
RATIOS	2016	2017	2018
Current Ratio	2.80	3.42	2.76
Quick Ratio	2.54	2.95	2.53
Net working Capital to Sales Ratio	0.73	0.88	0.63
Operating Profit Ratio	-0.27	0.03	-0.06
Net Profit Ratio	-0.28	0.03	-0.07
Debt to Assets Ratio	0.35	0.41	0.47
Inventory Turnover Ratio	11.92	6.11	12.46
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.62	0.61	0.68
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	2.90	3.41	3.73
Return to Assets Ratio	-0.17	0.02	0.04

Interpretation: The post demerger performance shows a decreasing current (2.80), quick (2.54) and net working capital to sales (0.63) ratios in the year of demerger which rose slightly in the next year to 3.42, 2.95 and 0.88. The trend is fluctuating as it again declines in the next year to 2.76, 2.53 and 0.63 by 2018. This indicates company is making default in its payments. Operating profit (-0.06) and net profit ratios (-0.07) indicate a negative figure showing a no return no risk position and company not in a good position. Debt to assets ratio (0.35, 0.41, 0.47) shows company is using more of equity funds rather than using debt funds for financing the assets. Inventory management is reduced after demerger to 6.11 which increased later to 12.46. Total assets (0.68) and fixed assets turnover ratios (3.73) indicates earnings of assets per rupee is very low and investment made by the company is on fixed assets. Returns are low after demerger too.

CROMPTON GREAVES CONSUMER ELECTRICALS LIMITED (CROMPTON GREAVESCEL)

Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited			
RATIOS	2016	2017	2018
Current Ratio	1.01	0.95	1.16
Quick Ratio	0.61	0.66	0.94
Net working Capital to Sales Ratio	0.00	-0.01	0.04
Operating Profit Ratio	0.09	0.11	0.12
Net Profit Ratio	0.06	0.07	0.08
Debt to Assets Ratio	0.86	0.75	0.66
Inventory Turnover Ratio	5.43	12.68	17.06
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	1.11	1.89	1.74
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	2.11	4.53	4.74
Return to Assets Ratio	0.06	0.14	0.14

Interpretation: Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited formed as a result of demerger shows it couldn't pay off its current liabilities as the quick ratio is below 1 with figures, 0.66 and 0.94 in 2017 and 2018 respectively. But it shows an increasing trend. Net working capital to sales ratio reaches a positive ratio as 0.04 after a downfall from -0.01. While at the same time, operating profit ratio and net profit ratio is slightly increased to 0.12 and 0.08 in 2018. They show a positive sign indicating a sound position to turn sales into profit. Debt to assets ratio shows company is using more of equity funds rather than using debt funds for financing the assets. Inventory management is really strong that the sales of company is efficient with figures 12.68 and 17.06 over the period. Assets turnover ratios indicate company is not gaining much from its assets as it is merely 1.74. But return from fixed assets shows a better position depicting a ratio of 4.74 as investment made by the company is on fixed assets. Proportion of profit earned is less representing only 0.14 in both the years after demerger.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF CROMPTON GREAVES CONSUMER ELECTRICALS LIMITED

Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Inventory	Net Working Capital	Sales	EBIT	EAT	Total Debt	Total Assets	Fixed Assets
2016	772.83	765.33	303.24	7.5	1811.68	157.68	105.19	1402.19	1630.19	858.01
2017	884.6	930.16	273.35	-45.56	3900.89	425.04	283.17	1547.28	2065.03	861.51
2018	1119.76	969.46	209.98	150.3	4079.66	485.44	323.79	1560.03	2349.53	861.58

HYPOTHESIS TEST

H0: There is no significant difference in the profitability, efficiency and liquidity after demerger.

H1: There is significant difference in the profitability, efficiency and liquidity after demerger

CORRELATION ANALYSIS CROMPTON GREAVES

CROMPTON GREAVES			
RATIOS	2015	2018	CORRELATION
Current Ratio	3.46	2.76	0.989012759
Quick Ratio	3.19	2.53	
Net working Capital to Sales Ratio	0.76	0.63	
Operating Profit Ratio	0.13	-0.06	
Net Profit Ratio	0.13	-0.07	
Debt to Assets Ratio	0.39	0.47	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	10.38	12.46	
Total Assets Turnover Ratio	0.60	0.68	
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	2.85	3.73	
Return to Assets Ratio	0.08	0.04	

Interpretation

Financial ratios before demerger and after demerger is highly correlated. There is a high relatedness between the ratios of both the period. Demerger took place in 2016, which do not make much of changes in the ratios of 2018 that accounted for high correlation of 0.989.

FINDINGS

- Crompton Greaves before demerger is using more of equity funds rather than debt funds.
- The pre demerger period earnings were less for Crompton Greaves compared to post demerger earnings.
- Though the ratios of the companies are declining soon after demerger, market position is regained within 2 years.
- Earnings are too less in the year of demerger. Sometimes companies incur a loss too in this year like Crompton Greaves.
- Correlation of Crompton Greaves is 0.989

SUGGESTIONS

- The companies should concentrate more on short term assets and liabilities to support sales rather than concentrating more on accounts receivables and inventory to support sales.
- Before Demerger the financial position of the companies was just ok, but after Demerger it is more improved. This must be taken care of.
- Steps should be taken to increase the value as well as returns from the assets of the company. As the value of the assets are too low and constant especially after the Demerger process.
- Changes in sales, prices and cost of production as directly affecting the profitability has to be dealt cautiously.
- Factors responsible for low margin has to be identified and corrected.
- Measures has to be taken to attain a greater working capital to meet the short-term obligations.
- Underutilization of assets and existence of idle capacity has to be avoided.
- Management has to come up with strategies to utilise available assets to cover up inefficiency of management.
- Over investment in plant and equipment has to be avoided.
- A 1:1 ratio has to be maintained between debt and equity shareholders.
- Development in inventory management is an essentiality for companies.

CONCLUSION

Demerger is a form of corporate restructuring in which a single business is broken into components, either to operate on their own, to be sold or to be dissolved. Presently, the corporate India is passing through a transitioning phase where restructuring has become a major theme wearing a different hue that is completely different from the earlier decades.

Enhancing efficiency of an underperforming asset separation helps management concentrate with increasing focus on core competencies and business. The hope comes with its real blooming since demerger, as a strategy, works toward excelling the performance of companies in their long run drive to enhance value at both ends of tunnel. To become world class the organizations, adopt separation strategy as a first choice rather than a last resort reaction to the consequences.

As oppose to expansion, contraction strategy or demerger intends to trim the size of the company. Myriad of benefits drive the companies to reduce their size as contraction can provide companies with opportunities to raise additional equity funds, unlock hidden shareholder value and sharpen management focus. Investors get benefited from an improved and comprehensive information flow from the companies that reduce their size.

The study is conducted to know whether the Demerger is effective or not for the company, and to know about the significance before and after Demerger. The investors are keen to know about the financial performance and their returns. So, Demerger is applied as a tool for increasing the financial performance of the company. True determination about the value of the assets can be depicted while during the process of Demerger. This reveals the true and fair value of the assets of the firm.

The study is concluding with the assumption that Demerger helps the companies to regain and replenish the earnings and increased financial performance. As it is said in the definition, Demergers are a valuable strategy for companies that want to refocus on their most profitable units, reduce risk and create greater shareholder value.

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MODERN TRENDS AND THE CONVENTIONAL PRACTICES IN THE SHORT STORIES OF SHASHI DESHPANDE

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Abstract

This paper presents modern trends and the conventional practices in the short stories of Shashi Deshpande. Shashi Deshpande's short stories revolve around a middle-class educated woman caught between the modern trends and the conventional practices. Through the portrayal of various women characters she has shown the female psyche of modern women. She gives an insight into the middle class Indian women who feel oppressed by their patriarchal influence and socialization. Her characters are so real that they seem like family members or the, people living next door. Her stories are not without compassion and understanding for the characters. Deshpande tries to produce new models for better man-woman relationship. So, her stories give an ample description on women in their complex and real relationship. Most of her female characters represent the human relationships. Most of her stories are about motherhood, marriage, class conflicts, marginalization, mothers, daughters, wives, women working outside the home, negotiating a balance between tradition and modernity. Women are shuttling between the burden of home, work place, child bearing-mothering and struggling with conventions. The question of equality arises afterwards. She mainly explores women's issues like childbirth, infidelity, widowhood, rape, marital rape, gender discrimination, sufferings, disappointment and frustrations of women in a male dominated and tradition bound society. She is highly sensitive to women's problems.

Key Words: patriarchal, psyche, conventional, traditional, relationship, modernity, transition, marriage, women problem

Human Relationship

Shashi Deshpande's stories key points are family relationships, the relationship between husband and wife, mother and daughter. In her point of view, it becomes necessary for a woman to live within relationships. Her stories attempt to analyse man-woman relationships within the ambit of family and society. A cursory reading of the stories of Shashi Deshpande, various aspects and various dimensions of filial relationship emerge, father-daughter, brother-sister relationships with in-laws, but the much focused one is husband-wife relationship, the foundation and base of family from where many new relations start taking shape. These filial relationships have been portrayed in a very realistic and transparent way. Mrs. Deshpande represents the complexities of man-woman relationship especially in the context of marriage. In some of her stories like 'Death of a Child', 'The Dim Corridor', 'An Antidote to Boredom', 'The Intrusion' and 'A Liberated Woman', she describes the modern woman's failure to be truly liberated. Through these stories which depict the predicament of a career woman, Shashi Deshpande shows the irony in the life of a liberated woman who is financially independent. The woman is presented as the essence of

modernity to make obvious what true liberation involves. The lady refuses to take decisive step that might improve her life, because it would involve the breaking up of her marriages.

Marriage and Women Problem

In many of her stories Shashi Deshpande shows the pangs of transition from tradition to modernity. She deals with the problem concerning with the marriage of girls in Indian society. Marriage is an important ritual in a girl's life whose life partners are chosen by her family members. She is so tied down by the traditional idea of security that she endures the sexual brutality her husband inflicts upon her. Deshpande touches ironically upon the delicate matter of sex. Women are considered no more than an object to satisfy the physical hunger of their husbands and a breeding machine. Mrs. Deshpande's stories like 'I Want' and 'The Intrusion' advocate the ideology of getting trapped in an arranged marriage. The story 'The Intrusion' successfully deals with the fears and troubled hopes of a newly married young woman. The lady gets an arranged marriage and the spouse knows nothing about each other. Her husband, however, emerges as being solely preoccupied with the physical intimacy that marriage involves. She shows her interest in love marriage as it is shown in her novel *The Dark Holds No Terror*. But the heroine of the novel suffers due to the traditional attitude of her husband who thinks to be superior to his wife.

Mostly, it is seen in a patriarchal Indian middle-class society, a daughter's activity is limited and marginalized. She has to live under a demarcation which is demonstrated by the patriarchal society. She is made to live at the margin. She is bounded and has to follow the path decided by the parents and the societies. It is obvious that the writer has written her stories by keeping in frame the socio-literary themes such as family, home and society of Indian middle classes. Deshpande nourishes a serious concern with contemporary women who face predicament in every sphere of life. Representing a remarkable insight into the nature of a woman's mind, she endeavours to establish woman as an individual who tries to break the traditional barriers and redefines her identity.

Deshpande's women characters do not merely conform to male expectations or face conflicts with the male world but they seek to survive as women. In the changing scenario of Indian society the women of a new generation emerged embracing the changed values according to the changes of society. She has re-examined a variety of common domestic crisis. She expresses the woman's struggle to secure self-respect and self-identity.

Shashi Deshpande has been a devoted writer to depict the character of women. The male characters in her stories are not as strong and forceful as her women characters. They are not very much expressive in her short stories. She is not interested in depicting men as mere culprits or women as the mere sufferers. When compared to her women characters, they are 'weak' and 'ineffective'. She has highlighted the problems of women more than the attitude of the men folk. These men keep silent about the issues and, at the same time, they expect submissiveness from their spouses. Her strength lies in portraying uncertainties and doubt of women, who cannot see themselves as heroic but want make life possible. Deshpande's women have learnt to assert themselves but are careful enough to avoid a storm that may unsettle the happy family atmosphere. Her protagonists face the difficulties of life

and they try to seek a path that allows them individual freedom and growth even within the orthodox and growth environment of a conventional upper middle classes family.

Feminism

A close study of Mrs. Deshpande's short stories like her novels focuses that she is very intelligent regarding gender, but at the same time she is highly sensitive to the issues involving women. Though her stories and novels talk about the sufferings of women in a male dominated society and her writing is of the feminist perspective, she does not like to be called a feminist writer. She accepts that her feminism does not uproot the woman from her background but tries to expose the different ideological elements that shape her. She also seeks to expose the ideology by which a woman is trained to play her subservient role in the society. She is a feminist in her thoughts but she dislikes her works being categorized as a woman's works and she being called a woman writer. Mrs. Deshpande also makes difference between the Indian feminist and the Western feminist. She realizes that the Western feminist theories cannot be applied to the real life situation in India. It is only because that the cultural norms of society are entirely different from Western countries. She in an interview with Lakshmi Holmstorm makes it clear in the following passage:

Feminism is not a matter of theory. It is difficult to apply Kate Miller or Simone de behavior or whoever to the reality of our daily lives in India. And then there are such terrible misconceptions about feminism by people here. They often think it is about burning bras and walking out on your husband, children or about not being married, not having children etc. I always try to make the point now about what feminism is no, and to say that we have to discover what it is in our own lives, our experience. And I actually feel that a lot of people in India are feminists without realizing it... For me feminism is translating what is used up in endurance into something positive: a real strength, (Interview by Lakshmi Holmstrom, 248)

Myths

Through Hindu myths, Mrs. Deshpande has handled to expose the patriarchal ideologies hidden in them. In many of the episodes of *the Mahabharata* and *the Ramayana* women have no voice. Women characters like Draupadi, Kunti, Sita and Amba are mute in the original story of *the Mahabharata* and *the Ramayana*. But Shashi Deshpande's interpretation makes the women more real and plausible. She explores the myths and provides them voices in 'The Inner Rooms' to Amba, in 'Hear me, Sanjay' to Kunti in 'And What Has Been Decided' to Draupadi and in 'The Day of the Golden Deer' to Sita. She has become the mouthpiece for the women through these mythical stories. The story 'The Inner Rooms' is about Amba, princess of Kashi who is abducted by Bhishma, the great warrior of the Mahabharata whose (Amba) agony is very much felt by Shashi Deshpande in the story. 'The Inner Rooms' retells the stories from the myths by breaking the stereotypical images of the characters. Many women writers are now exploring such myths and stereotypes. This phenomenon has partly been influenced by the growing strength of the feminist thinking. Through such myths, they rediscover themselves, retell their own tales, reinterpret their agony and sufferings and find things relevant to their lives but she proves herself more logical and humanistic in her approach and the applicable of myths. In the story 'Hear me, Sanjay', Kunti presents her grief and despair. Kunti does not remain merely a character of her retold story but a universal image for the woman of Indian society who suffers. She expresses

her suffering and bears silently many injustices in her life. The author shows Kunti's modernised mental agony due to her negligence. Kunti has been given zero existence in the epic. Her suffering can be felt when Madri leaves her two sons Nakul and Sahadev for Kunti to look after. To bring up five children two of Madri's along with three of her children, is more than a domestic drudgery today. Shashi Deshpande has rewritten the story of Kunti. Deshpande's Kunti emerges as a real woman who touches the hearts of the readers. The author has given life to the character of Kunti by articulating her emotions in a changed way.

With the help of the story 'And What Has Been Decided' based on the great epic Mahabharata, the character of Draupadi has been shown as a suffering wife who is deceived by Arjuna, her brave husband whom she has garlanded. While in the epic she has been portrayed as a spirited woman full of pride when she has been told to welcome Subhadra, Arjuna's second wife, Deshpande's Draupadi feels betrayed. Interpreting the story of Draupadi, the story teller has highlighted the problem of a woman how is she being treated in the land of dharma? Draupadi revolts against her husband's behaviour as she has been made pawn in the game. Even Yudhisthira, the symbol of dharam considered her as an object and lost her in gambling. It is not the cry of Draupadi only but thousands of women have to be the victim in the society. Shashi Deshpande very sharply raises the question regarding the problems of the women in India society.

Through the story 'The Day of the Golden Deer', Mrs. Deshpande breaks the stereotype image of Sita being an unquesting wife. Sita puts some considerable questions before her husband who is famous for his righteousness. In the story Sita criticises Rama for killing Vaali treacherously. Her realisation seems to be very painful when she is abandoned during her pregnancy for pleasing the people. A woman needs a lot of care in pregnancy and she was compelled to go out of the palace. Sita has to take shelter in the forest where she gives birth to her child. Again and again, Sita is told to be ready for acid test to prove her purity. Shashi Deshpande accuses the conduct of Rama as she suffers a great injustice at Rama's hands. Through her stories she not only exposes the character of Rama who is considered to be righteous and just in the traditional epic, but also of Indra whose attitude to his wife is to possess her as an object and to show his superiority as a woman.

In the story 'Mirrors', the pain of Sachidevi, Indra's wife has been demonstrated. Indra's victory is glorified over the tyrant Nahusa in the puranic tale. But the way Indra gets victory Shashi Deshpande exposes the real character of Indra from a different angle. Sachidevi finds her husband a tyrant rapist. She breaks her silence in the story. She does not bear everything calmly like the old story. Shashi Deshpande has provided her courage to know the truth and get justice from her husband.

Going into the depth of *the Ramayana* and *the Mahabharata*, Shashi Deshpande has lent voices to many characters. In 'The Last Enemy', she looks into the heart of Duryodhana, the most hated mythical character among Indian masses. She has given him a chance to articulate his own inner turmoil. In 'The Inner Rooms', she has given voice to Amba and in 'Hear me, Sanjay' to Kunti. In order to present the inner turmoil of her characters she has tried to look for new possibilities. She has made reflective mode of expression. Sita, Kunti, Draupadi, Amba and Duryodhana retrospect on their inner self. Through this method of

Shashi Deshpande the readers get the ability to frame their own sympathy for these characters. In these mythological stories the writer has given space to introspect their inner recesses of their mind. She has played the part of a preserver. Really in her stories many of unvoiced, unsaid, unexpected aspects submerged the inner layers of human ethics. At the re-interpretation of these mythical characters Nayantara Sahgal, says it is very essential that our epics are re-examined by women:

Through such rewriting... new Sitas and Savitris will arise, stripped of false sanctity and crowned with the human virtue of courage. Then at last we will know why they did what they did... (Sahgal: 3)

Through such re-reading and re-interpretation, myths need to be liberated from the fallacy that they are relevant only to one sex. The re-narration of the stories from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana got its analysis differently. Shashi Deshpande reshaped, retold, re-narrated, renewed and re-interpreted the stories according to need. In fact, she has never discarded the ideals of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata in the process of doing so. As a matter of fact, she is not going to reject the myths but gives a meaningful and creative interpretation of them. As she pinpoints:

It is not the myths, that are the problem; myths are both necessary and relevant to human lives, they out of the reduction of the characters in myths to stereotypes, in making them a kind of final statement, rather than complex, questing characters (Deshpande WFTM : 99)

Thus, Deshpande's interpretation makes these women real and plausible, Kunti, Amba, Draupadi, Sita and Sachi got their own identity.

Technique

Shashi Deshpande's short stories imply the postmodern technique of deconstructing patriarchal culture and customs. She has made reflective mode of expression. She has used a fine narrative technique and an ample style to present her character realistically. Like Virginia Woolf she applies the stream of consciousness technique to make her story more realistic and credible. Mrs. Deshpande handles the first person narrative technique and the third person narrative technique in her stories to frame the texture of her stories. She believes in finding an individual style rather than an Indian style. Though her application of techniques and experiments are not different from other writers, her stories vary in many respects such as pattern of structure, selection of words, usage of symbols and application of images. The use of language is simple and natural. Her style is apt, lucid, spontaneous and direct. By applying English language frequently in her stories she has proved that English is no longer a foreign language but has become just another of India's many languages.

Mrs. Deshpande very successfully implies figures of speech in her short stories to create realistic images. She makes a good use of metaphors to analyse the psychological and moral perspective of her female characters. The story teller in the story "It Was Dark" uses the metaphors such as 'darkness' and 'sunlight'. 'The dark' symbolizes the

horror which the protagonist tries to remove by allowing the sunlight in. The metaphor of death in the story 'Awakening' opens daughter's eyes to realize the harsh truth of life after her father's death. The metaphor of 'silence' is applied in the stories like 'Why a Robin' and 'My Beloved Charioteer'. In both the stories the wives are in 'silence' with their husbands. In the story 'Why a Robin' the wife's agony can be felt;

I know he would walk out on me.....but not angry. He is rarely moved to anger. But his silences, more eloquent than any anger, freeze me (Collected Stories Vol.I 47)

Like her novels in a number of stories through her women characters Shashi Deshpande affirms her notion that though there are very difficult ways to find the real space to come out of the troubles provided by the traditional society, yet women can win the situation through their incessant effort.

Conclusion

Thus, it can be asserted that Mrs. Deshpande stories appeal for every reader. They are very suggestive. These stories represent the lives of ordinary people. They are the representation of the deep thinking, moral attitude and the humanistic view of the author. Her sincere attempt to break the silence of women has been widely acclaimed as the essential loneliness of an individual. Her women are truly Indian in all respects and do not leave their cultural roots and cultural wisdom. Deshpande hardly allows her women characters to move away from the traditional norms of the society. Being a loving mother, a devoted wife and an obedient daughter are the three ideals of womanhood in Indian society.

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COINS OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ

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Abstract

Historian Ishwari Prasad writes that different coins of different shapes and sizes were produced by his mints which lacked the artistic perfection of design and finish. In 1330, after his failed expedition to Deogiri, he issued token currency; that is coins of brass and copper were minted whose value was equal to that of gold and silver coins. Historian Ziauddin Barani felt that this step was taken by Tughluq as he wanted to annex all the inhabited areas of the world for which a treasury was required to pay the army. Barani had also written that the sultan's treasury had been exhausted by his action of giving rewards and gifts in gold. This experiment failed, because, as said by Barani, "the house of every Hindu became a mint". During his time, most of the Hindu citizens were goldsmiths and hence they knew how to make coins. In the rural areas, officials like the muqaddams paid the revenue in brass and copper coins and also used the same coins to purchase arms and horses. As a result, the value of coins decreased and, as said by Satish Chandra, the coins became "as worthless as stones". This also disrupted the trade and commerce. The token currency had inscriptions marking the use of new coins instead of the royal seal and so the citizens could not distinguish between the official and the forged coins. Records show that the use of token currency has stopped in 1333 as Ibn Battuta who came to Delhi in 1334 and wrote a journal made no mention of this currency.

Keywords:-Coins, Muhammad bin Tughluq, Currency, fake coins

Introduction

Muhammad bin Tughluq (also Prince Fakhr Malik, Jauna Khan, Ulugh Khan; died 20 March 1351) was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351. He was the eldest son of Ghiyas-ud-Din -Tughlaq, the Turko-Indian founder of the Tughluq dynasty. He was born in New Delhi. His wife was the daughter of the Raja of Dipalpur. Ghiyas-ud-din sent the young Muhammad to the Deccan to campaign against king Prataparudra of the Kakatiya dynasty whose capital was at Warangal in 1321 and 1323. Muhammad ascended to the Delhi throne upon his father's death in 1325. He was interested in medicine and was skilled in several languages — Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Sanskrit. Ibn Battuta, the famous traveler and jurist from Morocco, was a guest at his court and wrote about his suzerainty in his book. From his accession to the throne in 1325 until his death in 1351, Muhammad contended with 22 rebellions, pursuing his policies, consistently and ruthlessly. Tughluq was a strict Muslim, maintaining his five prayers during a day, used to fast in Ramzan. According to 19th Century CE British historian Stanley Lane-Poole, apparently courtesans had hailed Tughluq as a "man of knowledge" and had interest in subjects like philosophy, medicine, mathematics, religion, Persian and Urdu/Hindustani poetry. In his "*Medieval India*", "He was perfect in the humanities of his day, a keen student of Persian poetry.....a master of style, supremely eloquent in an age of

rhetoric, a philosopher trained in Logic and Greek metaphysics, with whom scholars feared to argue, a mathematician and lover of science." Barani has written that Tughluq wanted the traditions of the *nubuwwah* to be followed in his kingdom. Even though he did not believe in mysticism, Chandra states that he respected the Sufi saints, which is evident from the fact of his building of the mausoleum of the saint Nizamuddin Auliya at Nizamuddin Dargah. Critics have called him hasty in nature, owing to most of his experiments failing due to lack of preparation. Ibn Battuta has also written that he depended on his own judgement and rarely took advice from others and has also criticized him for his giving of excessive gifts and "harsh punishments".

THE COINS OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was one of the most interesting personalities of Medieval Indian history. He ruled from 1324 to 1351 AD. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was interested in Persian poetry, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy and was also noted a philosopher. He was well-versed in the religious topics and fluent in both Arabic and Persian. From the beginning of his kingship, the countrymen had a huge expectation from him.^{ix} He took some very bold and strong measures to reform the Sultani administration at the advent of his rule. He took great steps in revenue reformation. He decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which is now known as Daulatabad. Daulatabad is situated in Central India. Though controversial, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq showed a great sense of pragmatism in this decision. He not only saved his capital from the Mongol raids but also ensured the proper administrative rule in both the northern and southern part of the India.^{ix} His rule is also significant for the introduction of token currency. He understood the importance of currency as a medium of commercial exchange and that is why he took keen interest to circulate gold and silver coins. The gold coin was introduced as Dinar. Tughlaq's silver coin was named Adl. However, it was difficult to maintain the supply of gold and silver coins on a large scale. So, Tughlaq replaced those coins and started the circulation of copper and brass coins as the token currency which had the same value of gold or silver coins in 1330-32 CE. He was well aware that the state had to act as a responsible guarantor for the token money by ensuring high degree of security which will prevent others from making fake currencies. But the administrators failed in maintaining the security measures. These coins totally lacked the artistic design and perfection in finishing and even the administrators of the king took no measure to keep the design secured and protected. In fact, the coins just had some inscriptions and no royal seals. These loopholes make them easier to copy.^{ix} Thus, ordinary people easily copied the design and started making coins in their house. Soon the entire market was flooding with the fake coins. The ordinary people started to pay the state revenue with their home made coins and this caused a great problem for the state treasury. Within a very short period of time the state treasury was full of fake coins. Historians have argued that the value of the coins decreased for such wholesale forgery and it became worthless like the stones. As a result, the trade and commercial activities were heavily disrupted. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was forced to take back all the token currency. He had to exchange them with old gold or silver coins. Thousands of people exchanged their copper coins with silver tankas or gold dinars and the state treasury faced a huge loss. However, the detected forged coins were not exchanged. In 1333 CE, the use of the token coins was stopped. Ibn Batuta, the famous medieval traveler who came to Delhi in 1334 CE wrote an account of contemporary

India which had no mention of these token currencies. Muhammad became very much unpopular among his subjects for his failed administrative reform policies. Soon one by one his provinces started to revolt. He was not able to suppress all those revolts; thus, creating much chaos and confusion everywhere.^{ix} His failed and ruthless experiments with government policies made him famous in the history textbooks as the "Mad Sultan" of India.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COINS

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is known for his active interest in experimenting with the coinage. He implanted his character and activities on his coinage and produced abundant gold coins compared to any of his predecessors. He overtook them by executing a fine calligraphy and by issuing number of fractional denominations. An experiment with his forced currency places him in the rank of one of the greatest moneyers of Indian history though it wasn't successful in India.^{ix}

The large influx of gold due to his southern Indian campaign made him to adjust the weight standard of coinage which was in usage all the while. He added the gold dinar of weight 202 grains while compared to the then standard weight of 172 grains. The silver adlis weighed 144 grains weight and was his innovation aiming to adjust the commercial value of the metal with respect to gold. Seven years later, he discontinued it due to lack of popularity and acceptance among his subjects.^{ix}

All his coins reflect a staunch orthodoxy. The coins struck at both Delhi and Daulatabad, were curious and was issued in memory of his late father. The Kalima appeared in most of his coinage, the title engraved were "The warrior in the cause of God", "The trustier in support of the four Khalifs - Abubakkar, Umar, Usman and Ali". He minted coins in several places such as Delhi, Lakhnauti, Salgaun, Darul-I-Islam, Sultanpur (Warrangal), Tughlaqpur (Tirhut), Daulatabad (Devagiri), Mulk-I-Tilang etc., More than thirty varieties of billon coins are known so far, and the types shows his numismatic interest. The copper coins are not that fascinating compared to the billon and his gold coinage, but were minted in varieties of fabric.^{ix} Most wonderful of his coinage is the forced currency. He had two scalable versions, issued in Delhi and Daulatabad. They obeyed two different standards, probably to satisfy the local standard pre-existed in north and the south. Sultan's skill in forcing the currency is remarkable. He engraved "He who obeys the Sultan obeys the compassionate" to fascinate people to accept the new media. Inscriptions were even engraved in Nagari legend, but because of the metal which is made, the coinage doomed. The easily forgeable Copper/Brass coinage turned every Hindu house into a mint and soon Sultan withdrew forged currency by paying in Billon and gold!!!

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ'S INFAMOUS CURRENCY CHANGE IN 14TH CENTURY INDIA.



Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

One of the most interesting personalities of medieval India, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ruled over the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent and the Deccan from 1324 to 1351 AD. A learned man with an open mind and a unique streak of intellectual creativity, Tughlaq was

well versed in poetry, astronomy, religion and philosophy. A ruler whose real expertise shone in the times of war, Tughlaq took some very bold and strong measures to reform the administration during his chequered reign as the Sultan of Delhi.^{ix} In 1329 AD, he shifted his capital from Delhi to the more centrally located Devagiri in Maharashtra, which was renamed Daulatabad. He had many motives for doing so – other than saving his capital from recurring Mongol raids, the move would cement his control over the rich fertile lands of the Deccan and ensure access to the busy ports on the Gujarat and the Coromandel coast. While there was nothing fundamentally wrong with Tughlaq's pragmatic decision, his blunder lay in ordering the entire population of Delhi to move to the new capital (instead of just shifting his official court).^{ix} Despite the many arrangements that were made for the convenience of the travellers, the suffering of the people was terrible and many people died on the way.

However, Tughlaq was a ruler who delighted in administrative experiments. When famine-like conditions and frequent revolts began straining his coffers, Tughlaq found it difficult to maintain the supply of gold (*dinars*) and silver (*adlis*) coins on a large scale. So, he introduced a token currency system and minted vast quantities of new copper and brass coins (*tankas*) that could be exchanged for fixed amounts of gold and silver. While this decision helped the Sultanate's finances initially, it also proved to be lucrative to forgers who began issuing a large number of fake coins. Loopholes like a simple design (the coins just had some inscriptions) and no royal seals made the task easier for forgers.^{ix} Every house became a mint for copper coins while gold and silver coins were zealously hoarded. Soon, the market was awash with fake coins. As good money was driven out of circulation, the token coins became practically valueless, leading to hyperinflation. Foreign traders also refused to accept them, paralysing trade. Realising that his scheme had failed, Tughlaq withdrew the currency in an attempt to stem the economic chaos.^{ix}



Tughlak's token currency

However, the number of fakes was so large that for many years, mounds of worthless copper and brass coins, rejected by the government, remained piled outside the royal fort. This economic chaos and public resentment were also one of the major reasons why, by the time Tughlaq died, his kingdom had diminished to a small region around Delhi.^{ix}

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq had the best of intentions and his moves were bold for his time but were poorly implemented. Also, in his hurry to realise his dreams, he severely punished anyone who opposed his hasty moves. This, combined with his habit of acting without assessing risks and without providing for unforeseen difficulties, resulted in his administrative gambles ending in disaster. It's small wonder that historians refer to Tughlaq as the 'wise fool'! However, it was not the only time in ancient history that demonetisation took place.^{ix} There are other examples that highlight the incredible fragility of the monetary system. In 1735 AD, Nadir Shah devalued his own currency, making the double *paisa* coin into a single *paisa* coin, and ordered money lenders to store no more than 50 *mahmoodis* (silver coins) in their shops. Unhappy with the economic results of this move, he withdrew the order later and even issued new coins, but by then the devaluation had already made common commodities more expensive.^{ix} Interestingly, there are two other examples of demonetisation, one in 7th century China (that allowed paper notes to be exchanged for gold, silver or silk) and one in the 13th century by Persian king Gaykhatu (whose experiment caused so much chaos that he had to backtrack within eight days)!

The Coin Galleries: Delhi Sultanate: Tughluq (Tughlaq) Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq was a provincial governor of the Khaljis, who saw an opportunity to seize power amidst the chaos and lack of central authority after the death of Mubarak Khan. He quickly restored stability and embarked upon a campaign of expansion, advancing into the Deccan and Bengal. He built a new capital outside Delhi called Tughluqabad. His reign, however, was cut short after just 5 years, when he was buried in a roof collapse. Whether this was truly an accident or a covert assassination by his son is not entirely clear.^{ix}

That son, Ulugh Khan, ascended the throne in 1325 and took the name Muhammad bin Tughluq. He was perhaps the most remarkable of all the Delhi sultans. He turned his attention towards the south, moving his capital to Devagiri (changing its name to Daulatabadexpnded) and greatly expanding the sultanate deep into peninsular India when he defeated the Hoysalas. However, he had lost much of this territory by the end of his reign as the Vijayanagar empire emerged in 1336. Within his empire, he attempted many reforms, among which was an attempt to issue a fiat currency ... copper coins that were meant to circulate at the value of silver tankas. ^{ix}However, this experiment was abandoned after a few years as there was a flood of counterfeits on the market. Muhammad was succeeded by his cousin Firuz, who expanded the sultanate into Orissa and Sind. He was also an able administartor, who constructed many public works during his long reign of 37 years. After his death, however, the sultanate fell into disarray as various factions vied for power, setting the stage for the invasion of Timur (Tamerlaine), who slaughtered countless people in his ruthless expedition of looting and plunder.

	Ghiyath al-din Tughluq (1320-25)
	Ghiyath al-din Tughluq (1320-25), Billon 4-gani Weight: 3.19 gm., Diameter: 15-17 mm., Die axis: 10 o'clock Legend: <i>al-sultan al-ghazi ghiyath al-dunya wa'l din</i> / Legend: <i>abu'l muzaffar tughluq shah al-sultan</i> , AH date 723 (= 1323 CE)
	Ghiyath al-din Tughluq (1320-25), Billon 4-gani Weight: 3.35 gm., Diameter: 15 mm., Die axis: 9 o'clock Legend: <i>al-sultan al-ghazi ghiyath al-dunya wa'l din</i> / Legend: <i>abu'l muzaffar tughluq shah al-sultan</i> , AH date 724 (= 1323-24 CE)
	Ghiyath al-din Tughluq (1320-25), Billon 4-gani (posthumous) Weight: 3.15 gm., Diameter: 15 mm., Die axis: 1 o'clock Legend: <i>al-sultan al-ghazi ghiyath al-dunya wa'l din</i> / Legend: <i>abu'l muzaffar tughluq shah al-sultan</i> , AH date 726 (= 1325-26 CE)
	This coin was struck after Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq's death.
	Muhammad III bin Tughluq (1325-1351)
	Muhammad III bin Tughluq (1325-1351), Gold tanka Weight: 10.87 gm., Diameter: 22 mm., Die axis: 9 o'clock Legend, in the name of the Abassid Caliph al-Mustakfi / Legend, including mint name Delhi
	Muhammad III bin Tughluq (1325-1351), Copper tanka Weight: 9.33 gm., Diameter: 22 mm., Die axis: 10 o'clock Legend / Legend, including mint name Tughluqpur 'urf Tirhut in margin
	This is an example of Muhammad binTughluq's fiat money ... a copper coin struck to look like a silver tanka and meant to have the same value. The coins were struck only during the years AH 730-732 (1329-1332 CE), after which the experiment was abandoned.
	Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88)
	Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88) Silver tanka, Hadrat Dehli Weight: 8.88 gm., Diameter: 17 mm., Die axis: 10 o'clock Legend / Legend
	Fath Khan (1358)
	Fath Khan (1358) Billon tanka Weight: 8.95 gm., Diameter: 19-20 mm., Die axis: 3 o'clock Legend: <i>fathkhan firuz shah jall allah zillalahu jalalahu</i> / Legend: <i>fi zaman al-imam amir al-mu'minin abi'l fath al-mu'tasid billah khulidat khilafatu</i>
	Fath Khan was Firuz Shah's son. He was appointed governor of the eastern province of the sultanate, which later became the sultanate of Jaunpur, and struck coins in his own name. He apparently had two mints: <i>iqlim al-sharq</i>, probably Jaunpur, and Patna.
	Muhammad bin Firuz (1390-93)
	Muhammad bin Firuz (1390-93) gold tanka Weight: 10.98 gm., Diameter: 22 mm., Die axis: 9 o'clock Legend: <i>al-sultan al-ghazi muhammad shah firuz shah al-sultan khulidat mamlakatu</i> / Legend: <i>fi zaman al-imam amir al-mu'minin khulidat khilafatu</i> , with AH date 793 (= 1390-91 CE) below

Increase in tax of Doab (A. D. 1326-27)

Causes of Increase in Tax

- (1) In the distribution of rewards, titles and charity, the sultan had given away a lot of money at the time of his coronation which affected the royal treasury.
- (2) The region of Doab was quite a fertile and the people led a prosperous life. The sultan had an idea that people of the Doab would be in a position to pay the increased tax easily.
- (3) Mostly, the Hindus lived in this area of Doab, who often revolted and conspired against the authority of Delhi sultanate.
- (4) In those days it was presumed that since the sultan had established his influence over the people of the Doab Region, he did not only access in getting wealth but also established his control over the entire Northern India.^{ix}

The Result of Increase

- (1) The increase in Taxes harmed the peasantry very much and they opposed it vehemently.
- (2) The corrupt officers realized the taxes beyond the limit of increase. It generated rebellious feelings among the people.
- (3) The revenue officers ignored the circumstances of the Doab and tried to realize the increased tax by 'blood and iron' policy which enraged.

Measures of Relief

The sultan was a great well-wisher of his people. He was ignorant of the condition of the people of the Doab but as soon as he was acquainted with the famine and drought, he withdrew the ordinance and adopted the relief measures for the good of peasantry.

Establishment of Agriculture Department

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, realizing the need for the progress and development in agriculture, established a new department called *Diwan-i-Kohi* (Agriculture Department). The main purpose of this department was to improve the agriculture produce by providing facilities to the peasants.

Transfer of Capital (A. D. 1326-27)

The scheme of the transfer of capital from Delhi to Deogiri was another significant plan of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Deogiri was renamed as Daulatabad.^{ix}

Causes of Transfer of Capital

(1) By now the territory of Delhi had increased much and it was not possible to control the entire region from Delhi. Since Daulatabad was situated in the middle of the sultanate, the issue of transfer was taken up by the sultan.

(2) The tributary rules of the Deccan were rebellious and they often not only revolted against the Delhi sultanate but also refused to pay annual tributes.

(3) Sultan wanted to make Daulatabad a prosperous town and a centre of Muslim culture, hence he took decision to make it the capital.^{ix}

Nature of Transfer

Having decided for the transfer of capital, than sultan ordered all the people to migrate to Daulatabad. The distance between the old and the new capital was about 950 kilometers. The sultan tried to provide all the possible facilities to the people. He got the revolt repaired and constructed rest house on the on both the sides of the road, every two-three miles. The sultan spent a lot of money in the execution of this plan.^{ix}

But in spite of all the facilities provided by the Sultan, the people of Delhi had so much attachment with the capital, which they did not want to leave Delhi, hence the sultan has to treat them harshly as he wanted to execute his scheme fully.

The long journey from Delhi to Daulatabad proved very painful and a large of people died during the journey. Realizing this mental strain and tremendous sufferings of the people, Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq realized his fault and ordered the public to return to Delhi, their home town. Again the long and strenuous journey caused several deaths in spite of all the facilities provided to them by the sultan.^{ix}

Results of Transfer of capital

The effects of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's scheme of transfer of capital proved disastrous. The sultan spent a lot of wealth for the implementation of this scheme. The prestige and prosperity of Delhi was divested for a while. The people of Delhi had to suffer untold miseries and they sustained lots of incontinences as a result of this scheme. Many perished during the long journey. Comparatively, the Muslims suffered much because they had to live in the south in an atmosphere entirely different from that of Delhi as the south was mostly Hindu-inhabited region.^{ix} The sultan was roundly condemned and critised for the failure of this project. They not only called him names but also named him as cruel, short-sighted and oppressor of the people. Some of them went to the extent of calling him a mad Sultan. But it is a fact that whatever control could be established in the south was because of making Daulatabad the capital. It added to the prestige of Daulatabad.

Token Currency (A. D. 1329-30)

The age of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq is considered a very significant epoch in the history of Indian coinage. He introduced various reforms and improvements in manufacturing, valuation and types of coinage Edward Thomas has aptly called him the 'Prince of Moneyers' because of his advanced measures in the field of coinage. The introduction of token currency was a most significant innovation of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in the history of Medieval Indian coinage.

Cause of issue of Token Currency

From the very date of his accession sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq spent a lot of money for giving rewards, grants, charity and gifts. Besides, he devised some significant schemes and spent a huge amount on their execution. The sultan needed extra wealth for the execution of his other projects and for suppressing the revolts in the future; hence, it became inevitable for him to issue token currency. Ishwar Topa and others are of the opinion that the shortage of silver was the root cause of the issue of token currency. Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq who was a man of fertile minds was fond of devising new scheme and introducing them. The scheme of token currency was also a product of his fertile mind.^{ix}

Causes of Failure of the Scheme

- (1) The people of the fourteenth century failed to understand the utility of token currency which scheme are much in advance of their times.
- (2) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq failed to take steps to make the mint the monopoly of the state nor could he be successful in getting standard coins struck. Hence everybody made artificial coins and thus led the scheme towards failure.
- (3) Elphinstone writes that unstable government and bankruptcy of the sultan was also a significant cause of the failure of his scheme of token currency. But this view does not seem worthwhile.
- (4) The sultan had no patience at all. He wanted immediate positive results and the failures distributed his do much that he rejected the schemes altogether. Thus haste and impatience of the sultan was also the root cause of the failure of his various projects.^{ix}

Criticism of the project

It was an original and a new scheme and planned by sultan. Its aim was not to befool the people but to seek the prosperity of the kingdom and to ensure public welfare. The way of issuing bronze coins is not doubtful but unfortunately the people of the fourteenth century failed to understand its significance and for him the main scheme ended in smoke. Wrong implementation of the scheme was the main cause of its failure.

Administrative Reforms of Muhammad Tughlaq

Muhammad Tughlaq was a very learned, logical and worthy ruler. He has originality in his wisdom but he believed in making the experiments in every sphere. So he introduced various reforms in the administrative system of Delhi sultanate. Muhammad Tughlaq made himself an autocratic deposit lies on the rulers of the Delhi sultanate but his aim was to do good to the people and not to oppress them. He has no faith in his worthy nobles. He believed in equality and discarded the privileges of the nobles.^{ix}

Judicial Reforms and the Charity System

Muhammad Tughlaq was also famous for his justice endeavored his beat to improve the administration of justice. He himself the fountainhead of justice and considered everybody equal before law. He never hesitated in awarding severe punishment to anyone who was found guilty. Cutting off limbs, tortures and death sentences were very common punishments. The charity of Muhammad Tughlaq deserves special mention established a separate department for charity and spent million rupees annually. He got solace by helping the poor and the needy.^{ix}

Mistakes made by the Sultan:

The Sultan issued copper coins and kept their value at par with the gold and silver coins. The Sultan did not exercise a strict check to ensure that the people did not make their own coins which we call 'jali' or fake. The citizens began to melt coins in their homes and paid their taxes in fake coins. People also began to hoard silver and gold coins in their houses. The token currency remained in circulation for about three years.^{ix} The Sultan realized the failure of the scheme and withdrew the entire new currency. People were asked to return the token coins and in exchange were paid back gold and silver coins by royal treasury. This put a heavy loss to the treasury. The people who minted fake coins were not punished. Now-a-days all governments in the world use token currency that has a face value only and not any real value. The currency notes we use have a value printed on them but by themselves they are worth nothing (We understood this recently by the experimentation of de-monetization). Similarly is the case with the coins that we use. During the days of Muhammad Tughlaq only gold coins were used and they had the face value almost equal to the real value. Use of token coins can be successful when the government alone makes them and takes people into confidence. At the same time strict checks are exercised to ensure that fake coins are not circulated by private parties. Muhammad Tughlaq failed to do so.

Conclusion

The currency was forced on people as the treasury was almost empty due to failed experiments and numerous expenses by the sultan on his armies and expeditions. So he issued coins made of brass and copper equal in value to gold and silver. However, the coins did not have any royal seal markings and only had inscriptions and forgers sensed the opportunity and minted fake currency and which was indistinguishable. This led to sharp devaluation of the currency and hence must have been stopped during 1333. Muhammad's administrative innovations also smacked of the spectacular. In 1327 he ordered that the

imperial capital be shifted from Delhi in the north to Daulatabad in the Deccan, a distance of over 750 miles. Sultan Muhammad was among the most controversial and enigmatic figures of the 14th century. A dauntless soldier, he was tolerant in religion and was normally humane and humble, but these traits were vitiated at times by cruelty sometimes approaching the inhuman. He lived in constant conflict between faith and action, faith in the correctness of his policies and action in the means by which he sought to implement them. A born revolutionary, he desired to create a more equitable social order by making Islam a religion of service rather than a means of exploitation. This end, he believed, could be achieved only by a strong centralized authority based on justice and patronage of the poor, the learned, and the pious and on the suppression of rebellions mainly of the privileged classes in a tradition-ridden society. All contemporary historians based their assessment of Muhammad on his administrative measures, which were neither vicious nor visionary. They failed because of the harshness of the Sultan in executing them, the challenge they posed to the privileged classes, the general lethargy and conservatism of his subjects, and the expansion of the empire with which Muhammad's administrative machinery could not cope.

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BHATTACHARYA'S "SO MANY HUNGERS" AS A HUMAN DRAMA OF IMMENSE MAGNITUDE

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Abstract: Bhattacharya's first novel, So Many Hungers! is a prompt achievement. It is distributed soon after the independence. Its prosperity owed, in a great measure, to the topicality of its theme. Its utilization of imagery is a noteworthy feature of the novel. The theme of hunger is treated in its endless angles. No other Indo-Anglian fiction can furnish a parallel to it as to the treatment of the theme on such a scale. Hunger in the novel identifies with hunger for food; individuals' hunger for power and pelf; wife's hunger for the love of her husband; hunger for opportunity; hunger for notoriety and so forth. Similar to the case with many of his different novels, this novel also has destitute individuals for some of its primary characters. Like Mulk Raj Anand, the down-trodden has been Bhattacharya's one of the significant concerns. The activity of the novel is emotional. It results from the tension between exploitative practices of the bureaucratic apparatus and the rich merchants from one perspective and poor blameless worker on the other. It effectively coordinates the principle and the secondary plots to draw out the topical worries in a pronounced manner. This paper is elucidated with the development of plot. Its plot is time bound and occasions all around characterized. Time and structure of the plot are legitimately related.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the first novel of Bhabani Bhattacharya which became so popular because of its realistic depictions that it established him as novelist inside a limited ability to focus time. It was adored and talked about additional in abroad first and after its translations in foreign languages it attracted the attention of the readers in our country. Bhabani Bhattacharya is a prestigious writer of Indian writing in English, known for his marked realism. His novels portray the Indian society with haughty treatment of the themes pertaining to the flaws and second thoughts in the structure of that society. Despite the fact that the details introduced in the novel, are as it were, hard for assimilation, they should be gotten with no cynical observation. He trusts that art isn't necessarily art's sake and demands its social purpose, of the writer's very own decision. From the first stage of his as a novelist, he concentrated on the atrocious circumstances which prevailed in Bengal amid the famine of 1943. The career of his influenced by Mulk Raj Anand. In just about all the works of his, Bhabani Bhattacharya deals with different factors of Indian life. He deals with the cultural, economic, religious, political as well as psychological areas of Indian life[1]. The expanded components of Indian culture are portrayed as well as finished up in solidarity. He's made the mark of his as a translator, an innovative historian, a biographer, a storyteller and at last a novelist. The works of his primarily facility on the happenings of early twentieth century in India

ShyamalaRao remarks: "Bhattacharya presents the various aspects of Indian life—clash between the past and the present, caste and reform, man and machine, tradition and modernity, mysticism and materialism, science and superstition, legend and reality and individual and society" About Bhabani Bhattacharya's art H. G. S. Arulandram appropriately brings up: "A novelist then for Bhattacharya is a man among men, skilled with an extra measure of affectability and sharp powers of observation. What he sees around him creates an inward inclination, a convincing need to communicate then and at exactly that point a novel is conceived."

Like other wonderful Indian novelists, the works of his present him as a groundbreaking social writer. As a sociologist, Bhabani Bhattacharya recognizes & analyses the problems as well as problems of the culture. As a published artist, he recognizes himself with all the culture and contains an inward drive to express the contemporary concerns to create understanding in the individuals. As a psychologist, he is about an assortment of sociable problems & problems, examining them by the characters of his in daily situation. He peeps to the minds of character and also portrays them inside a realistic fashion.

So Many Hungers! Announced Bhattacharya's development on the literary scene and soon persuaded the pundit and the reader alike about his tremendous potentialities as a novelist. This novel is worked around contemporary yet crucial developments in Indian life. Against the backdrop of Bengal famine of 1943 and second world war the writer unfurls a human drama of immense magnitude. It brings under center the paradox of life as found in characters, situations and the general drama of existence[2]. The characters are sketched with a measure of extravagance characteristic of his art of fiction.

The novel delineates harrowing scenes of stark poverty, wretchedness of humble people of Bengal countryside in the wake of famine whose disastrous impacts were essentially because of the machinations of profit making leaders and agents. The plot of the novel has two main strands pertaining to the Basu family in Calcutta and Kajoil's family domiciled in Baruni, a village in Bengal. The strand developed around the Basu family is marked by in-manufactured strains. With the exception of its two members - Rahoul and his grandfather, Devata, all others show distinction in attitudes, perceptions and sentiments

The plot comprises of two stories—the account of the family of SamrendraBasu with his son Rahoul, a young scientist as the principal character and the tale of the peasant family with their young daughter Kajoli as the central character. The two stories have a well-connecting thread as DeveshBasu, Samarendra's father and Rahoul's grandfather. Attributable to his Gandhian mental set-up, Devesh, instead of living in affluence with his son and the grandsons in the city of Calcutta, wants to carry on with a basic village life with family of Kajoli at Baruni

I. HUNGERS FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM-

The novel is "a commendable illustration of how contemporary history can be transformed by a socially cognizant artist into fiction of permanent relevance to mankind."

The Second World War broke out and India was dragged into it reluctantly and when Britain declared war against Germany, Indians became unfriendly. And its implications on the society of Bengal of that time are the issues examined in the novel in detail. The War later on

demonstrated to be the sole cause of devastating havoc in India. Directly from the start in the first chapter of the novel a mention of the Second World War is found. Britain declares war against Germany and the reports with that impact are sent to various parts of their realm. The Land-Lease Act is marked and the Japanese are engaged with the invasion of Indian Territory. Rahoul, awaiting the introduction of his daughter, tunes in to the radio news and says to his mother:

"And she steps directly into war! Mother you have heard?" He turned, his voice shaking a little, the words tumbling out: 'Great races who took hundreds of years to develop will be caught in a blaze. Vast struggle and suffering Beneficial in the event that it puts a conclusion to the underhanded that has endeavored to strangle edified living. And oh!'" (Bhattacharya, 1947)

Human life is a thing of crucial importance to Bhattacharya and the impacts or powers adding to human life are always furthered by him. He endeavors to examine the diverse standards and aspects of human progress and the freedom that an individual has at his disposal. He passes on the experience between the codes of behavior which are pro-humanity and those which are anti-humanity. Jasbir Jain aptly writes:

"Bhabani Bhattacharya's major worry in his novels is with the forces which are helpful for life. He investigates the various dimensions and dimensions of human development and individual freedom and projects in his works the confrontation between the humanistic and anti-humanistic values." (Jain, Jasbir, 1979)

The protagonist of the novel is caught in such economic and social situations that the persons who are foils to the protagonist, utilize those situations so as to get advantages for themselves. This novelist speaks to this perturbation of his brain in his novels. Jasbir Jain says: "Three of his six novels—So Many Hungers!(1947), He Who Rides a Tiger(1955) and A Goddess Named Gold(1960)— speak to his worry with the exploitation which takes place at the economic and social level." In So Many Hungers! Kajoli and his family face express poverty because of man-made famine and she along with her members of family are forced to departure to the city of Calcutta where they had accompanied great any expectations of maintaining their work yet while coming and after reaching the city they meet such fate that is unimaginable[3]. "The central concentration in all his works is on reality of an individual being and all social and political issues are peripheral to this central truth."

One of the themes of the novel is Rahoul's development into a man of reasonable judgment. "So Many Hungers!" is primarily about Rahoul's growing up into freedom and making his very own decisions." At the start of the novel not having a fixed feeling in his life, Rahoul is in confused position. The expectations kept from him by his father and grandfather clash each other. His father Samarendra Basu, a nominal lawyer yet absolute an egotistical and tricky businessman was going to make 'a major fortune out of his right reading of the situation' of World war. Samarendra, is loaded up with fatherly love towards Rahoul and Kunal. He doesn't want that his sons should face the hard occasions that he had faced at the start in his very own life. He wants safety for his family "all for his sons' sake... Rahoul, Kunal—they would be protected from those consuming stresses he had known in the hateful years of struggle and pain." He wants that Rahoul ought to go into the field of business.

Whereas his grandfather DeveshBasu alias Devata, who is a patriot himself and loves average citizens, wanted him to be a freedom-fighter such as himself (Devesh)—engaging himself in the administration of needy people in the society. Rahoul, in the same way as other average educated Indian young people, is faced with the strange situation in relation to the British that were battling for freedom at the international level however were denying the same freedom as well as human rights to Indians as well. To take part in war meant being ancillary to the British imperial power which he abhors attributable to his love for freedom and sense of pride. Joining army was not a wise step in his opinion:

“War was mass murder. You could concede to mass murder with a clear conscience just when you are persuaded that you would free the world of some bug. In the name of humanity Kunal and others of his generation were called upon to battle the vermin in Europe. Be that as it may, the champions of freedom abroad were the eaters of freedom in this land.” (Bhattacharya, 1947)

He felt that India's strategy of participating in the Second World War was wrong for she was made to battle abroad for the freedom which was denied her. India being the part of British Empire had to experience the implications of the war. Their daily life would be affected. Rahoul's mother says: 'War? It has started, then? Why, we should purchase rice and mustard oil, a half year's supply, before the grocer has a suspicion. Prices will contact the sky.'

Rahoul's satisfaction multiplied because of the introduction of his daughter and the declaration of war by the British Prime Minister against Swastika. The theme of political freedom is dealt with by the novelist initially part of the novel. The protagonist is confident about the triumph of his masters when he says: 'In the striking bath of war much else would be suffocated other than the Swastika. A million young people would not bite the dust in vain.'

Rahoul, however isolated in two minds, watches the shocking and abhorrent implications of war—wearing away of the human values like sympathy, affection, morality, responsibility, altruism, fellow-feeling, and so on. Fragmentation of families in search of employments and in search of food takes place at many places. People become used to many problems of their neighbors, lose their empathy towards each other and cease to be conscious—a mother slakes her ravenous child by covering it alive, other pitching her daughter to a pimp, and so on. All the people are afflicted and tormented by the problems of survival as it were. In all these angsts happening because of awful famine in the encompassing atmosphere, Rahoul feels his problem of minimal worth and then he can make a resolution as to what he has to do in his life. The novelist says, "What happened to him as an individual did not make a difference. It just mattered what happened to his people."

II. HUNGER FOR FOOD

Hunger for food is the main theme of the novel. The Bengal famine of 1943 is the cause of the scarcity of food however it was not because of the scourge of nature but rather man's narrow minded attitude. The famine was the repulsive ever so in the historical backdrop of the country taking the toll of in excess of two million people, women and children. Food is one of the three necessities of the human being-the other two being cloth and shelter. For satisfying this hunger for food there are examples of persons debasing themselves? The

hunger theme has contributed a great deal in the incorporation of this novel in the category of the new class of novel known as 'the hunger theme'. N. SharadaIyer says:

"The distinctive thematic patterns of the novel are held together neither by the socio-political forces nor the extraordinary beautiful appeal of Rahoul and Kajoli yet the individual predicament of hunger from one viewpoint and the socio-historical on the other." (Iyer, N. Sharada, 2002, pp.19)

The writer has been effective in depicting the obliteration and especially the tragic deaths of defenseless in Bengal famine. Predictable to his main target of fiction writing-social purpose-his depictions are "some of the best social realism in Indian English fiction[4]."Hunger for food is the main theme of the novel. Its main cause is the famine that created havoc in Bengal that time. In the opinion of K. K. Sharma:

"three factors are in charge of the Bengal Famine: the nefarious profit thought process of the profiteers like Sir Abalbandhu, SamarendraBasu and other who hoard food grains for making money and consequently create artificial scarcity; World War II which causes the devastation of harvests and the earnest requirement for foodgrains for the future; and the articulate aloofness of the British Government because of the fast-spreading National Movement. The last reason is quite a powerful one, and the novelist stresses it, appearing as the cause of the Quit India Movement." (Iyer, N. Sharada, 2002, pp.20)

The major theme—hunger—is dealt in relation to the famine which was man-made. The British hoarded the food grain for their soldiers and local Indians hoarded the food grain especially rice with a purpose of gaining exorbitant profit.

By 1947 Second World War had reached India and Bengal was in the danger territory of being attacked by the adversary of English. The Japanese war armada in the Bay of Bengal had shut Bengal and it was feared the province could be attacked from the sea. Inferable from this the government had captured and pulverized all the boats of the villagers along the coast as a protective measure. As boats were the main means of transport and vocation majority of people in the society the small farmers and cultivators were also put to challenges when the government ordered their paddy without controlling the cost of paddy and rice. The peasants were soon conveyed to poverty. The villagers were conveyed to the grim reality of starvation.

The war was pushed onto our country because of its subjugation to the British. The war caused the famine and the famine caused awful havoc. All the villagers trekked to the city believing it to be a panacea. They came to the city of Calcutta with a desire for landing food and positions for occupation.

The British rulers forced the villagers to vacate their villages and to sell all the store of rice they have. They destroyed their boats. They smothered the national movement. They treated the starving people in a remorseless and inhumane manner. People behaved totally lacking in compassion towards their fellow beings. And the novel raised questions about that behavior. K.R.S. Iyengar depicts the novel as an "impeachment of man's inhumanity of man."

On one hand the government arrested the top leaders with no reason and remorselessly controlled the prices of merchandise uncurbing the black-marketeers and hoarders. All these

occasions intensify the seriousness of the famine. When the Congress passes the resolution of Quit India in August 1942 many leaders arrested by the British rulers. Rahoul's father Samarendra and Lakshminath were occupied in making money and taking maximum advantage of the situation of ordinary citizens in famine-who were badly needing cloth and food and who were reliefless and even unable to seek after it. The rich were after the physical enjoyment:

"Forty thousand boats wantonly crushed. Many villages evacuated. The uprooted people pauperized. Inflated currency, the spine of War finance, added the angling contact, eating up the people's purchasing power, diminishing the small savings of a lifetime to a fifth of their value. Nothing was left of the foundations, the roots where it counts in the soil." (Bhattacharya, Bhabani,, 1947, pp.146)

The novelist focuses the horrible obliteration of the famine in a concise language. The war gave ascend to evil things and made the government visually impaired and extremely coldblooded in its rule. While in transit to Calcutta ghastly sight of dead bodies strewn over the place is described:

"Corpses lay by the road, crouching together. Picked to the bones, with eyeless caverns of sockets, bits of skin and flesh rotting on nose and jaw and ribs, the skulls pecked open, just the hair uneaten-fleecy babies' hair, men's hair, and the waist-long hair of women. A family bunch had sunk into sleep; and past the sleep vultures. Care for the dead." (Bhattacharya, Bhabani,, 1947, pp.187)

Alongwith this chilling portrayal of the ravages of man-made famine in the city, we discover the scene in the Kajoli's house was no less painful. There was no pasture in the village Baruni. Mangala was a bovine in Kajoli's house, so much loved by everyone that she had turned out to resemble a part in the house. There was little feed for her. So she had been starving. Kajoli's mother felt that Mangala also sobbed[5]. Mangala was lowing pathetically for a nibble of grass. She looked so slender that "even her pair of solid bended horns looked strangely emaciated."³⁶ She had been sustained for months with the rice straw. Mother took her to the pasture possessed by Railway company. In spite of the fact that Bengal was sufficiently capable to develop adequate rice, the peasants had been burglarized of their grain. Rice became a rare item. Mangala made motions that they could offer her neck-string with brass-ringers for rice. In lieu of those ringers the storeman gave just five palmfuls of rice. The mother later on sold away the bovine for rice and felt sad due at its absence. The mother also sold the conch, their favorite belonging for a fistful of grain. A young woman was covering her live child for she was unable to sustain it with either milk or food. Kajoli's mother saved the child. All young people had left from the village and no one had returned. It was already three months since Kishore, Lajoli's husband, had gone and nothing was heard about him. Therefore the depiction of the impacts of the famine on the small village like Baruni gives a miniature idea of its seriousness in Bengal state. Mother and Kajoli wore ragged saris.

Adding fuel to the flame, the people from the red-light area of the city approach the villagers, to take the advantage of the predicament of the famine affected villagers. The mother and

Kajoli also are visited and offered baits of pleasurable city life to them yet they come to know their intension and reject their offer

Traders go in villages to purchase grain and other articles. With a want to land positions so that they could earn their bread, many people go to the city. There is mass migration from the villages to the city of Calcutta for quenching their hunger.

"It was the highroad over which uprooted humanity dragged sorefoot toward its fate. One of a hundred highroads and the predetermination was far and hazy and incalculable. You had no yesterday, no tomorrow. You lived from moment to moment, breath to breath. You passed on as you rested, and you woke to life and you kicked the bucket again. For your house was the highroad that had no obvious starting, no unmistakable end you were the residue of the highroad, inseparable. They called you a down and out." (Bhattacharya, Bhabani,, 1947, pp.184)

The government officers with apparent unconcern would come and speak to the people however nothing about food. Also the traders said to the people that it was their business to bolster the government and not government's business to sustain them. Bleak-fated people are depicted by the writer. On their way to Calcutta they see bodies lay by the road crouching together. They lived on roots, the palatable leaves of trees.

"Several thousands hunger-marching cityward Very few would reach their goal. Each dragging advance would take a tad bit of their remnants of life. Dehydrated sticks of humanity"

After coming to Calcutta they walk through the boulevards in search of food. The writer peeps into the psyche of the famine-affected people. He is of the supposition that the mental sorrow is significantly more unbearable than the physical hunger. Because "All people, with minds, with the capacity to feel, an internal blessing that was presently a revile, for the agony of the soul was considerably harder to bear than hunger."

The writer means to say that the animals are far superior to anything human beings for they lack the power to think and differentiate. That way being human to the famine-affected people was a revile. People had lost their reasonableness. All the air of Bengal had beenloaded up with the rottenness of human body and people were being eaten by the vultures. The writer's remarks are realistic:

"Heaven's scavengers. Save for them the air of Bengal would be foul with flesh of man. Fellow humans had ceased to care for the living; how they could care for the dead?"

The peasant family of Baruni also has to trek to the panacea city Calcutta. In any case, in transit the misfortune forestalls the heroine Kajoli. Adding affront to damage, she is raped by a sex-starved Indian soldier causing her miscarriage. Somehow she is admitted to a hospital where she is relieved and latter on released.

I. BHABHANI BHATTACHARYA'S "SO MANY HUNGERS" FROM HUMAN RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

Kh. Kunjo Singh (2002) observes:"Strongly influenced by the TagoreanandGandhian ideals and inspired by the vision of a just social order Bhattacharya wrote novels social purpose and

political value. Indeed, he portrays full-blooded men and women, the peasants and the down-trodden as victims of social forces, but possessing the strength of re-making their mother-land into a new India."(p.181) It is in this context important to reiterate that BhabaniBhattacharyawas keen to bring an end to the cult of unjust social order that turned large masses of peasants and the down-trodden into poor and hapless victims of tire social forces as available under the colonial rule. He was more alert about there making of India; he was optimistic about the birth of a new India following Gandhi who had "transfigured the image of India and turned national idealism from its futile adulation of the past to face the reality of India as she was poor, starving and helpless, but with an untapped potential of unlimited possibilities."(Kripalini 1968:79-80) Human Rights movement in India is very strongly aware how-the necessity to bring about a just social order is very important. To-day instances are legion of how and about which issues human rights bodies are expressing their deep concern. Some such issues are starvation deaths, unjust and inhuman treatment towards women callousness of the government and administration about the public distribution and delivery system, consumer exploitation etc. Very often the rules in several areas are being exposed to public criticism as continuing to be colonial in temper and singled out for appropriate corrections. A definite consciousness is on the rise about how Free India's government, public leaders, business houses, bureaucracy have to be brought to away so that the pattern of exploitation running down from the colonial times may be changed in favor of nationally and socially productive service.

Gandhian ideas in their application could show the issues Gandhi showed concern about are verily the issues before the human rights watchers and activist's to-day. Gandhias an anti-colonial activist has been described by AshisNandy (see Leela Gandhi 2001) at par with Frantz Fanon. In the context of our discussion Gandhi needs to be recognized as the champion of human rights causes because of his proper study of colonialist purposes and programmes as essentially inhuman as well as de-humanizing. Fighting for the several rights and several freedoms including the 'freedom to be free' Gandhi was untiring in his to convince that colonialists were the worst offenders against humanity and violators of human rights. Bhattacharya in his efforts to make his art socially relevant and useful is very forceful when in SO MANY HUNGERS!, he shows how Kajoli's father and brother Kanu, the peasants were arrested by the colonial police for their participation in the Civil Disobedience movement or when he talks of the mass participation of men and women in the Quit India movement of 1942 voluntarily seeking arrest by the colonial rulers[6]. The success of the tactics of propaganda and agitation in a peaceful way about which Bhattacharya talks of conforms to the accepted ways of the present day human rights groups all over the globe. By taking up the issue of 1943 Bengal famine and by showing how men and dogs would fight forrubbish for food, how man would eat root and twig and leaf in a desperate bid to survive, how the money-minded business people like SamarendraBasu would sell rice at high and unaffordable prices, how women like Kajoli in sympathy for her family would not hesitate to turn into prostitutes(though Kajoli changed her mind and became a newspaper vendor), how village after village would be empty of people in their flight to cities or wherever it could be for a crumb of bread. Bhattacharya has tried to make the message reach the readers that colonial administration in its neglect of the Indian subjects and in its gross lack of responsibilities in the situation made of the famine of 1943 the worst tragedy that any nation would like to remember only in hatred and fear _- hatred against the callous and careless

exploiters among the base and in human colonial masters and all about free India's days not becoming that nightmarishly tragic once again. Informing, sensitizing, convincing, canvassing and agitating into the appropriate nature of desired action are the certain definite ways in which a work of literature could serve the people and the world.

I. RELEVANCE OF THE NOVEL

Bhabhani Bhattacharya's very first novel, *Therefore Many Hungers!* (1947), is among the best pieces of imaginative writing created from the agonised torment of entire body as well as spirit endured through the sacred dirt of Bengal throughout the hideous famine years as well as the first phases of the next World War. The novelist exhibits the regrettable predicament of Bengal by portraying the ups as well as downs in the lifetime of 2 families 1 of Samarendra Bose, a rich businessman and barrister of Calcutta as well as the various other of a peasant of Baruni, whose soul is provided to song and also wandering [7]. The 2 families are connected by the contact of theirs with the saintly figure of an aged nationalist leader, Devesh Bose (father of Samarendra Bose), who's worshipped through the villagers of Baruni as God simply because "the heavenly bliss fills the heart of his with riches." He's a genuine Gandhian and is serious in Civil Disobedience Movement and also has courted imprisonment repeatedly. He really loves villagers and it is happy with them. When many other characters in the novel symbolize a hard core reality of the pessimistic side of country's sociopolitical scene, Devesh symbolizes the optimistic side of the same.

Devesh Bose's child Samerandra Bose is very opposite in means and nature of lifestyle to his saintly dad. The single goal of his of life is pleasing the British rulers of his earn attractive titles from them and build up much more cash. To him the battle is veritable windfall. He treats it since the possibility of life time. As war advances, he collects hoards and rice it and afterwards offers it at pretty high cost. He's the plans of his for the eldest son of his, Rahoul also. He's satisfied of son's D.Sc. level of Astrophysics from Cambridge Faculty and needs him being on the highest article of specialized Adviser in New Delhi therefore he might apply scientific expertise to invent a very harmful weapon. This was probably the darkest side of an individual that plotted against the fellow people of his and the mother land of his. The callousness of the character truly disappoints the readers. Though a specific ray of hope in his son's persona soothes us Rahoul's center is, nonetheless, set someplace else. To have come under the impact of his grand father earlier, he's drawn to Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement. While pretending to exploration on the Death Ray, he performs secretly for the Quit India Movement [8]. As the clouds of battle envelop the earth by their scarcity and darkness of food as well as famine stare the citizens of Bengal of the facial skin, the lifetime of city also as of village, deviates through the conventional grooves of its and undergoes far-reaching and sudden improvements. The problems of Europe overtakes Bengal and also disturbs the moral existence of its. As the war operates the final season of the dismal program of its, the villagers of Baruni start to see the major burden of its. The guide of theirs, Devata, along with additional congress employees of the village together with the mendicant and the eldest son of his, Kanu, are arrested throughout the Quit India Movement. The sportfishing boats of the villagers are seized with the Government because of the usage of military personnel as well as peasants are pressured to sell the grain of theirs to the elements of the imperialist government as well as unethical hoarders. The true but extremely pathetic

problems of the nation males depicted within the novel arouse within us sympathy towards the curbed. Subsequently the actual tragedy will follow

II. CONCLUSION

The structure of the plot of *So Many Hungers* had an immediate relationship with time. Each development in the novel was established into now is the ideal time. The movement of occasions could be seen inside the point of view of recognizable time arrangement which accounts for the compactness of the plot. The novel adopted the omniscient, third person narration. In spite of the fact that there are occasional flashbacks, they serve to give some additional facts. The writer had all around adequately handled the two strands of the plot and we don't feel the interruption by the author. He has abstained himself, not at all like Thackeray, from giving his authorial comments or views. The development of the plot was the aftereffect of his spontaneous creativity; he is no cognizant artist in this regard. The plot created as naturally as characters and situations. The plot assumed its shape through the characters, their interactions, the situations they stand up to. The characters are delineated as they develop; their development is natural.

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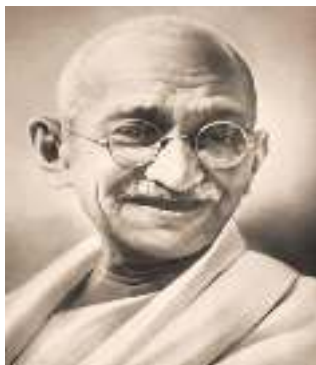
शांति-निर्माण एवं गाँधी : योगदान व समकालीन प्रासंगिकता

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शोधसंक्षेप

“संघर्ष को समझने की रूपरेखा इसके समाधान की रणनीति का निर्धारण करती है। यह संघर्ष कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति से पैदा हो सकता है या यह सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक कारणों से उत्पन्न हो सकता है। परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण में संघर्ष को मात्र कानून व व्यवस्था के मुद्दे से ही जोड़कर देखा गया है और यह दृष्टिकोण संघर्ष के अन्य कारणों की उपेक्षा करता है। जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि संघर्ष के अन्य कई सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक पहलू भी हैं जिनकी शांति निर्माण का परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण उपेक्षा करता है। संघर्ष-समाधान तथा शांति-निर्माण हेतु गाँधीवादी विचारधारा एक मध्यम मार्ग का विचार प्रस्तुत करती है। क्योंकि यथार्थवादी, शस्त्रीकरण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन तथा वर्ग-संघर्ष के रूप में विद्यमान वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण विश्व की समस्याओं को सुलझाने और वैश्विक शांति की स्थापना करने में असफल सिद्ध हुए हैं। इसलिए समकालीन वैश्विक व्यवस्था के सामने चुनौती प्रस्तुत करने, युद्ध व शांति के मुद्दे को सुलझाने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक प्रतिमान (मॉडल) अपनाने की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है। यहाँ संघर्ष को सुलझाने और शांति स्थापित करने में एक रणनीति के रूप में गाँधीवाद का महत्व बढ़ जाता है। समकालीन विश्व में गाँधीवादी योगदान व समकालीन प्रासंगिकता की स्थापना करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, बल्कि कठिनाई आज की नई पीढ़ी को, जो भौतिकता को ही अपना सब कुछ मान चुके हैं, को गाँधीवादी मूल्यों (सत्य, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह, न्याय, शोषण का अभाव, मानवीय करुणा और शांति) तथा रणनीतियों का विकास करके उन्हें लागू करने में है। मानवता के व्यापक क्षेत्र में गाँधीवादी केन्द्रीय मूल्यों के प्रसार द्वारा शांति की संस्कृति के विकास की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। परिणाम चाहे शीघ्र दिखाई न दे, परन्तु दीर्घकाल में ये मूल्य वैश्विक शांति के निर्माण में मुख्य आधार के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।”

कीवर्ड्स (Keywords):— संघर्ष, सत्य, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह, स्वदेशी, “शांति-निर्माण, संघर्ष-समाधान, समकालीन वैश्विक व्यवस्था, गाँधीवादी मूल्य।



विशय-प्रवेश

वैश्विक स्तर पर व्याप्त हिंसा, मतभेद, बेरोजगारी, महंगाई तथा तनावपूर्ण वातावरण में आज बार-बार यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है कि गाँधी के सत्य व अहिंसा पर आधारित दर्शन और विचारों की आज कितनी प्रासंगिकता महसूस की जा रही है। यूं तो गाँधीवाद का विरोध करने वालों ने जिनमें दुर्भाग्यवश और किसी देश के लोग नहीं बल्कि अधिकांशतया केवल भारतवासी ही शामिल हैं, ने गाँधी के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता को तब भी महसूस नहीं किया था जबकि वे जीवित थे। गाँधी से असहमति के इसी उन्माद ने उनकी हत्या तो कर दी परन्तु आज गाँधी के विचारों से मतभेद रखने वाली उन्हीं शक्तियों को भली-भाँति यह महसूस होने लगा है कि गाँधी अपने विरोधियों के लिए दरअसल जीते जी उतने हानिकारक नहीं थे जितना कि हत्या के बाद साबित हो रहे हैं। और इसकी वजह केवल यही है कि जैसे-जैसे विश्व हिंसा, आर्थिक मंदी, भूख, बेरोजगारी और नफरत जैसे तमाम हालात में उलझता

जा रहा है, वैसे-वैसे दुनिया को न केवल गाँधी के दर्शन याद आ रहे हैं बल्कि गाँधीदर्शन को आत्मसात करने की आवश्यकता भी बड़ी शिद्दत से महसूस की जाने लगी है।

परंपरागत यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण के समर्थकों का कहना है कि प्रभावकारी कानूनों को बनाकर व सख्ती से उन्हें लागू करके संघर्ष को रोका जा सकता है। इस दृष्टिकोण का यह भी मानना है कि संघर्ष को रोकने के उपाय और संघर्ष का समाधान करने का प्रयास और निर्णय ऊपरी स्तर पर लिये जाते हैं और जनता तो अपने स्वामियों के आदेशों का पालन मात्र करती है। यह ऊपर से नीचे का दृष्टिकोण शांति प्रयासों में लोगों की सक्रिय भागीदारी की उपेक्षा करता है। किसी संघर्ष के समाधान के लिए परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण राज्य की शक्तियों (सेना तथा शस्त्रास्त्रों) पर अत्यधिक बल देता है। इसलिए राज्य के नेता संघर्षों की रोकथाम के लिए भौतिक स्थिति को तैनात करने के लिए बाध्य हो जाते हैं। हमें यह दृष्टिकोण स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर प्रायः देखने का मिलता है। संघर्ष की स्थिति को सामान्य करने लिए सैनिकों को भेजा जाता है और कई बार अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं मिल पाते हैं। इस कारण विद्वानों और नीति-निर्माताओं के हल्कों में गंभीर चर्चा का विषय यह है कि संघर्षों को तला जाय और उनके निपटारे के लिए एक नई पद्धति को विकसित किया जाय।

परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण से लेकर गाँधीवादी दृष्टिकोण में शांति को परिभाषित करने के लिए अलग-अलग मापदण्ड निर्धारित हैं। परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण में शांति को मात्र हिंसा की अनुपस्थिति के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है और यह दृष्टिकोण असंतुलित शक्ति सम्बन्धों को स्वीकार करता है। असमानताएँ व भौतिक संसाधनों तक पहुँच की कमी इस प्रकार की स्थिति से जुड़ी हो सकती है।¹ इस स्थिति में संघर्ष की पहले से ही पहचान करना, संघर्ष को हिंसात्मक होने से रोकना, अगर हिंसा होती है तो उसे फैलने से रोकना या हिंसा की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकना, चिन्ता के मुख्य सरोकार बन जाते हैं।² इस कार्यप्रणाली में पूर्व चेतावनी पद्धति और सेना को तैनात करना जैसे तरीके प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं।

यद्यपि परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण संघर्ष के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक कारणों को स्वीकार करता है, परन्तु यह संघर्ष के मूल कारणों के उन्मूलन पर बल न देकर इसकी प्राथमिकता हिंसा पर नियंत्रण करने की या इसको फैलने से रोकने पर ही होती है। मूल समस्या का समाधान किये बिना हिंसा में कमी लाने का अर्थ शान्ति नहीं होता है। यदि पूर्व चेतावनी पद्धति या सैनिक अपने दिये गये कार्यों को सही ढंग से नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो उस स्थिति में हिंसा कभी भी भड़क सकती है। दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि राज्य का नेतृत्व सदैव शक्ति के इसी नकारात्मक विचार से निर्देशित होता है। राष्ट्रीय से लेकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जातीय और साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा पर काबू पाने के लिए, भौतिक बल को ही तैनात किया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए अन्य कोई विव्युद्ध न हो और विव स्तर पर शांति की स्थापना के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना की गयी थी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति की स्थापना का कार्य संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के शांति रक्षक बलों द्वारा किया जाता है जिसमें इच्छुक देश अपने शांति सैनिकों के माध्यम से योगदान करते हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के घोषणापत्र के छठे और सातवें अध्याय में हिंसा की रोकथाम के लिए शांति रक्षक बलों को तैनात करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। यहाँ शांति रक्षा का अर्थ हिंसा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र में हो रहे विकास पर नजर रखने के लिए निगरानी कार्य पद्धति या हल्के सैनिक हस्तक्षेप के द्वारा हिंसा की व्यापकता पर नियंत्रण लगाना है। अपने परंपरागत अर्थ में शांति रक्षा शांति स्थापना के लिए सेना की आवश्यकता को भी इंगित करती है।³

परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण में शांति रक्षा ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें राष्ट्राध्यक्षों या सरकार के प्रमुख और उच्च सैन्य अधिकारी व नौकरशाह भाग लेते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर दो राष्ट्र-राज्यों के बीच हो रहे युद्ध की समाप्ति सदैव शांति समझौता होने पर होती है। यद्यपि जो व्यक्ति इस युद्ध का पीकार होते हैं, उन्हें इस संघर्ष में द्वितीयक पक्ष समझा जाता है। ये समझौते में शामिल प्रावधानों को मानने को बाध्य होते हैं और इनकी शांति स्थापना में भी कोई भूमिका नहीं होती है। इस परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण की एक मुख्य कमी यह है कि यह व्यापक रूप से फैले असाध्य और गहरे रूप से जड़ जमाये संघर्षों का समाधान नहीं कर पाती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर भारत-पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष काफी व्यापक, असाध्य व गहरी जड़ जमाये हुए हैं। भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष व्यापक इस अर्थ में है कि यह पिछले 64 वर्षों से है। यह असाध्य इस अर्थ में है कि यह संघर्ष दो देशों के बीच के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी सकारात्मक परिवर्तन में बाधा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्राथमिक तौर पर यह संघर्ष दो देशों की सरकारों के बीच में है परन्तु दोनों तरफ के समाज के प्रत्येक स्तर पर लोगों के विचारों व दृष्टिकोण में इसने गहरी जड़ जमा ली है।⁴ इस प्रकार के मामले में संघर्ष के सौहार्द्रपूर्ण निवारण के लिए बहुमार्गीय दृष्टिकोण को अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता होती है। यह बहुमार्गीय दृष्टिकोण संघर्ष में शामिल पक्षों के लिए अन्योन्य क्रिया के बहुत से मार्गों को खोलता है। यह दृष्टिकोण जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों का समावेश करता है, इसलिए यह दृष्टिकोण शान्ति प्रक्रिया में जनता, विद्वत समुदाय इत्यादि को शामिल करता है।

शीतयुद्ध के पश्चात संघर्ष व शांति प्रयासों के विनिर्माण के लिए एक नये दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता का अनुभव किया गया। राजनीतिक समाज में मामले की स्थिति के निर्धारण के लिए ऊपर से नीचे वाले दृष्टिकोण को सोवियत विघटन द्वारा चुनौती पेश की गयी

और इस बात पर बल दिया गया कि राज्य की नीतियों व कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण करते हुए जनता की राय का लिया जाना आवश्यक है। सोवियत संघ के विघटन से यह बात भी सिद्ध हो गयी कि राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्रक्रिया और राज्य की सुरक्षा को मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए मात्र भारी सैन्य अड़कों की ही आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है। शीतयुद्धोत्तर युग में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति प्रयासों में नागरिक समाज का उदय एक नया विकास है। इसका एक मुख्य उदाहरण पश्चिम एशिया में 1993 का ओस्लो समझौता है। नागरिक समाज के प्रयासों विरोधक इस्राइल और फिलीस्तीन के विद्वानों के बीच समस्या सुलझाने के लिए कई कार्यवालाओं और वार्ताओं के दौर के परिणामस्वरूप ओस्लो समझौता एक वास्तविकता बनकर आया⁵ इस प्रकार के विकास शान्ति निर्माण के क्षेत्र को बढ़ा रहे हैं और इस प्रक्रिया में अधिक कलाकारों को शामिल कर रहे हैं।

वर्तमान विश्व में नई उदारवादी नीतियाँ, कल्याणकारी उपायों को समाप्त करते जाना, बेरोजगारों की बढ़ती संख्या, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से उपजे स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी मुद्दे और लोगों का विस्थापन संघर्ष के कुछ मुख्य स्रोत हैं। नीति निर्माताओं को ये कारक संघर्षों को सुलझाने के लिए मानव-केन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य के मद्देनजर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने भी अपनी शांति रक्षा बल की संकुचित भूमिका की फिर से व्याख्या की है। पहले यह बल निगरानी व बल के हल्के प्रयोग जैसे संकुचित कार्य करता था। अब यह व्यापक व अधिक जटिल संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति रक्षा अभियानों का कार्य करता है। अब ये शांति रक्षा बल राज्यों के बीच संघर्षों और गृहयुद्धों में शामिल पक्षों के बीच व्यापक शांति समझौता के लागू होने में मदद देने का कार्य करती हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त शांति रक्षक बल हिंसाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में शांति संवर्द्धन के लिए गैर-सैनिक कार्यों में भी शामिल हो रहे हैं। इस अभियान को पूरा करने के लिए 1992 में शांति रक्षा कार्यों के संयुक्त राष्ट्र विभाग की स्थापना की गयी।

अब शांति की संकल्पना अपने पुराने विचार हिंसा की अनुपस्थिति से एक सकारात्मक संकल्पना में परिवर्तित हो गयी है। आज शांति को एक ऐसे पर्यावरण के रूप में समझा जाता है जहाँ जनता रहने के लिए समाज और समुदायों को अधिक न्यायसंगत और अधिक निष्पक्ष स्थानों में बदलने के लिए प्रयासरत है। इस प्रकार के वातावरण में सरोकार केवल हिंसा के प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव से जुझना ही नहीं है बल्कि समाज में व्याप्त संरचनात्मक तत्वों को भी ध्यान में रखना है। ये तत्व संघर्ष के संभावित स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इस व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य में, शांति निर्माण का अर्थ अहिंसक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया में लोगों को शामिल करने के लिए उनका सौजन्यपूर्ण करण और शांति व न्याय के लिए संपोषित स्थितियों का निर्माण करना है। शांति निर्माण प्रक्रिया में मानवीय राहत प्रदान करना, मानवीय अधिकारों का संरक्षण, सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करना, संघर्षों को सुलझाने के लिए अहिंसक तरीकों की स्थापना करना, सौहार्द्र को बढ़ावा देना, उपचार हेतु स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना, शरणार्थियों को सुरक्षित उनके देश वापसी और आंतरिक रूप से विस्थापित लोगों के लिए पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाये और व्यापक शिक्षा और आर्थिक रूपांतरण का समर्थन करना शामिल है।

शांति निर्माण एक समन्वित एवं एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण है। इसमें हिंसा की पुनरावृत्ति पर नियंत्रण के अर्थ में संघर्ष नियंत्रण, संघर्ष प्रबंधन और संघर्ष रूपांतरण सर्वप्रमुख हैं। शांति निर्माण का उद्देश्य शांतिपूर्ण सम्बन्धों व शासन ढाँचों के लिए वातावरण बनाना, संघर्षों के मूल कारकों के समाधान के लिए कार्य पद्धति का निर्माण करने के साथ-साथ उन संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना जो बिना हिंसा का सहारा लिये संघर्ष का प्रबन्ध कर सकें। परंपरागत शांति प्रक्रिया के अतिरिक्त शांति निर्माण एक भागीदारी दृष्टिकोण है जिसमें संघर्ष से जुड़े सभी पक्षों को शामिल किया जाता है। शांतिरक्षा की अपेक्षा शांति निर्माण एक व्यापक विचार है। जहाँ शांति रक्षा दृष्टिकोण में चल रहे संघर्ष पर विराम लगाने और संघर्षरत पक्षों को आतंरिक समझौतों या व्यापक बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप हुए समझौतों जैसी गतिविधियों पर बल दिया जाता है⁶ इस संदर्भ में यह समझना आवश्यक हो जाता है कि शांति निर्माण के क्षेत्र में महात्मा गाँधी के योगदान पर विचार किया जाय।

शांति-निर्माण के प्रयास के रूप में अहिंसा

यद्यपि गाँधी जी ने शांति निर्माण जैसे शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया है, मगर फिर भी इन्हें इसका अग्रदूत समझा जाता है। उन्होंने शांति की संकल्पना को इसके नकारात्मक पक्ष से निकालकर रचनात्मक पक्ष का रूप दिया। गाँधी ने संघर्ष को समझने और संपोषित शांति की स्थापना करने के लिए एक सुस्पष्ट रूपरेखा विकसित की। यह रूपरेखा उनकी मानव प्रकृति की अवधारणा से एकीकृत रूप से जुड़ी है। यहाँ यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि मानव प्रकृति, संघर्ष और शांति के बारे में परंपरागत प्रतिमान और महात्मा गाँधी के विचार की तुलना की जाय। थॉमस हाब्स को परंपरागत यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण का अग्रदूत समझा जाता है। हाब्स ने मानव प्रकृति की अपनी समझ के अनुसार संघर्षों के समाधान के लिए हमारे सामने एक प्रतिमान रखा। हाब्स के अनुसार, मानव जाति आत्म हितों से प्रेरित होती है और य हित परस्पर विरोधी होते हैं।⁷ इसलिए राजनीतिक सत्ता के अस्तित्व में आने के पहले व्यक्ति सदैव एक-दूसरे से लड़ते रहते थे। इस स्थिति में जीवन एकाकी, दुर्बल, अप्रिय, पाषाणिक तथा अल्प था। अराजकता के डर का अनुभव करते हुए मानव जाति को अपने संरक्षण के लिए किसी कार्यप्रणाली की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई। जहाँ तक हाब्स

की बात है, तार्किकता और आत्महितों में मानव जाति को समझौते के लिए और किसी साक्षा व्यक्ति को संप्रभुता सौंपने के लिये प्रेरित किया।⁸ हॉब्स ने इस साक्षा व्यक्ति को राज्य, लेवियाथन कहा है। थॉमस हॉब्स के अनुसार, मानव प्रकृति स्वयं में संघर्ष का स्रोत है। चूँकि यह सब की सबके साथ की स्थिति है। इसलिए समाज के अन्दर संघर्ष निवारण के लिए किसी कार्य पद्धति का निर्माण करना असंभव था। इसके विपरीत संघर्ष को रोकने के लिए एक राजनीतिक सत्ता अव्यंभावी समझी गयी। हॉब्स के विचार संघर्ष के समाधान के लिए स्वैच्छिक प्रयासों व पहलों की अपेक्षा राज्य की एकपक्षीय कार्यवाही का समर्थन करते हैं। इस दृष्टि में लोगों के बीच शांति स्थापना के लिए मतैक्यता के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं था, बल्कि एकमात्र तरीका सत्ता बल का प्रयोग करना था। संघर्ष के परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण के निर्माण में इन विचारों का काफी प्रभाव पड़ा, परन्तु वर्तमान समाज में यह दृष्टिकोण अपर्याप्त है।

गाँधी का विचार है कि मानव जाति में स्वाभाविक तौर पर अच्छाई रहती है। उनका मानना था कि मानव जाति में अहिंसा को पूरी संभाव्यता से विकसित करने की क्षमता है। उनका यह भी मानना था कि सारी मानव जाति का सम्बन्ध ईश्वर से है। चूँकि ईश्वर और मानव जाति परस्पर एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं, इसलिए अहिंसा मानव जाति का एक अटूट गुण है। उनके अनुसार अहिंसा का मार्ग और कुछ नहीं है बल्कि ईश्वर का मार्ग है। गाँधी का मानव जाति की स्वाभाविक अच्छाई में पूरा विश्वास है। इसलिए गाँधी ने शांति निर्माण के लिए व्यक्ति केन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण का विकास किया है। राजनीतिक सत्ता द्वारा भौतिक शांति को तैनात किये जाने के अतिरिक्त, गाँधी का मानना है कि मानव जाति के अन्दर अहिंसात्मक ढंग से संघर्ष का निपटारा करने की पूरी संभाव्यता है।⁹ उनके शांति के दर्शन का अत्यधिक मौलिक सिद्धान्त अहिंसा ही है। गाँधी के अनुसार अहिंसा के सार्वभौम मानवीय मूल्य का न केवल व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर बल्कि गांव, नगर, राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक स्तर पर भी प्रयोग करना चाहिए। संसार में सपोषित शांति स्थापित किये जाने का यह एक प्रभावशाली दृष्टिकोण है। अपने प्रत्यक्ष अर्थ में हिंसा का न होना, मानसिक रूप से किसी को या विरोधी को कष्ट न पहुँचाना, नुकसान न पहुँचाना, पीड़ा न देना या न भड़काना अहिंसा है। परन्तु गाँधी ने परमार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण को अपनाकर अहिंसा को एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया।

गाँधी के शांति निर्माण प्रयासों के लिए अहिंसात्मक साधन कई कारणों से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण थे। प्रथम, अहिंसा का अर्थ किसी को विचार अथवा कार्य द्वारा कष्ट न देना है। द्वितीय, गाँधी की अहिंसा अत्यधिक गतिशील व सकारात्मक अवस्था लिये है। उदाहरण के लिए अपने विरोधी से भी प्रेम और करुणा से व्यवहार करना। यह प्रेम एक साधन की भाँति कार्य करके सत्य के साध्य की प्राप्ति कराता है। गाँधी ने सम्पूर्ण सत्य को ईश्वर माना है और उनके अनुसार सम्पूर्ण सत्य और ईश्वर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। चूँकि सभी मानव प्राणी ईश्वर से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, इसलिए सत्य की संपदा पर सबका अधिकार है। इसके अतिरिक्त गाँधी ने यह भी कहा है कि मानव जाति जिस सत्य को जानती है, वह कभी संपूर्ण नहीं रहा, बल्कि सापेक्ष था और मानव जाति ने इसमें भागीदारी की। इसलिए सत्य ईश्वर का साधक अहिंसा के मार्ग का अवलम्बन करता है क्योंकि जब तक वह अहिंसा के साधन का प्रयोग नहीं करेगा, तब तक अन्य व्यक्ति के सत्य के विचार के प्रति वह अनजान ही रहेगा। गाँधी के लिए हिंसा का प्रयोग न करना ही उचित है क्योंकि व्यक्ति सम्पूर्ण सत्य को नहीं जान पाता है इसलिए वह दण्ड देने का अधिकारी भी नहीं है।¹⁰

शांति-निर्माण के प्रयास के रूप में सत्याग्रह

गाँधी ने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन को स्वयं और विरोधियों को शुद्ध करके सत्य की खोज के प्रयास के रूप में तैयार किया था। गाँधी ने अंग्रेजी शासन के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह आंदोलन के दौरान हिंसा का प्रयोग न करके आत्मिक शक्ति का प्रयोग किया। इस आंदोलन के कारण अंग्रेजों की अन्तरात्मा अपनी गलतियों को ठीक करने के लिये प्रेरित हुई। सारांश में यह सत्याग्रह, संघर्ष में शामिल पक्षों के लिए सत्य की एक संयुक्त खोज बन गया। गाँधी का विचार है कि इस संसार में मस्तिष्क के परिवर्तन से निश्चित तौर पर शांति स्थापित हो सकती है। अपने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन के द्वारा गाँधी अपने विरोधियों के मस्तिष्क को बदलने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। भारत की स्वाधीनता ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया था कि एक व्यापक सामाजिक स्तर पर सकारात्मक शांति निर्माण की रणनीति के रूप में सत्याग्रह में काफी संभाव्यता है। बाद में सत्याग्रह को विचार में सविनय अवज्ञा या अहिंसक आंदोलन जैसी वैचारिक पहचान मिली। मार्टिन लूथर किंग, नेल्सन मंडेला, वाक्लेव हावेल और आंग सेन सू के द्वारा छोड़े गये आंदोलन इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। वस्तुतः सत्याग्रह आंदोलन अहिंसक साधनों के द्वारा एक प्रभावकारी शांति निर्माण का यन्त्र है। गाँधी ने युद्ध व हिंसक संघर्ष के लिए सत्याग्रह को एक नैतिक अनुरूपता के रूप में विकसित किया। युद्ध और संघर्ष दोनों विरोधी पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए छोड़े जाते हैं। या दोनों दयालुता, प्रेम, करुणा तथा क्षमा जैसे मानवीय सुदृगुणों को दबाते हैं। साथ ही विरोधी के प्रति घृणा ईर्ष्या, शत्रुता आदि की भावना को उत्साहित करते हैं। युद्ध और संघर्ष विरोधी को सम्मान नहीं देते हैं। इनके विपरीत, अन्याय का प्रतिरोध करते हुए सत्याग्रही अपने विरोधी के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करता है और उससे सहानुभूति का आग्रह करता है। एक सत्याग्रही दूसरे पक्ष के साथ शारीरिक लड़ाई-झगड़े की संभावना से बचता है।

एक सत्याग्रही अपने विरोधियों का विवास प्राप्त करने के लिए उन्हें वार्ता को मेज पर ले आता है। गाँधी ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह आंदोलन छेड़ते हुए गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। सत्याग्रह के दौरान भी शांति वार्ताओं की संभावना बनी रहती है। चूँकि सत्याग्रही अपने विरोधी के प्रति घृणा की भावना नहीं रखता है, इसलिए समझाता आसनी से हो जाता है। सत्याग्रह संघर्ष में शामिल पक्षों के बीच एक मैत्री सम्बन्ध बनाने की प्रक्रिया है। इसका कारण यह है कि सत्याग्रह की स्वयं में प्रकृति ही ऐसी है कि यह संघर्ष प्रभावित क्षेत्र के वातावरण को एक संपोषित शांति के क्षेत्र में बदल देता है। सत्याग्रह विरोधी का हृदय जीतने के लिए संघर्ष है। साथ ही यह एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण भी है जिसके द्वारा स्वयं और विरोधी की बुरी शक्ति, घृणा और गलत कार्यों को दूर किया जाता है। जो दल संघर्ष को लड़ाई झगड़े से सुलझाना चाहते हैं उनमें इन बातों की संभावना नहीं होती है।

गाँधी ने संघर्ष में शामिल सभी पक्षों को शामिल करके एक सहभागी शांति निर्माण रणनीति को विकसित किया है। उदाहरण के लिए भारत के विभाजन के समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों, नरसंहार और बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का विस्थापन देखा गया। गाँधी नौआखली घूमे और कष्ट की परवाह किये बिना वहाँ तनाव को कम करने के लिए अपना सब कुछ झोंक दिया। उन्होंने धार्मिक समुदायों के नेताओं को वार्ता प्रक्रिया से जोड़ा ताकि उनके बीच नासमझी और शत्रुता की भावना को समाप्त किया जा सके। हिंसा को एकदम से समाप्त करने के लिए उन्होंने 2 सितम्बर 1946 को उपवास प्रारम्भ किया। किन्तु अगले ही दिन संघर्ष में शामिल पक्षों ने गाँधी के पास आकर अपने हथियारों का आत्म समर्पण कर दिया। नौआखली के विभिन्न भागों में साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द के मिले जुले जुलूस निकाले गये। मुख्य राजनीतिक एवं धार्मिक नेताओं का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गाँधी से मिला और उन्हें आश्वासन दिया कि भविष्य में कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा नहीं होगी।¹¹ गाँधी ने सर्व-धर्म समभाव की भावना बढ़ाने को और साम्प्रदायिक एकता के लिए प्रार्थना सभा का आयोजन किया। गाँधी ने संघर्ष में शामिल सभी पक्षों को शामिल करके और सर्व-धर्म समभाव की भावना को पैदा करके हिंसा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक शांति की कामना की।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में सत्याग्रह उस महाद्वीप में रहने वाले भारतीयों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए छेड़ा गया था ताकि जातीय प्रश्न का समाधान हो सके। जो सत्याग्रह आंदोलन चम्पारण खेड़ा और बारदोली में छेड़े गये, उनके पीछे आर्थिक कारण थे। ये आंदोलन संघर्ष और हिंसा के आर्थिक कारणों को बदलने के उद्देश्य से किये गये थे। गाँधी ने ब्रितानियों की शोषणकारी नीतियों का तो विरोध किया, साथ ही आर्थिक संघर्ष के मूल कारण के हल के लिए रचनात्मक और विध्वंस रणनीति के रूप में स्वदेशी आंदोलन को प्रस्तुत किया। स्वदेशी का रचनात्मक अर्थ यह था कि इसमें स्थानीय और पर्यावरण हितैषी तकनीक के द्वारा रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन किया जाता है। यह संसाधन ह्रास के लिए कम घातक है और रोजगार के ज्यादा अवसर पैदा करना और श्रमशक्ति को सशक्तीकरण प्रदान करना है। स्वदेशी इस अर्थ में विध्वंस है कि यह शोषक के ऊपर से निर्भरता को हटाने के लिए उनकी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार का समर्थन करती है। विश्व व्यवस्था सिद्धान्त, निर्भरता सिद्धान्त, आर्थिक एकीकरण और बढ़ती असमानताएं इसी विचार की पुष्टि करते हैं। उनका मानना है कि केन्द्र (शोषक या विकसित देशों) पर परिधि (वे लोग जिनका शोषण किया जाता है या विकासशील देश) की निर्भरता विकसित एवं विकासशील देशों के बीच बढ़ती आर्थिक असमानता का कारण है।¹² उनका मानना है कि इस असमानता से बचने का उपाय यह है कि केन्द्र से आर्थिक सम्बन्धों की समाप्ति कर दी जाये।

वैश्विक स्तर पर बाजार का एकीकरण होने से समूचा विश्व उपभोक्तावादी वस्तुओं की एक टोकरी बन गयी है। इस कारण बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है संसाधनों का तेज गति से ह्रास हो रहा है और पर्यावरण को गहरी क्षति पहुँच रही है। हाल ही में विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी का संकट पैदा हुआ था, जिसके कारण नव-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के आर्थिक परिणामों के बारे में आशंका पैदा हुई है। साथ ही वैश्विक स्तर पर नव-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों और सरकारों द्वारा कल्याणकारी उपायों को वापस लेने का व्यापक स्तर पर विरोध किया गया। आज के समय में यह विरोध किसी राष्ट्र-राज्य के चार कोने तक सीमित नहीं है बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी फैल गया है। विश्व सामाजिक मंच जैसे वैश्विक नागरिक समाज आंदोलन के लोग विश्व व्यापार मंच की मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन से अलग इकट्ठा हुए और वहाँ उन्होंने नव-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों का विरोध किया। यह स्पष्ट है कि वर्तमान में चल रहे नव-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों और इनके विकास एजेण्डा ने गरीब लोगों को हाशिये पर धकेल दिया है। नव-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों की पृष्ठभूमि में व्यापक स्तर पर लोगों के विस्थापन को देखा जा सकता है। प्रथम बड़ी-बड़ी विकास परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए द्वितीय, पर्यावरण ह्रास के परिणाम स्वरूप।¹³

गाँधी का विचार है कि अच्छे कार्य के लिए संघर्ष में हिंसा के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। सत्याग्रही अहिंसक साधनों का प्रयोग करके अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर सकता है। यद्यपि उद्देश्य शुभ है फिर भी हिंसा का प्रयोग विपरीत परिणाम ला सकता है। गाँधी ने अपने इस विचार से साध्य और साधन की शुद्धता का विचार रखा था। गाँधी ने ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध अपने सत्याग्रह में कभी भी हिंसा का

प्रयोग नहीं किया। स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में ऐसे कई अवसर आये जब हिंसक शक्ति का प्रयोग करने के लिए उकसाया गया। जलियावाला बाग नरसंहार ने उग्रपंथियों को ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष के और व्यापक करने के लिए उत्तेजित किया। गाँधी ने इस अत्यधिक बुरे कार्य को करने के लिए ब्रिटिश शासन पर आरोप लगाते हुए देशवासियों को समझाते हुए कहा कि बदले की कार्यवाही न करें। गाँधी ने कहा कि ब्रिटिश शासन ने जो सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ यहाँ बनाई हैं या उनका पुनरुद्धार किया है, वे ही हिंसक संघर्ष के कारण हैं। उनका कहना था कि यदि भारत के लोग अपनी संस्थाओं का निर्माण करके ब्रिटिश संस्थाओं से अपने सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेते हैं तब ब्रिटिश राज्य की समाप्ति का समय प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। 'हिन्द स्वराज' में गाँधी का कहना है कि भारतीयों के सहयोग से ही अंग्रेजी शासन यहाँ कायम है। वास्तव में असहयोग आंदोलन प्रत्येक अर्थ में भारतीयों के स्वशासन के लिए एक बड़ा पहल था। गाँधी ने इस आंदोलन के दौरान लोगों से अपील की कि वे विवादों के समाधान प्रशासन और शिक्षा के लिए वैकल्पिक पद्धति की स्थापना करें क्योंकि भारत में ब्रिटिश अदालतों, पुलिस बल, कानून का निर्माण, शैक्षणिक और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाएँ इस ढंग से तैयार की गयी हैं कि लोगों का शोषण किया जा सके और ये उनको स्थायी रूप से निर्भर बनाती हैं। गाँधी के लिए भारतीय समाज के पुनर्गठन द्वारा स्वराज के लिए असहयोग आंदोलन एक पूर्ण कदम था। गाँधी ने माना कि स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात के भारत में शांति की स्थापना आवश्यक है। इसीलिए समाज में संपोषित शांति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गाँधीवादी संकल्पना की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा आवश्यक हो जाती है।

शांति के वैकल्पिक प्रतिमान निर्माण में गाँधीवादी प्रासंगिकता

केन्द्रीय गाँधीवादी मूल्य जैसे अहिंसा, सत्य, सत्याग्रह, न्याय, शोषण का न होना, मानवीय करुणा और शांति समय व स्थान की सीमाओं के परे हैं। वैश्विक व्यवस्थाओं में परिवर्तन होने के बावजूद ये मूल्य प्रासंगिक बने रहेंगे। समकालीन विश्व बहुत सारी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिनकी प्रवृत्ति राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं मानवतावादी है। इन समस्याओं का समाधान गाँधीवादी व्यवहार को अपनाने में ही निहित है। यद्यपि गाँधीवादी व्यवहार को लाना एक चुनौती भरा कार्य है। द्विपक्षीय और वैश्विक शांति की प्राप्ति में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रश्न, शक्ति प्रतिमान, हथियारों की दौड़ और नरसंहार के हथियार इत्यादि मुद्दे संकट पैदा करते हैं। फिर भी इस सन्दर्भ में पूरी तरह से निराश होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि इन नकारात्मक घटनाओं को सुलझाने के लिए नई रणनीतियों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए गाँधीवाद समकालीन विश्व को पीड़ा पहुँचा रही समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए न केवल प्रासंगिक है बल्कि यह राज्यों के बीच गाँधीवादी मूल्यों की उपयोगिता के लिए जागरूकता पैदा करने का एक दृढ़ यंत्र भी है।

वर्तमान विश्व में सर्वत्र शांति-निर्माण हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर एक ऐसे नागरिक समाज का निर्माण किया जाये जो भौगोलिक सीमाओं की बाधाओं के बिना कार्य कर मानवतावादी मूल्यों का संवर्द्धन में सहायक हो सके। यह नागरिक समाज युद्ध, हिंसा व आतंकवाद के नकारात्मक परिणामों के बारे में जनता को अधिकाधिक जागरूक और शांति की संस्कृति का प्रचार कर सकता है। सुरक्षा के लिए खतरों का अधिकतर आधार राज्यों का दृष्टिकोण है। गाँधीवादी दृष्टिकोण से पहले तो पड़ोसी राज्यों के बीच जनता का जनता से सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो और बाद में धीरे-धीरे ऐसे सम्बन्ध विश्व स्तर पर फैले। इससे पड़ोसियों और अन्य वैश्विक नेताओं के बारे में भ्रम भी दूर होंगे। किसी भी अर्थपूर्ण सम्बन्ध के विकास के लिए राज्यों के बीच मित्र भाव का होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। उदासीन राष्ट्रों के बीच इस भावना को विश्वास निर्माण उपायों की स्थापना के द्वारा बढ़ाया जा सकता है। राज्यों के बीच बढ़ रही अन्तःनिर्भरता के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए एक रणनीति का निर्माण करना चाहिए जो इनके बीच मैत्री भाव स्थापित करने का कार्य करे। इस प्रकार की जागरूकता राज्यों को आपस में एक-दूसरे के उत्तरजीविता व कल्याण साझा करने में मदद दे सकती है।

पर्यावरण ह्रास के गंभीर परिणामों को उजागर करने और स्वस्थ पर्यावरण के लिए साझा भागीदारी की आवश्यकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस बात पर भी बल दिया जाने चाहिए राष्ट्र-राज्यों के समन्वित प्रयासों से ही पारिस्थितिकी असंतुलन और राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटा जा सकता है। नियमित तौर पर सम्मेलनों, संगोष्ठियों, कार्यशालाओं आदि का आयोजन करके केन्द्रीय गाँधीवादी मूल्यों का प्रचार किया जाय। इसमें राजनीतिक विशिष्ट वर्ग, नीति-निर्माण, बुद्धिजीवी, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और गैर-सरकारी संगठन इत्यादि अहम भूमिका निर्वहन कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों से लोगों में न केवल इन केन्द्रीय मूल्यों के प्रति मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता पैदा होगी, बल्कि उन तरीकों का विकास करने में भी मदद मिलेगी जिनके द्वारा आम जनता के लाभ के लिए इन मूल्यों का प्रयोग किया जा सके। 'शांति-अध्ययन' को एक सहायक अनुशासन के रूप में विकसित होने और उसकी प्रगति के लिए उसे पाठ्यक्रम में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। युद्ध उन्मूलन की संस्कृति का बढ़ावा देने के लिए शांति के विभिन्न आयामों का अध्ययन और ज्ञान अति आवश्यक है।

इन सबके अतिरिक्त एक बड़ा बिन्दु यह है कि अगर इन रणनीतियों को सफल होना है तो व्यक्ति की सोच में रूपांतरण होना अति आवश्यक है। यह रूपांतरण इस ढंग से होना चाहिए कि व्यक्ति नई वास्तविकता को स्वीकार करे और उसका निर्माण भी करे, तभी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस बात से लिए आश्वस्त होंगे कि समूचे विश्व में संघर्ष निवारण तथा शांति स्थापना के लिए गाँधीवादी मूल्यों के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हुआ जा सकता है। गाँधी का अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा राजनीतिक स्वतन्त्रता बराबर मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए। उनके अनुसार शांति और संघर्ष के ये चार प्रमुख निर्धारक तत्व हैं। यदि व्यक्ति शिक्षित भी है और उसके पास आर्थिक स्रोत नहीं है तब वह स्थायी

निर्भरता या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से संघर्ष का शिकार हो जायेगा। इसी तरह अन्य तीन तत्वों का भी असमान वितरण होता है तो उसका परिणाम भी यही होगा। इसलिए वैकल्पिक संस्थाओं को भारतीय समाज में शांति स्थापना के कार्य को सौंपा गया। गाँधी ने इस सर्वोच्च उद्देश्य के लिए आश्रमों की स्थापना की। ये शांति की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रभावशाली संस्थाएँ हैं। गाँधी ने असहयोग आंदोलन और नमक सत्याग्रह में जो रणनीतियाँ अपनाईं उनमें उनका अहिंसा पर दृढ़ बल है। गाँधी को स्पष्ट तौर पर पता था कि सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तत्व संघर्ष का निर्धारण करते हैं। गाँधी ने 18 बिन्दुओं में अपने रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किये, ये समाज से हिंसा के मूल कारणों का समाधान करते हैं। य कार्यक्रम व्यावहारिक तरीके थे जिनके द्वारा सर्वधर्म समभाव, गरीब व कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों का उत्थान और पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुँचाए बिना रोजगार के अवसर जुटाये जाते हैं और इनको आगे बढ़ाकर शांति की स्थापना की जाती है। गाँधी जी के बारे में एल्बर्ट आइन्सटीन ने कहा है कि “आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ मुझसे ही इस बात का यकीन कर पायेंगी कि हाड़-मांस का यह पुतला इस धरती पर कभी चला भी होगा।”

गाँधी का शैक्षिक दृष्टि समग्र विकास, चरित्र निर्माण, व्यक्तिगत आत्मनिर्भरता और साम्प्रदायिक सदभाव को बढ़ाने वाली शक्तियों के इर्दगिर्द घूमता है हम यह जानते हैं कि दे”ा की लगभग 40 करोड़ आबादी के पास पर्याप्त शिक्षा सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को जानने के प”चात अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि इन असहाय लोगों के लिए शिक्षा का गाँधीवादी प्रतिमान (मॉडल) ही उपयुक्त और सार्थक हो सकता है। हमें यह याद रखना होगा कि यह दे”ा उन समृद्ध लोगों का ही दे”ा नहीं है जो दौलत के बल पर शिक्षा को खरीद लें। दे”ा की जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा भाग अब भी अंधकार में रह रहा है और उनको गाँधीवादी ढंग की शिक्षा उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है जिसमें न्यूनतम पूँजी की ही आवश्यकता होती है।¹⁴

गाँधी ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि शिक्षा सीखने की एक प्रक्रिया है जिसके चार घटक हैं—सामान्य शिक्षा, शारीरिक शिक्षा, नैतिक शिक्षा और तकनीकी शिक्षा। उनका कहना था कि स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रम में सामान्य शिक्षा, शारीरिक शिक्षा और कुछ हद तक तकनीकी शिक्षा शामिल होती है परन्तु इस पाठ्यक्रम में नैतिक शिक्षा को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया जाता जबकि यह नैतिक शिक्षा सीखने की सभी प्रक्रियाओं में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है तथा आज के युवा पीढ़ियों को इसकी सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उनमें सहिष्णुता, सद्व्यवहार, सहयोग, आज्ञापालन तथा न्याय के गुणों में कमी होती जा रही है। नैतिक शिक्षा की कमी से ही आज के युवाओं में सभी प्रकार के तनावों तथा सर्वत्र व्याप्त सामाजिक असंतोष पैदा हो रहे हैं। उनकी दृष्टि में इस नैतिक शिक्षा से ही संसार को बचाया जा सकता है।¹⁵

गाँधी ने ग्रामीण भारत की सच्चाई को नजदीकी से देखा तथा अपने अनुभव के आधार पर ग्रामीण आर्थिक जीवन के पनरूढ़ार के लिए भी प्रयत्न किया। ‘हर हाथ को कार्य’ देने के प्रयत्न के साथ उन्होंने भारी उद्योगों व म”ीनरी का विरोध करके अपेक्षाकृत छोटे व कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात की।¹⁶ श्रम की महत्ता को समझाते हुए उन्होंने हर व्यक्ति के लिए काम करने की बात को। इस संदर्भ में गाँधी सदैव ‘तकली’ की कताई का उदाहरण दिया करते थे जिसके प्रयोग से हाथ और आँख का सुंदर तालमेल होता है तथा ध्यान, संतुलन और शारीरिक क्षमता की कौशलता में भी वृद्धि होती है। उन दिनों गाँधी द्वारा किये इन कार्यों का आज के दौर में काफी महत्व है और समय की आवश्यकता भी। हम ‘ग्लोबल वार्मिंग’ की जिस पर्यावरणीय भयावहता का सामना कर रहे हैं और यदि हमने संरक्षण का गाँधीवादी तरीका नहीं अपनाया तो हम गहरे संकट में फँसते चले जायेंगे।¹⁷

गाँधी ने स्त्रियों को घर की चहारदीवारी से बाहर निकालकर प्रेरित किया कि वे पुरुषों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन में भाग लें। गाँधी जी ‘नारी शक्ति’ की संभाव्यता को जानते थे और उस पर निर्भर भी रहे। दूसरी ओर एक क्षेत्र ऐसा भी है जहाँ वर्षों से चले आ रहे पूर्वाग्रहों के कारण स्त्रियों का शोषण हुआ तथा आज भी जिस तरह पा”चात्य मीडिया व उससे जुड़ी जीवन शैली के कारण समाज में सर्वत्र कन्या भ्रूण हत्या व बलात्कार की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं उससे स्वयं को बचाने के लिए लड़कियों को आत्मरक्षा के तरीकों को सीखना चाहिए। उन्होंने स्त्रियों की महत्ता को समझाते हुए यह विचार दिया था कि स्त्रियाँ त्याग व अहिंसा की मूर्ति हैं। यदि ये जाग जायें तो प्रायः सभी बड़ी सामाजिक बुराइयों का विनाश किया जा सकता है। गाँधी ने 1906 में स्वयं ब्रह्मचर्य का व्रत लिया जिसने उन्हें स्त्रियों का आदर करने की मजबूती प्रदान की। वर्तमान संदर्भ में इस व्रत की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है ‘मार्शल आर्ट्स’ और ‘आत्मरक्षा’ का प्रशिक्षण देकर स्त्रियों के साथ हो रही छेड़छाड़ व बलात्कार की घटनाओं पर काबू पाया जा सकता है।¹⁸

गाँधी सर्वोदय द्वारा सबका सब क्षेत्रों में उदय तथा कल्याण चाहते थे। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आज जिस तरह दूसरे से आगे निकलने की दौड़ में लगा है। गरीब निरंतर गरीब होता जा रहा है तथा अमीर निरन्तर अमीर। बड़े ओहदों पर बैठे हुए लोग

जिस तरह करोड़ों गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं, किसानों जिसने योगदान से हमारी भूख मिटती है, उनके साथ भी अन्याय जारी है, गरीबी उन्मूलन हेतु जो भी सरकारी योजनाएँ सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं उनका एक बड़ा हिस्सा सरकारी महकमें द्वारा अपने निजी हित में खर्च कर लिया जा रहा है। गाँधीवादी आदर्शों को अपनाकर आज के युवा इस प्रकार के कार्यों में रचनात्मक परिवर्तन ला सकते हैं।

समूचे वि"व में जिस तरह आज सभी दे"ा परिष्कृत हथियारों का विकास करने की दौड़ में लगे हुए हैं, स"ास्त्र संघर्ष की इस पा"ाविकता ने गाँधीवादी सिद्धान्तों को और अधिक प्रासंगिक बना दिया है। उनका यह विचार हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि अहिंसा कमजोरों का नहीं बल्कि वीरों और बहादुरों का शस्त्र है। हमारे विचार ऐसे होने चाहिए जिसमें किसी को चोट या कष्ट पहुँचने की बातें न हो तथा उनमें शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व कायम रहें।¹⁹ संसार के बहुत से दे"ों ने परमाणु शस्त्रों के जखीरे खड़े कर लिये हैं और इनसे विना"ाकारी युद्ध के बादल छाये हुए हैं जो वि"व शांति के लिए खतरा है। इसके अलावा बढ़ता प्रदूषण, बेरोजगारी और उपभोक्तावाद भी वि"व शांति के लिए संकट पैदा कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की गम्भीर परिस्थिति में हमें गाँधीजी के तरीकों से ही दि"ा-निर्दे"ा प्राप्त होता है, जो दिन-प्रतिदिन प्रासंगिक होते जा रहे हैं।

हिंसा की संस्कृति और आतंकवाद का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मानवीय सम्बन्धों में निरंतर गिरावट आयी है गाँधीवादी दि"ा-निर्दे"ा पर चलकर आपसी प्रेम, वि"वास, समझ, प्रेरणा और सहयोग द्वारा पारस्परिक सौहार्द की स्थापना करके मानवीय सम्बन्धों को बहावा दिया जा सकता है। समकालीन वि"व में महात्मा गाँधी के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता के बारे में भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री डॉ० मनमोहन सिंह का कहना है कि "नरसंहार, नस्लीय शुद्धता, धार्मिक व क्षेत्रीय युद्धों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद के निरंतर मँडराते साये वि"व के बहुत से क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में महात्मा गाँधी का शांति, सहिष्णुता, मानव जाति और आपस में निर्भरता का दर्शन पिछले 100 वर्ष की अपेक्षा अब कहीं अधिक प्रासंगिक हो गया है।"

'हिन्द स्वराज' में गाँधी ने मानवता पर आधुनिक सभ्यता के प्रभाव की आलोचना की है। गाँधी के लिए न्याय-विकास और पर्यावरण से पृथक् शांति की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्व को गाँधी के जीवन और संदेश को समझाने में दशकों लग गये। अब बहुत से समाज वैज्ञानिक संघर्ष पर विकास कार्यक्रमों और पर्यावरण के मुद्दों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, बार्न हेटनी ने विकास के प्रतिमानों और शांति के बीच सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन किया है और वे अपने विचारों पर गाँधी के प्रभाव के लिए ऋणी हैं। अरनी नेस ने 'डीप इकोलॉजी' शब्द का चलन किया उन्होंने भी अपने कार्यों पर गाँधी के प्रभाव का वर्णन किया है। जॉन गालटूंग ने भी अपनी संरचनात्मक व सांस्कृतिक हिंसा की संकल्पना के उद्गम के लिए गाँधी के प्रभाव को स्वीकार किया है।²⁰ जब प्रभावशाली समुदाय या सरकार द्वारा समाज के किसी वर्ग को जानबूझकर हाशिये पर डाल दिया जाता है तब व्यापक स्तर पर हिंसात्मक संघर्ष भड़क उठता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति में शांति स्थापना के लिए संसाधनों के समाज वितरण और समाज के सब वर्गों को समायोजित करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए गाँधी ने सर्वोदय, शक्ति व धन का विकेन्द्रीयकरण, ट्रस्टीशिप, सामाजिक सौहार्द व साम्प्रदायिक एकता, आर्थिक समानता, सर्वधर्म समभाव इत्यादि के आदर्शों को हमारे सामने रखा।²¹ मानव जाति घटकों की व्यापक भिन्नताओं का संश्लेषण है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक नाम के अलग-अलग और स्वतन्त्र चौखटे में नहीं बँटा हुआ है।²² यही कारण है कि शांति निर्माण का उनका दृष्टिकोण सदैव एकीकृत व साकल्यवादी रहा।

निष्कर्ष

संघर्षों को समझने का गाँधीवादी तरीका और शांति निर्माण के उनके तरीके ने विश्व भर में चल रहे समकालीन शांति प्रयासों को व्यापक तौर पर प्रभावित किया है। अब गाँधी जयंती को हर वर्ष अहिंसा का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। यह अहिंसा के अग्रदूत को एक वास्तविक श्रद्धांजलि है। गाँधी ने सफलतापूर्वक संघर्ष को समझने की एक वैकल्पिक रूपरेखा रखी है। उनके लिए हिंसात्मक संघर्ष न केवल शांति व व्यवस्था का ही उल्लंघन नहीं है बल्कि यह तो उस क्षेत्र में व्याप्त सामाजिक आर्थिक व राजनीतिक कारकों का भी प्रतिबिम्ब है इसलिए उन्होंने संघर्ष के निवारण के लिए भौतिक शक्ति के प्रयोग की अपेक्षा रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाकर संघर्ष निवारण का समर्थन किया है।

उनका कहना है कि इस रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण में उन सामाजिक-आर्थिक व राजनीतिक कारकों का निवारण किया जाना चाहिए जिसके कारण हिंसात्मक संघर्ष पैदा हुआ था। परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण में राजनीतिक सत्ता द्वारा शांति को ऊपर से थोपा जाता है। परन्तु गाँधी ने सफलतापूर्वक यह सिद्ध किया कि शांति प्रयासों ने संघर्ष में शामिल पक्षों को शामिल करके आधार स्तर से शुरू होकर शांति की स्थापना की जा सकती

है जैसे-जैसे दुनिया बदल रही है, महात्मा गांधी उतने ही ज्यादा प्रासंगिक होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की शुरुआत करे ही तो उसे गांधी याद आते हैं। देश में राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए जिस साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की आग में घी डाला जा रहा है, उसे रोकने के लिए गांधी के आदर्श याद आते हैं।

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा को गिफ्ट देने की बात आती है तो नरेंद्र मोदी की तलाश गांधी की लेखनी पर जाकर ही खत्म होती है। गांधी 02 अक्टूबर के अलावा भी दुनिया भर में याद किए जा रहे हैं। यह प्रमाण है कि वे आज भी विश्व नेता हैं। बीबीसी को दिए गए एक साक्षात्कार में इतिहासकार और लेखक रामचंद्र गुहा के अनुसार, गांधीजी के चार सिद्धांत आज भारत ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में प्रासंगिक हैं: जनविरोधी सरकार या कानून के खिलाफ अहिंसक प्रदर्शन। एक दूसरे के धर्म को समझना और उसका सम्मान करना। ऐसी आर्थिक नीति बनाना, जिससे सभी का विकास हो, और प्रकृति को कम से कम नुकसान पहुंचे। व्यवहार में शिष्टाचार और जनता से जुड़े कार्यों में पारदर्शिता। ये चारों ही सिद्धांत आज सबसे अधिक प्रासंगिक हैं। इन्हें आजमा लिया जाए तो किसी देश में हिंसक प्रदर्शन नहीं होंगे, आईएसआईएस जैसे आतंकी संगठन समाज में जहर नहीं घोल सकेंगे, दुनिया विकास करेगी, लेकिन प्रकृति का पूरा ख्याल रखा जाएगा, कोई सरकार भ्रष्टाचार नहीं करेगी।

गांधीजी की नजर में आधुनिकता का मतलब गलाकाट स्पर्धा से नहीं था। एक बार एक ब्रिटिश पत्रकार ने महात्मा गांधी से पूछा था कि आधुनिक सभ्यता पर आपकी सोच क्या है? गांधी का जवाब था, मेरी नजर में यह एक अच्छा विचार है। इस सोच के साथ गांधीजी ने पश्चिमी देशों के प्रति कभी द्वेष भाव नहीं रखा। उन्होंने अपने आदर्श के रूप में हेनरी साल्ट, जॉन रस्किन और लिओ टॉल्स्टॉय का कई बार जिक्र किया। ये तीन श्वेत थे। दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के दौरान जब लंदन पर बम गिराए गए थे, तब गांधीजी रोए थे। उन्होंने अपने जीवन के दो दशक (वर्ष 1893 से 1914 तक) दक्षिण अफ्रीका में बिताए, लेकिन वहां भी वकालत से ज्यादा समाजसेवा की। राष्ट्रपिता की ये बातें जिस दिन दुनिया समझ लेगी, मुंबई आतंकी हमलों जैसी वारदातें नहीं होंगी। और यदि किसी ने ऐसा किया है तो बिना किसी पक्षपात के उस पर कानून सम्मत सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। 'लीडरशिप द गांधी वे' पुस्तक के लेखक वीरेंद्र कपूर ने लिखा है कि आज के नेता गांधी की राह पर चल पड़े तो उन्हें कामयाब होने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता। बापू का राजनीतिक चातुर्य आज सबसे आगे है। आज के नेताओं को सिखना चाहिए कि किस तरह गांधी देशभर के लोगों से बात करते थे, चाहे कोई अनपढ़ ही क्यों न हो, किस तरह खुद को अनुशासित रखते हुए उदाहरण पेश करते थे।

गांधीवाद से प्रेरणा लेने वाले बीसवीं सदी के नेताओं में मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर, दलाई लामा और डेसमंड टूटू जैसे धर्मध्वजी योद्धा शामिल हैं, तो नेल्सन मंडेला, आन सान सू की और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा भी बापू से प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सके हैं। दुनिया में अकेले गांधी दुनिया की राजनीति में संभवतः महात्मा गांधी ही एक ऐसे अपवाद हैं, जो आजादी के कर्ता-धर्ता होकर भी आजादी के बाद भी सत्ता से दूर रहे। भारत के साथ-साथ दुनिया के जिन राष्ट्रों में स्वतंत्रता का आगाज हुआ, वहां सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह रही कि आजादी की लड़ाई का नेतृत्व करने वाले बाद में सत्ता में भी शामिल हुए। कुछ तो जीवित रहने तक सत्ता के प्रमुख बने रहे। रूस में लेनिन, तुर्की में मुस्तफा कमाल पाशा, पाकिस्तान के निर्माता मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना, मिश्र में अब्दुल नासिर, चीन में माओ तथा चाऊ एन लाई, बर्मा में जनरल यांग सन, श्रीलंका में भंडारनायके और बंगलादेश में बंगबन्धु मुजीबुर्रहमान जैसे कई उदाहरण हैं। यहां महात्मा गांधी दूसरे से अलग हो जाते हैं।

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HUMAN RIGHTS AS PUBLIC REASON

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It is possible to speak of “public reason” in a number of different ways. The aim of this article is not to examine these various conceptions and highlight their deeper philosophical roots, although this is without any doubt the most urgent requirement.¹ The more modest intention, here, is to explore some effects that the question of the rights of man in constitutional regimes has been having on the manner of conceiving public reason. It is hardly necessary to recall that the actuality of the theme of public reason is characterised by the existence of pluralism and by the existential questioning in pluralistic societies regarding the existence, the identification of “reasons” that per se may be valid for all reasonable persons. The answer to this question characterises our way of conceiving “multicultural societies” in the broadest sense of the expression, i.e. societies characterised by ethnic pluralism and societies characterised by ideological pluralism.

To speak of “public reason” in this regard is an act of homage paid to the validity of those “reasons” that are characteristic of the particular doctrines and the ideological and cultural families that populate political society. It is presumed that pluralism has made these “reasons” (or revealed them to be) non-universal and to a large extent non-communicable, without however casting upon them the discredit of irrationality. They are valid for those who place their trust in them and who identify with them, but manifestly not for everyone. In this sense, and in this sense alone, they are to be respected from the viewpoint of the political conception of society. Consequently the possibility of a “public reason” would make practicable a conception of political society that was not reduced to a mere *modus Vivendi* for diffident, isolated tribes. As it is well known, this set of problems forms the background to the thought of John Rawls, whose way of thinking is now a necessary point of reference in the theme of “public reason.”² It is not however the intention here to make a specific analysis of Rawls’s interpretation of “public reason”; but is merely to consider his interpretation as something emblematic or extremely representative of a mental attitude that is widespread in our modern society.

Broadly speaking, the conception of “public reason” can be distinguished into two categories: one that sees the adjective (“public”) as a strengthening of the noun (“reason”) and one that on the contrary sees it as a restriction, a powerful and cogent limitation. For the first class of conceptions, a public dimension is a condition for the full realisation of reason, while for the second class it is a conditioning and a specification. The two thinkers that are most representative of the two categories are respectively Kant and Hobbes.

According to Kant the public use of reason affords access to the whole truth and to the full universality:

By the public use of one’s reason I understand the use of it as a scholar before the reading public. Private use I call that which one may make of it in a particular civil post of office which is entrusted to him.³

It is interesting to note that the notion of the public use of reason is defined on the basis of the public to whom the act of communication is directed. This public is composed by all rational beings, while the private use of reason is valid only for those who are subjected to some form of authority other than of reason itself.⁴ It must be in conclusion be noted that one of the basic characteristics of the public use of reason is, according to Kant, is that of thinking with one's head and not from one's personal point of view, i.e., by putting oneself in someone else's shoes.

According to Hobbes, on the contrary, public reason is the judgement of the sovereign, which takes the place of the private judgement of man in the state of nature.

And therefore, as when there is a controversy in an account, the parties must by their own accord, set up for right Reason, the Reason of some Arbitrator, or Judge, to whose sentence they will both stand, or their controversies must either come to blows, or be undecided, for want of a right Reason constituted by Nature; so is it also in all debates of what kind so ever.⁵

In the history of modern and contemporary thinking numerous attempts have been made to escape this tragic alternative between Kant's unrealistic normative and Hobbes's skeptical pragmatism. Rawls's theory of justice may be regarded as the last, but not the least important, of these noble attempts. There is a belief that Hobbes is here much more present than may appear. It is true that the general approach appears to be Kantian, with free and equal citizens who think with their own heads, have a sense of justice, and perceive equal co-operation as a value in itself. Rawls strives to base political authority on reasonableness and the principle of universalisability :

our exercise of political power is proper and hence justifiable only when it is exercised in accordance with a constitution the essentials of which all citizens may reasonably be expected to endorse in the light of principles and ideals acceptable to them as reasonable and rational.⁶

He then hastens to stress the moral character of the ideal of citizenship and of the duties of civility. However, this use of public reason has certain limits that Kant would never have accepted. The most serious of these limits lies in public reason's renunciation of being open to the whole truth, because that would be incompatible with democratic citizenship and the idea of positive law.⁷ This limits public reason to those cases in which we recognize our duty not to decide, bearing in mind the entirety of the truth. These cases concern the essential constitutional elements and the fundamental principles of justice. Furthermore, reason is public also by virtue of the circumstances in which it is exercised (public forum, election campaign, etc.). Finally, it is necessary to distinguish the way it is valid for citizens from the way it is valid for public servants.⁸ Kant's "free public reason" is fragmented by this and subjected to a set of restraints behind which Hobbesian realism may be perceived. These limits are in fact dictated not by the authority of reason but by the practicability of social unity.

To make a further distinction one can also differentiate these conditions of the exercise of reason in two separate categories. The first concerns the “structural” conditions of the exercise of reason, and the second the “material” conditions.

From the structural point of view the use of reason reveals its essentially dialogical character. Reasoning, as the exercise of reason, is structured by a dialectical confrontation of arguments and is intended to lead to a conclusion, in which a truth is demonstrated (or an error confuted), or else a practical judgement is formulated at the end of a process of deliberation. In social contexts these arguments represent the reasons put forward by the parties concerned, who use them to represent their interests and their identity. Through public discussion, the dialogical structure of the practical reasoning acquires social visibility and the conflicting arguments propounded are personalised by the individual participants. This guarantees the debate greater objectivity than does mere reasoning by oneself. From this point of view the dialogical character of practical reasoning fuses with its inter subjective character and its social dimension.⁹ In this sense practical reasoning is structurally public, while private reasoning, because it is solipsistic (Hobbes's state of nature) is devoid of all foundation. It is however clear that this public character concerns both political values (or interests) and non-political values (or interests).

If that is the case, one is bound to say that from the structural point of view Rawlsian reasonableness, which nevertheless qualifies itself as “public”, is defective. In the original position, when contracting parties have to establish the principles of justice, there is in fact no dialectical arguing and there is no discourse, but the parties concerned arrive individually at the same conclusion, given the thick veil of ignorance that blankets them together. The constitutional agreement is the result of the convergence of numerous homological reasons, which are placed for the sake of mental experiment in the same starting situation. In order to found the principles of justice, or in other word to justify fundamental norms, it is not sufficient that single individuals should each Independently reflect on the personal advantages and the relative costs and then record their votes. Nor it is sufficient that individuals should have a balanced attitude and value the good of other in the same way as their own, as we are still in the field of monological reason. What is necessary, on the contrary, is a real and actual interaction of arguments, in which all concerned take part; it is also necessary that all should be willing to change their minds if their stance proves untenable. This is of course the criticism of Habermas¹⁰ and nobody can fault him, even after Rawls's reply.¹¹

As regards the object or the topic, the conditions of the exercise of reason are related to the historical and cultural characters of the public sphere to which it applies. This means that here “publicity” concerns not the structure of reasoning but its content. Reason is public because it operates within the public sphere and helps to give it reliability and coherence. This object brings with it rules of correctness that have to be observe and followed, rules that give shape to the use of reason within it. One can also interpret this public sphere in the more specific sense of “political sphere”.

It might be pointed out that this marks the return of the spectra of “political reason”, i.e. of a reason subject to an authority other than that of reason itself. But that is not

necessarily so, because its respect of the rules that are characteristic of specific ambits of human experience is fully compatible with the universalism of reason. Moreover, when Kant speaks of the public use of reason he is referring to an ideal that must take its inspiration from a conception of law and justice inspired by liberty, i.e., the greatest possible human freedom in accordance with laws that ensure that the freedom of each can coexist with the freedom of all others. Equally, Rawls holds that public decisions must be guided by fairness and that as a consequence public reasonableness must be supported by fair co-operation and by principles that all parties concerned can accept. It may in general be affirmed that public reason, as far as content goes, includes the principles of substantial justice as well as the rules of the orientation of the inquiry, which specify the ways of reasoning and the types of information that are pertinent to political problems.

Note must be taken that the field of practical reasoning has to take into account the specificity of its application. It is thus possible to distinguish within this field between moral reasoning's, in the strict sense, and political, juridical and economic reasoning's. For example, with regard to juridical reasoning, the specific conditions of its exercise have now been better highlighted. Juridical arguing is subject to specific limitative conditions, such as the constraint of law, consideration of precedents and jurisprudence, reference to juridical dogma, and the limits set by trial rules.¹² While respecting these limits, juridical reasoning can still defend its claim to rational correctness.

Every constitution in some way contains a catalogue of rights. But the fact of constitutionalisation does not mean that the discourse on rights is for that reason over. It is not a discourse that concerns only the constituent phase. The achievement of a constitutional agreement on the legalisation of a particular set of rights is only the beginning of the public discourse on rights. The spread of constitutionalism and the wide acceptance of the principles of the *Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man* in 1948 made the first phase, i.e., that relative to constitutional consensus, increasingly less problematic than in the past. In contrast, however, the practice of rights in political and juridical life has grown increasingly more complex and articulated. The very meaning of public reason is here under discussion.

The rights proclaimed by the constitution are really principles that legitimise claims advanced by individuals participating in the public discourse. Here they are compared, considered and weighed before a final decision is reached regarding types of action and concrete situations. Only at the end of this process of public reasoning and relevant decision-taking is it possible to define the rights which, all things considered, are concretely possessed. The argumentative and procedural aspect is essential to the nature of rights, which do not come into being as pre-packed goods but are legitimate demands that have to be subjected to intersubjective comparison even if as regards basic rights, this is not to be taken in the sense of negotiation or compromise.¹³

It is therefore necessary to make a clear distinction between two tasks of public reason as regards rights. One regards the constituent phase, whose purpose is to make broad definitions and to distribute fundamental rights and freedoms on the basis of general principles, i.e. to codify the grammar of ethical and political values, while the other regards the stability of political society and is intended to determine the exercise of these rights in given sociopolitical contexts. The outcome of the first task is the preparation of a list of basic

rights, which are called “rights” but are in fact “prima facie rights”. They are principles of decision and action. In the dynamism of ethico-juridical action rights are steadily acquiring greater body and finding their own internal rules, which enable them to be practicable and practised in real-life contexts (final rights). Their performance depends among other things on the conditions of the world, on the thresholds of its development, and on ecological effects. In general it may be said that the possession of rights is not sufficient - the most difficult challenge public reason has to face is how to determine the ways of exercising rights.

The key point of political life is precisely this reasoning on rights and the deliberations about them. Should the rights of freedom include abortion and euthanasia? What limits should there be on the freedom of expression and public association? Is pornography a form of expression protected by the clause related to the freedom of the expression of thought? What constraints are imposed by the institution of the family on the exercise of rights? This is the kind of question by which public reason is judged in city squares, parliament chambers and courts of law. Reasoning about rights in relation to possible types of action reveals the wide variety of the connections between rights, brings out hidden implications that can lead to new rights, and makes it possible to adopt a critical attitude towards the historical and social conditionings of the past. To achieve all this, general principles of justice are not sufficient: the constitutional charter is not sufficient either, nor is the universal declaration of rights. It is necessary to turn to our basic political culture and our basic cultural heritage.

The constitutionalisation of rights has substantially made liberal political societies more homogeneous, but they are still profoundly differentiated in the way they practise rights, i.e., in the way they allow them to be valid in relation to concrete situations. They differ, therefore, as regards the use of public reason and consequently in their way of interpreting it and conceiving its role in the ambit of the implementation of rights. The crux of the problem is therefore the role in the specification of the exercise of rights played by the spiritual families (religious, moral and cultural) present in the social life of constitutional democracies. Precisely here lies the danger of the reduction of public reason to juridical reason.

At this point the well-known distinction must be referred to between concepts and conceptions. Concepts are general semantic areas which can be concretely determined only through specific conceptions, which are however controversial.¹⁴ Although the overwhelming majority of us agree upon the importance of the freedom of expression or the right to life, there is no agreement on the best conceptions of the concept “freedom of expression” or on the concept “right to life”. Reasoning about constitutionally guaranteed rights presupposes that there is some form of discord regarding the meaning of their content and about the way of governing priorities and resolving problems of balancing.

The Fathers of the constitution were able to reach an agreement on the basis of the very abstract terms of proclaimed rights. But when contrasting conceptions are involved - even if they concern the same concepts - the doctrines that populate civil societies come into play. Every conception of rights has more or less close ties with what Rawls calls a “reasonable comprehensive doctrine”. The alternative would therefore appear to be the following : either to neutralise¹⁵ the contribution that can be given to public reason by

dialectical confrontation between reasonable but contrasting comprehensive doctrines in the conviction that the constitutional agreement contains all the elements necessary for the development of concepts in a practicable conception of rights; or else to interpret the political culture of a society as the result of positive co-operation and the open debate between the spiritual and moral families of civil life, i.e., in the sense of the *philosophy of life* of which Maritain speaks and which has a more pragmatic and, at the same time, more discursive scope than Rawls's overlapping consensus. This is a consensus devoid of discourse or confrontation. The *Philosophy of life* in Maritain's sense aims to combine the Aristotelian model of public deliberation, based upon the dialectical weight of arguments, and the more pragmatic model of John Stuart Mill, according to whom the truth rises from the melting-pot of different doctrines and conceptions within public life by a sort of invisible-hand process.¹⁶

When citizens deliberate, they exchange views and debate their supporting reasons concerning public political questions. They suppose that their political opinions may be revised by discussion with other citizens; and therefore these opinions are not simply a fixed outcome of their existing private or nonpolitical interests. It is at this point that public reason is crucial, for it characterizes such citizens' reasoning concerning constitutional essentials and matters of basic justice.

It is clear that this last concept of "public reason" is the fullest and the most adequate and that it most closely approaches the ideal indicated by Kant without neglecting the reasons of Hobbes's and Mill's empirical pragmatism.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC INTEREST PERSPECTIVE

***Tapesh Singh**

The Corporate Governance is a voluntary, ethical code of business concerned with the moral, ethics, value, parameters, conduct and behavior of the company and its management. Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws, and institutions affecting the way a corporation is directed, administered or controlled. Corporate governance also includes the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and the goals for which the corporation is governed. Good Corporate Governance can be viewed as a technical response to call for better financial accounting and reporting; or as a reflection of a society's changing expectation of corporate behavior and a vehicle in social and political monitoring and control of the enterprise.¹

In the environment of modern economic development corporate sector plays an important role. The corporate sector can no longer function in isolation. The company must behave and function as a responsible unit of society just like any other Individual. It cannot avoid moral values as well as statutory obligations. In modern times the objectives of business have to be the proper utilization of resources for the benefit of others. A profit is still a necessary part of the total picture but it is not the only purpose. This implies that the claim of the various interests will have to be balanced on the basis of the benefit of the community at large. The acceptance of the concept of "Social responsibility" by the corporate sector is beyond question. It is increasingly felt that a corporate organization is required to justify its existence with the approval of not only the shareholders but of the community at large. It is now the task of the law how best the corporate sector be made accountable and responsible to the community. The law must provide measures so as to make the corporate sector bound to comply with the statutory obligations by incorporating penal provisions.²

The objects underlying various corporate laws are protect the interests of general public and the Companies Act specially aims to safeguard the interest of the shareholders and creditors of the company.³

In this context only, the Companies Act provides for the regular meetings of the directors and members, dissemination of various financial and other information to the shareholders and also filing of various returns and forms with the registrar of companies and maintenance of various statutory records and books at the registered office of the company and making various such records available for inspection by the shareholders as well as the Registrar of Companies. Similar provisions are made in other statutes as well aiming protection of public interests and also revenue in case of revenue legislation.

The expression public interest is not defined in the Companies Act. However, "Public" means "not private." By public we do not mean "public sphere". By public we also do not mean "the people," if by this term 'one refers to an abstraction or a homogeneous human population characterized by a united voice served by the nation/state. The term public refers to the plurality of individuals residing in a country and regulated by a body of laws defining rights and duties. In **Nirmal Singh Kahlon v. State of Punjab**,⁴ it was observed that the term interest in relation to public would mean 'goals developed by or for a particular

social collectivity to enhance or preserve its common good.' Thus, a matter would be of public interest if it affects the well being of the society or of the members of society. Accordingly, public interest means the interest of the community or nations as a whole, including the government, which represents it and expected to take steps to protect it.

Avery Leiserson offers a pragmatic but somewhat limited definition, suggesting that "a satisfactory criterion of the public interest is the preponderant acceptance of administrative action by politically influential groups."⁵ Such acceptance is expressed, in Leiserson's opinion, through groups that, when affected by administrative requirements, regulations, and decision, comply without seeking legislative revision, amendment, or repeal. Thus, in order for a policy to be accepted by politically influential groups, it must be relevant to and must not conflict unacceptably within their expectations and desires. Defining the interest of the entire general public proves to be considerably more difficult, especially if the general public interest is viewed as more than just the sum of special interests.

Ayn Rand has characterized the "public interest" as the "intellectual knife of collectivism's sacrificial guillotine." "Since there is no such thing as the 'public interest' (other than the sum of the individual interests of individual citizens), since that collectivist catch-phrase has never been and can never be defined, it amounted to a blank check on totalitarian power over the broadcasting industry, granted to whatever bureaucrats happened to be appointed to the Commission."⁶

In **State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh**,⁷ The Court observed that the expression public interest is not capable of precise definition and has no rigid meaning and is elastic and takes its colors from the statute in which it occurs, the concept carrying with the time and state of society and its needs.

In **Re Noble & Sons (Clothing) Ltd.**,⁸ it was observed that the term public interest is an 'elusive abstraction', meaning general social welfare or regard for social good and predicating 'interest of the general public in matters where a regard for social good is of first moment.'

In the case of **Nelson Bros v. FRC**,⁹ the Us Court considered public interests 'as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires. It was held that, public interest means protection of interest of the community and nation as a whole including the state of the government, which represents it. It aims to ensure social good, public convenience and general social welfare. It reveals the need to recognize the corporate social responsibility, while working for the interests of members and the general economic welfare of the nation as well.

In **Bhalchandra Dharmajee Makaja v. Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd.**¹⁰ the court observed that the affairs of a company have to be conducted not only in the best interests of its members for their profit, but also in a manner, which is not prejudicial to public interest. The element of public interest is a necessary element in the management of the modern companies. The modern corporation has become the accepted instrument of social policy, because it affects a large part of the economic life of the community.

In **Purasawalkam Santhath Sanga Nidhi Ltd. v. Reserve Bank of India**,¹¹ the Madras High Court observed that raising finance by way of deposits became attractive because no security need be given and no approval from any authorities was needed. Some companies had the object of cheating the unwary public by offering unworkable rates of interest and incentives. Keeping that in mind the Act has introduced many restrictions, which include the ceiling on maximum rate of interest payable to public for deposits placed by them with the company and maximum brokerage or commission payable for procuring deposits. Hence, such restrictions are reasonable and purely in the interest of the general public.

However, an important consideration influencing the Company Law Board (CLB's) decision is also whether winding up of the company would be in public interest. This element of the subjective (satisfaction of the assessing authority [the CLB in India] was stressed by Arden, J., in *Macro (Ipswich) Ltd., Re 129*, where he opined: - "that the jurisdiction under S. 459 [of the English Companies Act (in pari materia "with S. 397 of the (Indian) Companies Act, 1956)] has an elastic quality, which enables the "Courts to mould the concept of unfair prejudice according to the circumstances of the case."¹²

The last ambiguity in S. 397 is use of the term 'public interest'. The words "in a manner prejudicial to public interest" were inserted in Ss. 397, 398 and 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, vide The Companies (Amendment) Act (LIII of 1963), to ensure that the Court or the Central Government have jurisdiction in case where even though there may not be any prejudice to the shareholders' interests, the oppression or mismanagement complained of may be prejudicial to the public interest. By virtue of its very nature and fluidity 'public interest' is incapable of a rigid definition.¹³ However, guidance may be had from the judgment of Mahajan, C.J., in the case of **State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh**,¹⁴ where, referring to 'public interest', he held that "the expression cannot be considered in vacuum, but must be decided on the facts and circumstances."

Recently in **Union of India v. Satyam Compute Services Limited**,¹⁵ it was held that the petitioner prima facie has sufficient grounds to invoke the provisions of Sections 388 B/397/398 and 408 of the Act. The written admission of Shri Raju, who was the Chairman of the Company established beyond and shadow of doubt that there have been financial impropriety and jugglery statements, with the view to mislead the stakeholders, employees and the public in general. It appears that a serious fraud has been perpetrated on the society as a whole. The manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted has shaken the confidence of the public in the company as is evident from the fall in the share price of the company on 7-01-2009 from Rs. 188 to 38.40. As indicated above the company is the fourth largest IT Company in India. It has clients in over 60 countries and also has over 53000 employees and has nearly 3 lac shareholders. Their interests along with the interests of the company have to be protected. The reputation of the company is at the lowest ebb and continuation of such a state would affect the confidence in the concept of corporate governance practiced in India. The public interest at large is also at stake.

The need of hour is to create confidence in the minds of all those connected with the company in any capacity and also to assure the regulatory/judicial mechanism in India alive and active to take immediate and positive steps in case of needs. The present state of affairs

of the company is such, that there could not be a better case, wherein, this board, in exercise of its powers under Section 388C/409 of the Act, is obliged under the law to regulate the affairs of the company on an urgent basis. It is further held that in the interests of the members, employees, customers of the company and also in the larger public interest, the interim reliefs sought should be granted ex parte.

Conclusion

The concept of public interest is closely related with the corporate social responsibility. The objects underlying the public policy will be defeated, if defaults committed by a company and its officers in disregard of their social responsibility are not taken serious note of by the agencies responsible for protecting the public interests.

Public Interest is a subject of concern for a wide range of groups campaigning on issues including human rights, environment, development and labour. Corporate crimes committed on all continents across a range of industrial activities in various sectors (e.g. chemicals, forestry, oil, mining, genetic engineering, nuclear, military, fishing, etc.) clearly point towards the need for greater control, monitoring and accountability of corporate activity in a globalised economy. In this sensitive context, corporate governance creates safeguards against corruption and mismanagement, while promoting fundamental values of a market economy in a democratic society.

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RIGHTS OF SEXUAL MINORITIES IN INDIA: A SOCIALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY VICTIMIZED COMMUNITY

Dr. Sita Ram*

INTRODUCTION

The issues of sexual minorities today has arrived at the forefront of India's political consciousness, the nation is embroiled in debate of rights of sexual minorities and their sexual orientation which encompasses a vast universe of stimulation and response of their aesthetic and erotic sensibilities. History bears the testimony of the fact that sexual minorities have always been a part of every culture and society. Literally, a sexual minority is a group whose sexual identity and sexual orientation or practices differ from majority of surrounding society. The term sexual minority was coined most likely in late nineteen sixties under the influence of Lar's Ullerstams ground breaking book.¹ However according to a Swedish view² which came strongly in favor of tolerance and empathy to uncommon varieties of Sexuality. The term sexual minority is relatively new and was coined by analogy to older concepts such as national, ethnic and religious minorities.

SEXUAL MINORITIES : A Bird eye view

The term sexual minorities are referred primarily to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People. These four categories are often grouped together under the rubric (LGBT).³ Usually the term sexual minorities is applied only to groups who practice consensual sex and someone who very occasionally incorporates the link of same - sex activity, (LGBT) people feel the term sexual minorities needlessly reminds them about discriminations and about being a minority rather to be an integral part of mainstream society. Even some conservative and orthodox groups also oppose the use of the term for completely different reasons, they think or even feel that the term inherently implies some degree of legislation or protection for those engaged in such sexual practices much like ethnic minorities are protected from being discriminated or persecuted in modern democratic countries. So the most common use of the term sexual minorities is to refer to those people whose sexual orientation is not heterosexual rather homosexual.

CLASSIFICATION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

Sexual minorities are classified on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity. Evolutionists have nailed down that homosexuality is a product of evolution and it is not mentioned explicitly in any of the religious text. Even Hinduism the largest religion of India has taken a positive, negative and sometimes an antagonistic view towards homosexuality. However Rig-Veda one of the four Canonical sacred text of Hinduism says -

Vikriti Evam Prakriti in Sanskrit which means what seems unnatural is also natural.⁴

Homosexuality does have biological roots and the question is how the biological mechanism developed over evolutionary time.⁵ As modern research suggests the sexual orientation of sexual minorities is an erotic attraction and ubiquitous throughout the world.

Sexual minorities in India are conspicuous by their lack of visibility in mainstream society and their networking has taken shape in peripheries of society's consciousness. Interest of sexual activity typically increases when an individual reaches puberty some research assume that sexual behavior is determined by genetics and others believe it is molded by environment so it is nature verses nurture which can define behavioral traits, drives, instincts, emotions, external stimuli and thinking. It refers to issues of ethics morality and spirituality and religion even good parenting has nothing to do with sexuality. So basing on the above factors they are classified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.

Lesbian—(Women attracted to women and having sex with women but not men) (WSW)

Literally the word lesbian is a term widely used in English language to describe sexual and romantic desires between females.⁶ The word lesbian is derived from the name of a Greek Island Lesbos. All living creatures are born with inborn instincts to mate with opposite sex but lesbians are exceptions to law of nature and generate no feelings of romance towards opposite set rather show sexual feelings for same sex. So lesbians are women who are attracted and having sex with women and not men. Lesbians lead a life of anonymity and isolation because society frowns at alternative sexuality. So basing on their characteristics and lifestyle preference they are classified into different types. The dominant sex partner is called Butch and the recessive partner is called femme.

Types of Lesbian⁷

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Classic Femme Lesbian | 13. Classic Butch Lesbian |
| 2. Practical Femme Lesbian | 14. Gentle Butch Lesbian |
| 3. Stem Lesbian | 15. Diesel Dyke Lesbian |
| 4. Chapstick Lesbian | 16. Feminist Butch Lesbian |
| 5. Pillow Queen Lesbian | 17. Strong Femme Lesbian |
| 6. Power Dyke Lesbian | 18. Sport Dyke Lesbian |
| 7. Extreme Butch Lesbian | 19. Baby Dyke Lesbian |
| 8. Lone Star Lesbian | 20. Boot Butch Lesbian |
| 9. Hard Androgynee Lesbian | 21. Androgynee Lesbian |
| 10. Soft Androgynee Lesbin | 22. Gold Star Lesbian |
| 11. Extreme Femme Lesbian | 23. Lug Lesbian |
| 12. Lipstick Lesbian | 24. Drag King Lesbian |

Gay—(Men attracted to men and having sex with men but not women) (MSM)

The term Gay primarily refers to homosexual persons or the trait of being homosexual. The term gay was originally referred to feelings of being carefree, happy, bright and showy. By the end of 20th Century the word Gay was recommended by major (LGBT) groups and style guides of same sex. The term has a derisive meaning which is equivalent to rubbish stupid and refers to unmanliness or weakness. They are romantically interested and do have sex with people of same gender and not women. Indian society today as a whole has never welcomed gay people. The word gay seems to have its origin in 12th Century in England and derived from old French word gay, Sumlaingik in Hindi literally means same sex. Gay men are mostly identified from their mannerisms and physical appearance.

Types of Gay

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|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Twink Gay | 9. Metro Sexual Gay |
| 2. Twunk Gay | 10. Gay Jokes |
| 3. Sandwich Gay | 11. Gay Listers |
| 4. Bear Gay | 12. Art Flag Gays |
| 5. Cub Gay | 13. Show Queen Gays |
| 6. Otter Gay | 14. Drag Queen Gays |
| 7. Chaser Gay | 15. Yester Gay |
| 8. Circuit Gays | 16. Flag Stag Gay |

Bisexual—(Men having sex with men and women & women having sex with men and women - “50-50”)

Bisexuals are people who are attracted to persons of both genders. They describe themselves as “50-50” that is equally attracted to both male and female. Bisexuality is a romantic attraction towards male and females. Bisexuality has been observed by various human societies throughout recorded history. Bisexual erasure invisibility is a tendency to ignore, remove, falsify or re-explain bisexuality. Bisexuality is as old as human civilization while discourse about bisexuality may be surfacing in recent times. In India sexual activity with members of both sexes is discussed in texts such as Kamasutra, and depicted in the art and sculptures such as Rajasthan Paintings and Khajuraho Sculptures.

Types of Bisexual

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Alternating Bisexual | 8. Recreational Bisexual |
| 2. Circumstantial Bisexual | 9. Isolated Bisexual |
| 3. Concurrent relationship Bisexual | 10. Latent Bisexual |
| 4. Conditional Bisexual | 11. Motivational Bisexual |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. Integrated Bisexual | 12. Transitional Bisexual |
| 6. Exploratory Bisexuals | 13. Emotional Bisexual |
| 7. Hedonistic Bisexuals | |

Transgender—(Neither men nor women)

(Institutionalized Third Sex, Tiritiya Prakriti)

Transgender is the state of one's gender identity (self identification as women, man neither men nor women or both) not matching ones assigned sex⁸ Transgender (TG) may identify as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, pansexual, poly sexual or even as asexual. The term (TG) is used to describe those who transgress social gender norms. The term (TG) has been derived from Latin word trans and an English word gender so different sort of individuals come under this category. They can be neither male nor female and this definition is unacceptable to society's vast majority trying to eke out a dignified living is even worse.

For (TG) their gender identity is in conflict with physical sex thus their gender expression or physical characteristics may differ from sex assigned at birth.

Types of transgender

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Transsexual | 7. Hijra (Eunuch) |
| 2. Gender Queer | 8. Aravainis and Thirunangi |
| 3. Androgynee | 9. Kothi |
| 4. Transvestite Cross dresser | 10. Jogates / Jogappas |
| 5. Biggender | 11. Shiv Shaktis |
| 6. Inter Sex (Hermaphrodite) | |

TIGHTS OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

(LGBT) Rights

Sexual minorities like all human beings have human rights, legal right constitutional and fundamental rights, social, cultural and political rights and sexual rights. Such as⁹ :-

1. Right to marry and form a family
2. Right to adopt a child
3. Right to parental care
4. Right to inherit property
5. Right to claim pension
6. Right to become a nominee in life insurance
7. Right to become a nominee in provident fund
8. Right to register property jointly

9. Right to take legal decisions in a funeral as he/she is treated as a legal stranger
10. Right to immigration
11. Right to fair trial
12. Right to fight against arbitrary detention
13. Right to live with human dignity
14. Right to bare necessities of life (food, clothing and shelter)
15. Right to decide one's sexual orientation
16. Right to freedom of choice
17. Right to basic human rights protection
18. Right to fight against social stigma
19. Right to social security
20. Right to tolerate
21. Right to be acknowledged at death in one's felt gender
22. Right to competent medical health care service
23. Right to equality
24. Right not to be discriminated on the basis of sex
25. right to freedom of speech and expression
26. Right to freedom of Association
27. Right to assemble
28. Right to personal liberty
29. Right to practice religion
30. Right to vote
31. Right to contest in elections
32. Right to admission to educational institutions
33. Right to adhar card
34. Right to Ration Card
35. Right to Pan Card
36. Right to open a Bank Account Credit/Debit cards
37. Right to employment
38. Right to goods and services
39. right to open a Joint Account
40. Right to driving licence

41. right to take joint loan
42. Right to reduce tax
43. Right to get insurance premiums on behalf of spouse and children
44. Right to voter's ID Card
45. Right to Passport and Visa
46. Right to donate Blood
47. Right to participate in all social, economic and political programmes
48. Right to civil personhood
49. Right to freedom to enjoy job without fear of dismissal and harassment
50. Right to civil entitlements to safe spaces
51. Right to I.V.F. (Lesbian)
52. Right to change gender (TG)
53. Right not to disclose details of role of reassignment unless necessary (TG)
54. Right not to be detained in clinics and subjected to shock therapy (TG)

SEXUAL MINORITIES IN INDIA CAN ONLY DREAM OF FIGHTING FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

The legal status of sexual minorities varies greatly around the world. Homosexual acts between consenting adults are known to be illegal in 70 out of 195 countries in the world. India currently does not have antidiscrimination legislations like European Union and United States of America (U.S.A) to protect sexual minorities against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in working spaces, household spaces, public spaces and medical establishments. Legal recognition of same sex marriage or yet to be recognized so legal privileges pertaining to same sex relationship such as homosexual parenting, child custody, adoption access to reproductive technologies, immigration, spousal benefits to spouses such as pension, health funds, family leave, medical benefits including hospital visitation and other services remains a distant dream for sexual minorities.

Same-sex couples without legal recognition may also lack access to domestic violence services as well as mediation and arbitration over custody, property and maintenance when their relationship ends. Due to lack of legal fall back neither partner can become a nominee in Life Insurance and Medical Insurance they are also debarred from getting pension and provident funds after partner's death. They cannot even adopt, if they raise a child only one of them is recognized as a parent. Also neither partner is recognized as next of Kin by hospital and schools rather putting pressure on them to fall back on family and friends. Homosexual couples also can't take loans jointly, not open a joint account, buy and register property together unlike heterosexual counterparts. At death neither partner can take decision on the funeral as he/or she is deemed to be a legal stranger.

Benefits of tax deduction on death of spouse is available to heterosexual couples but denied to Gay and Lesbian unions. If there is no will the partner has any legal rights of inheritance. Ashok Row Kabi writer founder of Bombay Dost India's first Gay magazine said. In case of inheritance, if a Muslim Gay dies, his will would not be respected and Muslim Law will get primacy unless the partner has an affidavit declaring that he is not a practicing Muslim and an apostate. It is not better for Hindus either. The Hijras/T.Gs are deprived of social and cultural participation and are shunted by family and society and have restricted access to education, health care service and they also have restricted rights to vote contest in elections. Legal issues can be complex in getting Government Ration Cards, Pan Cards, Adhar Cards food price subsidy and passport, yet for centuries since independence once the state has assiduously turned a blind eye and refused to acknowledge their existence, they are refused identity papers when they chose to express their gender identification in official application form as third gender. No Governmental job has ever been given to a T.G. they are not allowed social service benefits and even refused public housing schemes. The Indian legal system is

silent on issues of sex change operations thereby ghettoizing them in cramped slum localities with no civil amenities.

T.G. people now have an option to vote as women or other however the legal validity of voters' identity card in relation to conforming one's gender identity is not clear denying them their democratic rights to political participation. They have also contested in elections in past, it has been documented that victory of T.G. women who contested in an election was overturned since that person contested as female which was considered fraud and illegal. So right to contest elections is yet to be finalized. So the social, political exclusion frame work is increasingly used for highlighting the issues and problems faced by disadvantaged and disenfranchised. So India has a long long way to go and recognize equal rights to the marginalized communities.

LACK OF LEGAL FALL BACK AND FACTORS OF INFRINGEMENT

India is a democratic country and it has in spite all its flaws relatively good human rights standard in letters of law assured as constitutional guarantees to citizens and often ensured by vigilant higher judiciary. This has earned India a justifiably good reputation in International community yet, sadly this good reputation itself allows the state to get away with abridging human rights, civil and political rights, social and economic rights with persecuting and supporting oppression of sexual minorities. All this is laudable but the truth is different from rhetoric. So sexual minorities, NGO's, CBO's face harassment from police everyday and members of same-sex have been beaten, blackmailed, coerced punched, kicked, sexually assaulted and even raped by policemen on duty which is clear violation of rights to health, and life as well as personal security and dignity.

What makes harder for same-sex couples is the fragile support system social stigma and lack of legal protection and recognition. The law in India has criminalized the very existence of sexual minorities making police an omnipresent reality. The Indian legislations have plenty of statutory bottlenecks and anti-homosexual clauses which do not allow them to enjoy their life to the fullest. However factors like heterosexism, mainstream culture, taboos,

prejudices patriarchy, India's quasi federal polity, police, and family become the biggest anachronistic obstacles to their equality.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

To conclude discrimination against sexual minorities is embedded in both state and civil society. Law reforms in India are urgently needed. Human rights and social action organizations should take up issues of sexual minorities as part of their mandate for social change. Comprehensive sex education programmes should be included as part of school curricula that alters the heterosexist bias in sex education and provide judgment free information and foster a liberal outlook with regard to matters of sexuality including orientation identity and behavior of all sexualities. So here are some of the suggestions:-

1. Section - 377 of I.P.C. and other discriminatory legislations that single out same-sexual acts between consenting adults should be repealed.
2. Comprehensive civil rights legislation should be enacted to offer sexual minorities the same protection and rights now guaranteed to others.
3. Same-sex marriages should be recognized as legal and valid all legal benefits including property right that accrue to heterosexual married couple should be made available to same-sex unions.
4. The Constitution should be amended to include sexual orientation as a ground for non-discrimination.
5. Every person (T.G. Hijras) should have the right to decide their gender identity.
6. The police administration should appoint a standing committee comprising station house officers & Human Rights and social activist to promptly investigate reports of gross abuses by police against (LGBT).
7. The police administration should adopt transparency in their dealings with sexual minorities.
8. The police at all levels should undergo sensitization workshops to break down their social prejudices and be courteous and humane.
9. The medical council of India should adopt guidelines specifying what doctors need to do in cases when the patient has a problem with his/her sexual orientation. Discriminations in medical treatment in treating them badly would be treated as professional misconduct.
10. The Press Council of India and other watchdog institutions of various popular media, including film, video and T.V. should issue guidelines to ensure sensitive and respectful treatment of these issues.
11. A comprehensive sex-education programme should be included as part of education curriculum to alter heterosexist bias.
12. Socialist, Marxist, Gandhian, Dalit, Environmental women's organization which have played a key role in initiating social change should integrate the concerns of sexual minorities as part of their mandate.

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CRITICAL EVALUATION OF CHILD PROSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Prem Kumar *

Abstract

This is well known that for full development as human beings, exercise and enjoyment of Human Rights by all the people is necessary. Human Rights and fundamental freedoms help us to develop our intrinsic qualities, intelligence, talents and conscience to meet our material and spiritual needs. It is needless to state that without the recognition of the right to education, realization of the right to development of every human being and nation is not possible. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights (1948) inter alia states that 'education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, social or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace'. Historically, education is an instrument of development and an important factor for social change. In this view, Human Rights education is / has to be an integral part of the right to education. Of late, it is recognized as a Human Right in itself.

The knowledge of the rights and freedoms, of oneself as much as of the others, is considered as a fundamental tool to guarantee the respect of all human rights for each and every person. On 10th December 2004, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the World Programme for Human Rights Education (2005-ongoing) to advance the implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors including children's. Building on the foundation laid during the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), the new initiative reflects the international community's increasing recognition that human rights education produces far reaching results, by promoting respect for human dignity and equality and participation in democratic decision-making.

Human Rights Education cannot merely be an intellectual exercise. It acts as a linkage between education in the classroom and developments in a society. Study of Human Rights should be included in the curriculum or syllabus in schools and colleges making it an essential part of the learning process. India has accepted elementary education as one of the basic needs of everyone. The Constitution mandates to provide free education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The World Conference on 'Education for All' held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1991 pleaded universal primary education in particular on education for girls and women.

The overall content of the dossiers consists of milestones at the national and international levels, critical analysis of the situation, role of various stake holders and players, action agenda etc. Dissemination of knowledge of human rights must aim at brining about attitudinal change in human behavior so that human rights for all become the spirit of the very living.

In this sense Childhood is universal transcend to all nationalities and know no artificial boundaries. The healthy development of children is crucial to the future well-being of any society. The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child which is the first international treaty that defines the basic rights of the children. A Safe Childhood is a human right. Across the world children are denied their human rights, including for example, their right to education. They are recruited into armed forces. They are subjected to the death penalty, are disappeared, are punished by cruel and inhuman methods and suffer many other forms of violence.

The aim of this article is to critically evaluate how effectively the child rights violation can be prevented and to provide the needed directions to the parents and Government about their responsibilities to guarantee the rights of the child and also to reduce the vulnerability of children in harmful situations. The results revealed that children are not aware of their basic human rights; children's views and opinions are rarely heard and expressed at home and in schools, in local communities and even in governments – children views go unheard on many important issues that affect them.

Introduction

Children and childhood across the world, have broadly been construed in terms of a 'golden age' that is synonymous with innocence, freedom, joy, play and the like. It is the time when, spared the rigours of adult life, one hardly shoulders any kind of responsibility or obligations. But, then, it is also true that children are vulnerable, especially when very young. The fact that children are vulnerable, they need to be cared for and protected from 'the harshness of the world outside' and around.

This being so, the adult-child relation, parents in particular, is said to provide 'care and protection' – serving thereby the 'best interests of the child' and meeting their day-to-day 'needs of survival and development'. The adult is presumed to be the guardian and in that respect expected to take the responsibility of child's welfare and development. Whether or not, the premise underlying this is correct or not, the childhood 'reality' on the whole is questionable, demanding critical evaluation.

Accordingly, idealistic notions and representations associated with children and childhood have been challenged, especially in relation to poverty, disease, exploitation and abuse rife across the globe. Many also believe that childhood is that period during which children are subject to a set of rules and regulations unique to them, and one that does not apply to members of other social categories. It is indeed a period in a person's life during which she/he is neither expected nor allowed to fully participate in various domains of social life. It is thus not a world of freedom and opportunity but one of confinement and limitation in which children are 'wholly subservient and dependent'. This being so, childhood is nothing short of a world of isolation, sadness, exploitation, oppression, cruelty and abuse.

To dichotomize and juxtapose these theoretical models of the child-adult relation reveals fundamentally different ways of seeing and understanding the very essence of childhood and children. In this sense, childhood is not a static, objective and universal fact of human nature, but a social construction which is both culturally and historically determined.

The history of Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, whose cultures had a great impact upon the Western society, bears testimony to the fact that children, by and large, were taken for granted by their parents and the patriarchal society at large.

The resultant effect of all this was that they were treated as objects of intervention rather than as legal subjects in their own right. Many labelled them as a 'problem population' whereas others reduced them to being seen as property and thus treated them as non-entities. The Roman law, for instance, provided for the *patria potestas* whereby the father was endowed with absolute power and authority over his family. It included *justitiae necisque*, the power of life and death, and *a fortiori*, of uncontrolled corporal chastisement over wife, children and other family members (Oppenlander, 1981: 386).

Ancient Greeks left girls and children born with disabilities on the wild hillsides, where exposure or animals were sure to kill them, and the practice was continued routinely in Rome until Christianity became the State religion. The killing of unwanted children may have become less common in the centuries since then, but it never completely disappeared. In the given adult-child power relation, the usual cliché of childhood being a 'golden age' not only seemed to be a myth but a distant dream for majority of these children.

Children are the future custodians of sovereignty, rule of law, - justice, liberty, equality, fraternity and finally international peace and security. They are the potential embodiment of our ideals, aspirations, ambitions, future hopes. They are the 'future shoulders' in the form of great philosophers, rulers, scientists, politicians, able legislators, administrators, teachers, judges, technologists, industrialists, engineers, workers, planners on which the country would rest.

Nature has provided some inherent rights to every human being including children. These fundamental rights bestowed in human being from the very inception. Human being is endowed with rights since the stage of foetus. Foetus in the mother womb is the starting point since then human being is guaranteed certain basic rights. These rights are intrinsic in every one. State cannot give or nullify these rights, which are inherent. State has to recognize and guarantee these rights.

Human Rights Instruments specific to the rights of the child: The Declaration of the Rights of the child 1924, adopted by the fifth assembly of the League of Nations, can be seen as the first international instrument dealing with children's rights.

Millions of children around the world are exploited, abused, and discriminated against. These children include child labourers, children affected by armed conflicts, sexually exploited children, children in conflict with the law or in the care of the state, as well as children living on the streets, coping with disabilities, or suffering from discrimination because of their religious or ethnic-minority status. Undoubtedly, the child by reason of his physical and mental immaturity needs special care and protection including adequate legal protection. Children were recipients of welfare measures^{ix}.

It was only during the twentieth century the concept of children's rights emerged. The rights approach is primarily concerned with issues of social justice, non-discrimination,

equity, and empowerment. It is because of the unique vulnerability of children that their rights are of priority concern within Canada's foreign policy. Canada played a key role in the negotiations that led to the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child in 1989. The UN has designated November 20 as Universal Children's day.

Purpose of having children's rights

Children's rights aim to ensure that each child has the opportunity to reach their full potential. Children's rights stipulate that all children – without discrimination (Article 2) – should be able to develop fully, have access to education and health care, grow up in an appropriate environment, be informed about their rights, and participate actively in society^{ix}.

Children's right is a tool to protect children from violence and abuse Children's rights foster mutual respect among people. Respect for the rights of the child can only be fully achieved when everyone, including children themselves, recognizes that every person has the same rights, and then adopts attitudes and behaviour of respect, inclusion and acceptance.

The recognition of the rights of the children

Children's rights were recognized after the 1st World war, with the adoption of the Declaration of Geneva, in 1924. The process of recognition of children's rights continued with the adoption of the Declaration of children's rights in 1959. The recognition of the child's interest and his rights becomes real on 20 November 1989 with the adoption of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child which is the first international legally binding text recognizing all the fundamental rights of the child. Children's rights are human rights. They protect the child as a human being. As human rights, children's rights are constituted by fundamental guarantees and essential human rights:

1. Children's rights recognize fundamental guarantees to all human beings: the right to life, the non-discrimination principle, the right to dignity through the protection of physical and mental integrity (protection against slavery, torture and bad treatments, etc)
2. Children's rights are civil and political rights, such as the right to identity, the right to a nationality, etc. 3. Children's rights are economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right to education, the right to a decent standard of living, the right to health, etc.
4. Children's rights include individual rights: the right to live with his parents, the right to education, the right to benefit from a protection, etc.
5. Children's rights include collective rights: rights of refugee and disabled children's, of minority children or from autochthonous groups.

Indian Constitution and Children Rights (Present Legal Framework)

The Government of India has articulated its commitment to children through various provisions in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India is the basic law of the country that includes the fundamental rights and directive principles for every citizen. The fundamental rights in the Constitution of India impose on the state a primary responsibility of

ensuring that all the needs of children are met and that their basic human rights are fully protected^{ix}.

Fundamental rights if violated can be brought before the courts. Directive Principles lay down the guidelines the Government have to follow. If they are violated they cannot be taken before the courts but because of judicial interpretation, many of the directive principles have now become enforceable through legal actions brought before courts.

The Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that directly relate to children are

1. Article 15(3) requires the state to make special provisions for children.
2. Article 21A provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age 6 – 14 years. In such a manner as the state may by law determine. This Article 21A of the Constitution of India envisages that children of age group 6 to 14 years have a fundamental right to education.
3. Article 23 prohibits trafficking of human beings including children.
4. Article 24 mandates that no child below 14 years can work in any hazardous occupation or industry.

The Directive Principles of State Policy that directly relate to children are

1. Article 39(a) & (f) direct that the state policies are directed towards securing the tender age of children.
2. Article 45 states that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
3. Article 51A mentions that it shall be the fundamental duty of the parent and guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen.
4. 86th constitutional Amendment – Right to Education, is a fundamental right. It was after a long struggle that the 86th constitutional amendment to make the right to education as a fundamental right in 2001 was made. The State laws have not yet been drafted. The Government of India has prepared a draft bill on the Right to Education Bill, 2005, seeks to give effect to the 86th constitutional Amendment.

The Preamble of the draft bill states that it is put into effect the Right to Free and Compulsory Education to all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years^{ix}.

Children in Need of Protection

Every child has the right to protection. This not only includes children who are in different circumstances and those who have suffered violence, abuse and exploitation, but also those who are not in any of these adverse situations and yet need to be protected in order to ensure that they remain within the social security and protection net. Child protection is

about protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger/risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and in harmful situations.

Child protection is integrally linked to every other right of the child. The failure to ensure children's right to protection adversely affects all other rights of the child and the development of the full potential of the child. Child protection is about protecting every right of every child. It must also relate to children's capacity for self-reliance, selfdefence, and to the roles and responsibilities of family, community, society and state. The need to protect some children is certainly greater than others due to their specific socio-economic and political circumstances and geographical location. These are the children who are more vulnerable in term of the harm/danger/risk to their right to survival/ development/ participation.

1. Homeless children (pavement dwellers, displaced/evicted, etc.)
2. Refugee and migrant children
3. Orphaned or abandoned and destitute children
4. Children whose parents cannot or are not able to take care of them
5. Street and working children
6. Child beggars
7. Victims of child marriage
8. Trafficked children
9. Child prostitutes
10. Children of prostitutes
11. Children of prisoners
12. Children affected by conflict/civil strife
13. Children affected by disasters both natural and manmade
14. Children affected by substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and other terminal diseases
15. Disabled children
16. Children belonging to ethnic, religious minorities and other marginalized groups
17. The girl child
18. The unborn child
19. Children in conflict with law(those who commit crime)

20. Children who are victims of crime.

Child Right Issues

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) represents a turning point in the international movement on behalf of child rights. This comprehensive document contains a set of universal legal standards or norms for the protection and well-being of children. Child soldiers, Juvenile life without Parole, The Right to Education are the major child right issues.

Education is a Human Right Everyone has the right to education – which should be available free to all at least at the primary level. Education is also indispensable in realizing other human rights. Across the world many children miss out on their education because:

1. They are made to work
2. They are recruited into armed forces
3. Their families do not have the means to pay for schooling
4. Discrimination and racism undermine their chance to receive an education
5. They face violence as they pursue their education.

Governmental Commitment to Fulfilling Protection Rights

The Government's commitment and priority to child protection is critical to the creation of a protective environment for its children. The Government needs to demonstrate this commitment through the acceptance and recognition of problems, formulation of appropriate policy, strong legal frameworks and programming, and allocation of adequate resources to programs. It needs to ensure that mechanisms for child protection are child friendly, functional and in a position to reach children in needs of protection^{ix}. Some such initiatives taken by the Indian Government towards creating a protective environment for children as per the law are following

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000^{ix}.
2. The CHILDINE 1098 service in partnership with Integrated Program for street children, signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC), and
3. Ratification of the Optional Protocols
4. The National Plan of Action, 2005
5. The National Policy for Children, 1974
6. Study on Child Abuse 2007.

Recommendations: Prevention of Child Rights violation

At Society

1. Sexual education for children
2. Punish those who commit the acts against child
3. Create support centres for victims
4. Set up free phone lines to break the silence
5. Ensure children's safety
6. Educate children about sexual violence
7. Ratify and conform to laws protecting children
8. Create preventative laws and disseminate information about them
9. Create committees for eliminating violence against children
10. Find healthy ways for children to spend their free time
11. Limit TV Channels
12. Forbid harmful traditional practices by law
13. Launch awareness campaigns for the community
14. Create local committees for child protection.

At work place, in the streets and in institutions

1. sensitise employers about child rights and consequences of corporal punishment to children
2. respect children
3. educate employers to listen to children
4. ensure employers to listen to children
5. ensure children's safety at work
6. value alternative education methods
7. Encourage and support the development of child led organizations.

At School

1. increase the number of education advisers and sensitise teachers about corporal punishment

2. create councils for discipline in schools that can work in partnership with children's organisations
3. establish and disseminate internal rules of conduct
4. sensitise education inspectors about corporal punishment
5. ensure children's security in schools
6. parents have to accompany younger children to school
7. offer alternative punitive measures.

At Home

1. sensitise parents about the consequences of violence against children
2. teach parents how to communicate with their children (parents' school)
3. prioritise dialogue with children
4. train them on education without violence
5. offer alternative disciplining methods
6. inform parents about child rights and laws that ban corporal punishment
7. alleviate poverty and increase family benefits for children
8. parents must let go to know their children better and reasons for them misbehaving
9. Adopt and implement laws on violence against children.

Other Recommendations to Government of India to Prevent Child Rights Violation

It is just not possible for the government to fight the battle alone. Every individual in the society should contribute to this effort. For a participative action, government should be encouraging the following projects:

1. Start a scheme "Sponsor a child" and get sponsor ship from Individuals, business man, politician, Cinema field etc. Give the sponsors some tax benefit to encourage sponsorship.
2. More child help line telephone numbers should be in place and popularise those by means of advertisements campaigns.
3. Minimum Rs.1/- Project: Collect a minimum of Rs.1/- from every Indian (Close to 100 crores can be collected) and use it for poor child development - (Keep Hundi in Government Banks to collect this)

4. Strict Law to be amended on TV Channels which telecast and encourages violence, sex and vulgar programs.

5. Celebrate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday as "Children's Rights Day" rather than children's day alone.

6. Release a postal cover / post card with campaigning information on Child Rights.

7. Special police stations for protecting "Child" (Like Women police stations).

8. Form local communities with volunteers for campaigning and creating awareness on child rights.

9. Schools to have awareness classes for "Child Rights"

Challenges Ahead

Like many developing countries, India faces problems of infant mortality, child marriage, maternal mortality and the phenomena of child widows, sex tourism, and child trafficking even across national borders for prostitution, child abuse and child labour. There are several challenges ahead.

Of all the demographic groups, the girl child are probably the most socially disadvantaged. At every stage of her life cycle – from conception to adulthood – she is especially vulnerable to human rights abuses. Recent incidents of Delhi gang rape and Pondicherry Acid attack cases can be quoted as examples for the human rights abuse of girl child.

So, a child focused culture has to be developed. The legal system should interpret the laws in the context of the rights and standards given in the CRC. This will give the child access to justice through the court system. All the children's legislations need to be reviewed in the context of CRC and its standards and there has to be linkages between them. The Indian legal system has to evolve a great deal for securing the rights of the child and providing justice to the child.

Legal reform alone cannot bring justice to the child. Undoubtedly, the most effective preventive measure is awareness of such possible abuse and how to deal with it amongst the various service providers – the doctors, teachers, lawyers, judges, police, volunteers, parents, trade unions, and social workers – so that they can significantly reduce the risk of abuse, if it does occur, by responding appropriately.

Thus to conclude these challenges have to be rapidly addressed. And above all, the core value of the universal legal principle that policies be made, structures and processes be established, and actions be taken that are always and invariably in the best interest of the child should be followed. Child is a bud, let it blossom as a flower with nutrition of rights, with fruits of freedom and with care and attention not only from parents but also from the state under the auspices of the society. The struggle for realization of the rights of the child is going to be a long journey.

REPRESENTATION OF MUSLIMS IN INDIAN POLITICS

*Dr. M.S. Mujavar

I. INTRODUCTION:

Islam (Muslim) is the second largest religion in India, with 14.2% of the country's population or roughly 172 million people identifying as adherents (2011 census). Islam first came to the western coast of India with Arab traders as early as the 7th century AD to coastal Malabar and the Konkan-Gujarat. Cheraman Juma Masjid in Kerala is thought to be the first mosque in India, built in 629 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar. Following an expedition from the governor of Bahrain to Bharuch in the 7th century AD, immigrant Arab and Persian trading communities from South Arabia and the Persian Gulf began settling in coastal Gujarat. Dawoodi Bohra Ismaili Shia was established in Gujarat in the second half of the 11th century with act of Fatimid Imam Mustansir sending missionaries to Gujarat in 467 AH/1073 AD. Islam arrived in North India in the 12th century with Turkic invasions and has since become a part of India's religious and cultural heritage. Over the centuries, there has been significant integration of Hindu and Muslim cultures across India and the Muslims have played a prominent role in India's economic rise and cultural influence (Khan & Shaikh, 2016).

Muslims are the largest religious minority community in India who constitutes 13.4% of the total population. They are inadequately empowered to access the benefits of development and the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution (Sachar Committee Report, 2007). Muslims have always constituted a largest minority in the subcontinent, despite the fact that various dynasties and ethnicities (Turk and Persian) ruled most of northern India for six or seven centuries in the form of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire. Muslim intellectual and cultural influence were largely present on other people in those areas. Muslims in India have been a force stood for composite inclusive nationalism except a few stood for a separate theocratic state. India has witnessed the common syncretic elements of Indian culture and civilization representing the overwhelming Indian majority.

II. Compatibility with democracy

General Muslim views

Esposito and DeLong-Bas distinguish four attitudes toward sharia and democracy prominent among Muslims today (Esposito & DeLong-Bas, 2018):

- Advocacy of democratic ideas, often accompanied by a belief that they are compatible with Islam, which can play a public role within a democratic system, as exemplified by many protestors who took part in the Arab Spring uprisings;
- Support for democratic procedures such as elections, combined with religious or moral objections toward some aspects of Western democracy seen as incompatible with sharia, as exemplified by Islamic scholars like Yusuf al-Qaradawi;
- Rejection of democracy as a Western import and advocacy of traditional Islamic institutions, such as shura (consultation) and ijma (consensus), as exemplified by supporters of absolute monarchy and radical Islamist movements;
- Belief that democracy requires restricting religion to private life, held by a minority in the Muslim world.

Polls conducted by Gallup and PEW in Muslim-majority countries indicate that most Muslims see no contradiction between democratic values and religious principles, desiring

neither a theocracy, nor a secular democracy, but rather a political model where democratic institutions and values can coexist with the values and principles of sharia.

Islamic political theories

Muslih and Browers identify three major perspectives on democracy among prominent Muslims thinkers who have sought to develop modern, distinctly Islamic theories of socio-political organization conforming to Islamic values and law:

- The rejectionist Islamic view, elaborated by Sayyid Qutb and Abul A'la Maududi, condemns imitation of foreign ideas, drawing a distinction between Western democracy and the Islamic doctrine of *shura* (consultation between ruler and ruled). This perspective, which stresses comprehensive implementation of sharia, was widespread in the 1970s and 1980s among various movements seeking to establish an Islamic state, but its popularity has diminished in recent years.
- The moderate Islamic view stresses the concepts of *maslaha* (public interest), *adl* (justice), and *shura*. Islamic leaders are considered to uphold justice if they promote public interest, as defined through *shura*. In this view, *shura* provides the basis for representative government institutions that are similar to Western democracy, but reflect Islamic rather than Western liberal values. Hasan al-Turabi, Rashid al-Ghannushi, and Yusuf al-Qaradawi have advocated different forms of this view.
- The liberal Islamic view is influenced by Muhammad Abduh's emphasis on the role of reason in understanding religion. It stresses democratic principles based on pluralism and freedom of thought. Authors like Fahmi Huwaidi and Tariq al-Bishri have constructed Islamic justifications for full citizenship of non-Muslims in an Islamic state by drawing on early Islamic texts. Others, like Mohammed Arkoun and Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd, have justified pluralism and freedom through non-literalist approaches to textual interpretation. Abdolkarim Soroush has argued for a "religious democracy" based on religious thought that is democratic, tolerant, and just. Islamic liberals argue for the necessity of constant reexamination of religious understanding, which can only be done in a democratic context.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MUSLIM REVOLUTIONARIES:

The contribution of Muslim revolutionaries, poets and writers is documented in the struggle for independence. Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai are Muslims who engaged in this purpose. Other famous Muslims who fought for independence against the British rule: Abul Kalam Azad, Mehmod Hasan of Darul Uloom Deoband who was implicated in the famous Silk Letter Conspiracy to overthrow the British through an armed struggle, Husain Ahmed Madani, former Shaikhul Hadith of Darul Uloom Deoband, Ubaidullah Sindhi, Hakeem Ajmal Khan, Hasrat Mohani, Syed Mahmud, Professor Maulavi Barkatullah, Zakir Husain, Saifuddin Kichlu, Vakkom Abdul Khadir, Manzoor Abdul Wahab, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Hakeem Nusrat Husain, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai, Colonel Shahnawaz, M.A. Ansari, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, Ansar Harwani, Tak Sherwani, Nawab Viqarul Mulk, Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, Mustsafa Husain, VM Ubaidullah, SR Rahim, Badaruddin Taiyabji, Abid Hasan and Moulvi Abdul Hamid.

IV. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

Indian politics is always divided on the basis of religion. Hindu politics & Muslim politics these are the two major aspects of Indian Politics. In this paper an attempt is made to throw light on only one part of Indian politics that is Muslim politics in India. Muslim politics in India is not homogenous. There are many differences within Muslim community. All Muslim communities' interest is not same or equal. Because of this no single political party was able to mobilize the Muslim community as a whole. Muslim politics in Indian is divided into many political parties. There is no separate single national level Muslim political party in India.

The political representation of minorities in India has been victim to majoritarian secular debate, quota controversy, discriminative elites and abuse of the system by the upper classes. The government of India has enacted several legislations, for ensuring smooth functioning of Indian democracy and elimination of the fear of encroachment of minority rights. Article 330, Part 16, of the Indian constitution, entitles for the reservation of seats in each state for the marginalized groups (SC and ST) in the lower House of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha), in proportion to the size of their population in the respective provinces. That makes it obligatory on the SC and ST groups to contest elections in the reserved constituencies.

The secular identity of the Indian state excludes the possibility of religion-based reservation of seats in the electoral process and provides reservations to lower castes to uplift their economic status. For example, it assumes that Muslims are a community (not a minority in the classical sense) in the multicultural mosaic, and they will gain strength equal to the others while operating in India's political arena. Conversely, the electoral report card has been dismal. In 1952, Muslim representation in the Parliament was 4.3 per cent and the highest it soared was in the Parliament during 1984-89 period when it stood at 8.4 per cent. At one point, it dipped to 2.9 per cent. Comparing the results of 15th and 16th Loksabha elections, the Muslim representation, despite being the largest minority, is at the lowest ebb. It is just 23 seats which means only 4% representation for a community that constitutes 14% of the population. The number of Muslim MPs had always remained between 20 to 30 except in 1980 when it was the highest (51 Muslim MPs) and in 1984 the number was 48.

Despite the fact that, the quota system helps ensuring a more balanced and cohesive democratic society, it has been criticized in India for being discriminatory to the majority groups, creation of incompetent legislatures, time consuming and involving a long cumbersome process.²⁹ Moreover, the middle and the lower class religious minority groups such as Christians and Muslims are subjected to twofold discrimination-firstly for being a minority and secondly due to class dynamics. Furthermore, the social stratification into castes and classes produce elitist tendencies in the Indian democracy. The elites whether from the majority or the minority groups tend to act in unison for preserving the discriminatory social structure for their personal gain.

Until 1920, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a member of the Indian National Congress and was part of the independence struggle. Allama Muhammad Iqbal, poet and philosopher, was a strong proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity and an undivided India perhaps until 1930. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy was also active in the Indian National Congress in Bengal during his early political career. Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali struggled for the emancipation of the Muslims in the overall Indian context, and struggled for independence alongside Mahatma Gandhi and Abdul Bari of Firangi Mahal. Until the 1930s, the Muslims

of India broadly conducted their politics alongside their countrymen, in the overall context of an undivided India. Political party is a group of dedicated people who come together to win elections, operate the government, and determine public policy. So, you can see that this is anything but the fun type of 'party' that we usually think of when we hear the word.

Political parties also actively try to gather volunteers to help register voters as well as organize and run the Election Day voting. The hope is that the more people that are involved in helping with the election, the more interest there will be in the outcome, which should increase voter turnout. The ultimate goal is to get the person the party supports to win an election. While political parties do end up endorsing or supporting individual candidates, they do so because those people share very similar ideals and political positions of the entire party. Thus, another function of political parties is to present alternative policies to the electorate, called their political platform. A political platform is the ideals and positions a political party has. Thus, we often learn of the ideals a political party has from the members that support it.

Table 3.1: Muslims elected since 1952

Lok Sabha Polls	Year	Muslim Candidates Won
1 st	1952	11
2 nd	1957	19
3 rd	1962	20
4 th	1967	25
5 th	1971	28
6 th	1977	34
7 th	1980	49
8 th	1984	42
9 th	1989	27
10 th	1991	25
11 th	1996	29
12 th	1998	28
13 th	1999	31
14 th	2004	34
15 th	2009	30
16 th	2014	23
17 th	2019	27

Source: Iqbal A. Ansari. (2006). Political Representation of Muslims in India: 1952-2004. New Delhi: Manak.

PROFILE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA SINCE 1952:

There were total 99 members in the first Mysore Assembly and there was only one Muslim representative, from Jagalur constituency in Chitradurga district from Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party. Nine Muslims had contested during the first assembly election from Socialist Party, Congress, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and five independents. On 1st October 1953 when Madras state was split, seven taluks of the Bellary district were merged with Mysore state. Shirgoppa, Hospet, Kudligi, Bellary and Harpan Halli were the five assembly constituencies of Bellary district transferred to Mysore state. During the first general elections there were 21 candidates from these five constituencies. One Muslim independent candidate from Bellary secured third position (Quazi, 2012).

A united Mysore State came into existence on 1st November 1956 with nine districts of old Mysore, seven taluks of Bellary district, four districts of Bombay State, three from Hyderabad and one from Madras State (Mangalore). A small state Coorg was also merged with Mysore and accorded a district status. As a result of reorganization in 1956 the total members of Mysore Assembly increased to 210. Sixteen Muslim candidates won the fray during the first assembly election held on 27th March 1952 and five of them got elected. They were J.M.M. Imam Sab (KMMP), Jagalur; Shafiuddin (Congress), Bidar; Mohammad Ali (Congress), Gulbarga; Shaik Khadir Sab (Congress), Kanur and N.J. Ahmed (independent), Virajpet. In the second assembly elections held in 1957 there were 561 candidates in the fray with 17 Muslim candidates from 13 constituencies. Nine of them won the election from Sampgaon (Belgaum district), Hubli, Honnavar, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Kolar, Bangalore on Congress ticket and one independent from Mysore city North (Bhargava, 2010).

The political scene and equations changed across the country with Pandit Nehru's death. The fourth Assembly had a different version. Of the total 216 seats, 24 Muslim candidates contested from 17 constituencies and six of them got elected. Mohammed Ali, Gulbarga; H.R. Abdul Gaffar, Shivajinagar, Bangalore; B.M. Idinabba, Mangalore; D.K. Mahboob Sab, Dharwar from Congress and Azeez Sait, Narasimharaja (Mysore), SSP; Abdul Quddus Anwar, Bhadravati, PSP. Fifth Assembly election, held in 1972, increased the prospects of backward classes as well as Muslims due to the changing political atmosphere in the state with Devaraja Urs who took the baton into his hands under the banner of Congress (R). Elections were held for 216 seats where 800 candidates were in the fray. The Congress had given maximum 15 seats this time and 12 of them emerged victorious. This was a good development then for the first time there were 12 Muslim MLAs in Karnataka Assembly (Shahbuddin & Wright, 1987).

After the Janata Party came to power in Karnataka under the leadership of Ramakrishna Hegde the political situation changed who brought the issue of value based politics to the forefront. During the Urs period social justice and land reforms became popular. After the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the Congress swept the Parliamentary election securing 26 out of 28 Lok Sabha seats. Hegde accepting the moral responsibility of this defeat resigned paving way for new assembly elections in 1985. The voters of Karnataka brought back Janata Party to power for the second time. The dismal performance of Muslim candidates was repeated this time too. There were 113 Muslim candidates from 66 constituencies. Congress had given 17 tickets and six of them won. Janata Party had given tickets to nine Muslims and two got elected. Ten Muslim candidates from Congress had got second position (Amin, 2004) (Umbreena & Malik, 2012).

People of Karnataka many a times voted by taking stock of the conditions of the state. During the ninth Assembly elections Congress was brought to power in Karnataka after a long gap of seven years though it was defeated at the Centre then. Twelve Muslim MLAs entered to the Assembly with a big share of 11 from the Congress and one from the Muslim League. 124 Muslim candidates from 69 constituencies contested in the poll. During the Tenth Assembly elections there was anti-Congress wave across the country and the Muslims were unhappy with the Congress due to the demolition of Babri Masjid. The Congress had to bite the dust and Janata Dal regained power. It is quite clear that whenever Congress loses the battle the Muslim representation in Karnataka too came down. There were 15 candidates from

Congress and only one could get through the election this time. There were six candidates from Janata Dal and three of them got through. There was one Zulfiqar Hashmi from Bidar contested on Bahujan Samaj Party for the time and he won the seat. Qamarul Islam from Gulbarga too won the election on Muslim League ticket. There were 145 Muslim contestants from 71 constituencies. Quite strangely for the first time Muslims had won from Kudligi and Humnabad (Ansari, 2006).

Political history of Karnataka shows that Muslims were elected from 32 constituencies. Among these constituencies 15 constituencies are termed as Muslim constituencies in real sense from where Muslims have won many a times: Bidar, Bijapur, Bantwal, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hubli, Humnabad, Jaymahal, Kolar, Narasimharaja, Raichur, Shivajinagar, Shiggon, Tumkur and Ullal. Muslim candidates have also won from the constituencies like Sedam, Kudligi, Hospet, Kushtagi, Gangavathi, Athni, Sindgi, Bhatkal, Mangalore, Bhadravathi, Ramanagara, Channapatna, Binnypet, Basavanagudi and Chitradurga.

Gulbarga a predominantly Muslim constituency where Muslim candidates won several times to Parliament is reserved for SC. Dharwar South is now renamed as Haveri constituency. Two Assembly constituencies in this area, Kundgol and Shiggaon have replaced by Gadag and Rona. Once 17% or 18% Muslim voters in Haveri constituency are now reduced to 14%. Shiggaon Assembly constituency which has 23% Muslim voters has been cut off from Haveri and it has lost the privilege of being a conventionally Muslim constituency. Bidar, Humnabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Narasimharaja, Davengere, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur, Kolar constituencies added Muslim population after the delimitations. The chances of winning Muslim candidates increased to four or five in recent times (Khalid, 2012).

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THE COHERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN POLITICS AND VOTE BANK IN THE POLITICAL PANORAMA

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Abstract → The presence of women in Parliament across the globe is a positive effort, whereby women are coming to parliament. Now if this study is seen now, at some socio – political level, some women from all over the world have themselves been presenting in parliament and able to make their own decisions. As mentioned in this letter in 2017. There is only 23.3 percent of the female parliamentary seats in the world which is very limited. The question arises that why women are not the leaders in politics? When women participate in politics, what problem do they face in front of them? In this letter, problems in women's politics have been faced. In political empowerment women have to face the challenges of many difficulties. Women are not given the responsibility of creating their own nations. This letter tells about enforcement measures which prevent a positive change in women's political participation.

Keywords → Women's political Inter parliamentary union, Political Participation, women's empowerment, Violence against women, women member in parliament.

Introduction - The term Political Participation has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to right to vote, but simultaneously, related to participation in decision - making process political activism, political consciousness etc. women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women's political participation. 1

Women turnout during India's Parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men, India ranks 20th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in parliament. 2

Voting → The movement for women's suffrage began in the early 1900s in response to a national movement for suffrage, even though vast majority of neither men nor women had a right to vote the British Colonial rule before 1947. After Indian independence from Britain, the Indian constitution in 1950 officially granted women and men suffrage.

Madras was the first to grant women's suffrage in 1921 but only to those men and women who owned land property according to British administration's records. 3

Women were substantially involved in the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century and advocated for independence from Britain. 4

In 1950, Universal suffrage granted voting right to all women. This is enshrined in Article 326 in our constitution. India is a parliamentary system with two houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Rates of participation among women in 1962 were 46-63% for Lok Sabha

elections and rose to a high in 1984 of 58.60%. Male turnout during that same period was 63.31% in 1962 and 68.18 in 1984.

The gap between men and women voters has narrowed over time with a difference of 16.7% in 1962 to 4.4% in 2009.⁵

Voter turnout for national elections in the past 50 years has remained stagnant with turnout ranging between 50 and 60% state elections have seen a growing trend in women's turnout is exceeding male turn out.⁶ Increased turnout of women was reported for the 2012 Vidhan Sabha elections with states such as Uttar Pradesh report 58.82% to 60.29% turnout was reported to be 47.4% and male turnout was 52.5%. Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Daman and Diu and Puducherry all reported higher turnout among women than man in 2013.⁷

Increased participation is occurring in both rich and poor states in India. The sex ratio of voters has improved from 715 female voters for every 1,000 male voters in the 1960s to 883 female voters in the 2000s.⁸

India has a federal form of government, with devolved powers. The electorate votes to elect a national parliament as well as state assemblies. In 2012 India had a minimal percentage of 10.9% women elected representatives in the national parliament, which is but relatively higher than Hungary (8.8%), Brazil (9.6%), China (9.1%) and Malaysia (9.8%).

A broader measure of political participation includes number of women candidates who compete for elections and women in state assemblies. According to World Economic Forum's annual global gender gap index studies, which considers such a broader scale, India has ranked in top 20 countries world wide for many years, with 9th best in 2013 a score reflecting more women's participation in India's political process than Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, France and United Kingdom.

To remedy low participation of women electors, India in 1994 established quotas (reservations) in constitutional amendments (73rd and 74th) to reserve 33% of seats in local government for women.⁹ The women's Reservation Bill (108th amendment has been introduced in the national parliament to reserve 33% of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats for women.¹⁰

The bill has yet to be passed by Lok Sabha and signed into Law. The discussions of women's reservation began in the 1920s and continued into the 1930s until a compromise was reached with Britain to allow women in Urban areas to vote. Discussion of women's reservations were again introduced in 1974 by the united National Commission on the status of Women in India, but India did not fully establish quotas in local government until 1994.¹¹

Local government bodies in India are called Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and one third of seats and leadership position must be reserved for women. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand have increased reservation to 50%.

The national government has also proposed to raise the level of reservation in PRIs to 50%. Seats reservation for women are rotated for assurance that each seat has an equal chance of being reserved. After the establishment of women's reservations, political participation went from 4 – 5% to 25 – 40% among women, and gave millions of women the opportunity to serve as leaders in Local government.

Concern remain in reserving seats for women in elected positions. The issue of training

has become an increasing concern with preparing women for the role of leadership. It was

found in Tamil Nadu that women lack the education and training to understand procedures in panchayats.

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POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND MUSLIMS IN INDIA



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Abstract: approximately fifteen percent Muslim population lives in India. This essay will explore the political situation especially political representation of this community. Political representation - political activism these two dimensions of Muslim politics will be the key issue of debate in this essay. What is the political representational condition of Muslim in India? How far the secular political parties are responsible for less Muslim political participation? What are the reasons that prevent the Muslim political activism in their day today life?

Key words: Muslim, political representation, political activism, secular political party

Introduction

Pakistan emerged as Muslim nation after participation in 1947 but most of the Muslim population had decided to live in India rather than move to Pakistan. That's why Muslim population in India is high in comparison with Pakistan. That is the context why India decided to be a secular state rather than religious state and through the constitution many socio-political and economic safeguard provided to its minorities. Following articles of the Indian constitution ensure the secular norms in India. Article 14 - Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article 25 to 28 of the constitution of India guarantees the right of Freedom of religion.

Article 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Article 27- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

Article 28- Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain education institutions.

Despite these secular provisions, India adopted the word secularism in the preamble of Indian constitution during 1976.

After the 71 years of the freedom the question must be debated that how Indian state should be ranked as a secular state. The answer of this question is very closely related with another question that what are the socio- political and economic conditions of its minority communities.

Political Representation of Muslims in Lok Sabha Between 1952 to 2019

S.No.	year	Total seats	Elected Muslim M.P
1	1952	489	21
2	1957	494	24
3	1962	494	23
4	1967	520	29
5	1971	518	30
6	1977	542	34
7	1980	529	49
8	1984	542	46
9	1989	529	33
10	1991	534	28
11	1996	543	28
12	1998	543	29
13	1999	543	32
14	2004	543	36
15	2009	543	30
16	2014	543	22
17	2019	543	25

Above mention data shows that Muslim representation in Lok Sabha is too less. As it should be, in proportion to their population that is approximately 15 percent according to 2011 census in India. Data also shows that the representation of Muslims in parliament has been declining after 1980 onwards. Since independence the average of Muslim representative in Lok Sabha is around 4.29 to 6.24 that is very less to their proportional representation that should be around 14.1 percentage. Regardless with Muslim community other marginal groups like Dalit and women are also unable to manage their representation in proportion to their population. This exclusionary nature of Indian parliament is against the wisdom and dream of our Indian constitution makers specially Dr. Ambedkar. This is a question mark to our Indian constitution as well as Indian democracy because the question of representation is directly related with other questions such as social justice, secularism, minority rights, communal harmony and plural culture of Indian nation. What is way out of this problem and who are the responsible for it. It clearly seems that Indian national congress party which self-proclaimed for their secularist commitment, have not done much for the betterment of these marginal communities.

Congress and Sachar Committee

The Sachar Committee has suggested that a commission examine the livelihood problems faced by Muslims. But apart from instituting a committee of experts, the Congress has made no substantive effort in this direction. Proper representation of the minorities, especially Muslims, in the police and defence forces will prove to be a morale-booster for them in terms of their safety and security issues, but this has not been looked into. As per the committee's recommendation, the Congress government has promised to open schools, training institutes and banks, provide free education up to the age of 14 and create infrastructure in areas populated by Muslims. But that promise now lies in cyberspace.

The report mentions that representation for the Muslim community to the same order as the percentage of Muslims in the population of the country is found only in one place: in jails. The fact that this is true can be seen now in Congress-ruled States such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Many innocent Muslim youth of Mumbai and Hyderabad are in jail only on the basis of suspicion. There is hardly any effort being made by the respective governments to provide them legal aid.

There are many areas where work needs to be done for the growth and development of the Muslim community, such as the provision of basic infrastructure facilities in education, health, road and drinking water, employment generation, safety, promotion of the Urdu language, modernization of madrasa education and the separation of politics from community development.

17th Lok Sabha election and the status of Muslims in 2019

This was the first such election after independence in which issues related to the Muslim community and their representation were absent.

This time, the so-called secular parties and pro-Muslim political parties have denied not only adequate candidature of Muslims but also their community concern. Even the Congress did not bring such prominent leaders as campaigners like Ghulam Nabi Azad and Salman Khurshid in the election campaign.

In the Most of provinces such as Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh none of the political parties have makes Muslim candidate. Even the major states like Bihar, where the Muslim population is 18 percent, Congress-RJD has given only 7 out of 40 seats this could have happened because of RJD. Congress has given 32 and Bhartiye Janta Party (BJP) given 7 Muslim candidates from all over India. In case of BJP, it is well known that this community traditionally has not been voted for BJP. Keeping this fact in mind BJP avoided to make them candidates in any election. It may happen if Muslims start voting towards BJP. These show that political parties are willing to gain more Muslim votes but not interested to ensure their adequate political representation.

This time, in the 17th Lok Sabha, a total of 25 Muslim MPs are elected. In the 16th Lok Sabha of 2014, only 22 MPs were elected, this time only 3 seats have been increased. The Muslim MPs belongs from 11 different states and 10 different parties. Nearly half of them come from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. The Trinamool Congress (TMC) and the Congress are sending four Muslim MPs each to the Lok Sabha, while the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), the Muslim League (ML) in Kerala, the National Conference (NC) and the Samajwadi Party (SP) are sending three MPs each.

The elected 25 Muslim MPs are:-

In Uttar Pradesh: Saharanpur Haji Fazlurrahman (BSP), Moradabad-ST Hasan (SP), Sambhal- Dr. Shafiqurrahman (SP), Rampur-Azam Khan (SP), Amroha- Kunwar Danish Ali (BSP), Ghazipur- Afzal Ansari (BSP)

In West Bengal, Basirhat-Nusrat nahaj Ruhi (Trinamool Congress), Murshidabad-Abu Taher Khan (Trinamool Congress), Jangipur- Khalilurrahman (Trinamool Congress), Malda South- Abu Haseem Khan Chaudhary (Congress), Uluberia- Sajda Ahmed (Trinamool Congress)

In Jammu and Kashmir, Anantnag-Hasenain Masoodi (National Conference), Baramulla- Mohammad Akbar Lone (Trinamool Congress), Srinagar- Farrukh Abdullah (Trinamool Congress)

In Kerala, Alfuza-A. M. Arif - Communist Party of India (Marxist), Ponnani- E.T. Mohammed Bashir (Indian Union Muslim League), Mallapuram-P.K. Kunhalikutty (Indian Union Muslim League)

In Bihar, Khagaria-Chaudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser (Lokjan Shakti Party), Kishanganj- Doctor Mohammad Javed (Congress),

niAssam, Barpeta- Abdul Khaliq (Congress), Dhubri-Badrudin Ajmal (AIUDF)

In Hyderabad, Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM)

In Maharashtra, Aurangabad - Imtiaz Jalil Saeed (AIMIM)

In Tamil Nadu, Ramnathapuram-Nawashakani (Indian Union Muslim League)

In Lakshadweep, Mohammad Fazal PP (Nationalist Congress Party)

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The political representation of Indian Muslims, one of the most contested political questions in postcolonial India, has become very relevant in recent years. Political representation of Muslims is a serious issue. Here an serious question could be posed that when other backward casts, who are in similar position to Muslim, are gaining the benefit of affirmative action of Indian state then why Muslims are being denied from it. Since Independence, India has seen many commissions and committees constituted to resolve the problems of the minorities, especially Muslims. The Ram Sahay Commission on Muslim weavers, the Srikrishna Commission and the Gopal Singh Commission were formed during Congress governments, but their reports are gathering dust. Such moves constitute nothing but political stunts with empty promises for the vulnerable minority. It is obvious that the Sachar Committee report will meet the same fate.

The report of the Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra Commission constituted by the Congress government also shows that the condition of the Muslims is worse than the Dalits but that time congress government has not done much for them. Trends shows Muslim representation has been ignored systematically over the long period of time. A politics of Muslim appeasement has been very prominent in India however, at the cost of ignoring substantial issues. Thus it seems that politics of appeasement remain a bigger factor than political representation itself for the continuous marginalization of Muslim.

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A Review on Conceptual perspective of Talent Management and Management Responsibility towards talent of Employee

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I] Introduction:

Over the years, talent management has evolved, along with expanding responsibilities and sophistication of the HR profession to be incorporated into the goals and strategy of an organization. Talent management has moved away from being an administrative process to a continuous organizational practice with a strategic focal point that drives organizational outcomes. The treasure of talent is now hunted in the famous talent wars. It is the top business priority for leaders, surpassing the growth as a commercial objective, according to a new international study.

Talent management is the ability to create and use talent to achieve organizational objectives. The term covers a wide range of talents such as technological talents, managerial talents etc. Talent management is the proven practice of using interconnected human resource processes to provide a simple fundamental benefit to any organization. The term talent management means different things to different organizations. To some it is about the management of high worth individual or the talented, whilst to others it is about how talent is managed generally -i.e. on the assumption that all people have talents which should be identified and liberated.

Talent management is the last major business function to be automated with comprehensive data capture and analytics. As a result, many companies know more about their laptops than their people. This concept refers to the anticipation of required human capital the organization needs at the time then setting a plan to meet those needs. Talent management in this context does not refer to the management of entertainers.

II] Evolution of Talent Management

The Talent Management is term which emerged in the 1990's to incorporate development in HRM, which placed more of an emphasis on the management of human resources or talent. There are various stages of evolution of the term talent management. These stages are explained below.

Stage-1-Personnel Department

In the 1970s and 1980s the business function which was responsible for people was called "The Personnel Department." The role of this department was to hire people, pay them, and make sure they had the necessary benefits. The systems which grew up to support this function were batch payroll systems. In this role, the personnel department was a well understood business function.

Stage 2-Strategic Human Resource- In the 1980

In the 1980s and 1990s organizations realized that the Human Resource function was in fact more important and the concepts of "Strategic HR" emerged. During this period organizations realized that the Vice President of Human Resource had a much larger role, viz- recruiting the right people, trained them, helping the business design job roles and organizational structures (organization design), develop "total compensation" packages which include benefits, stock options and bonuses, and serving as a central point of communication for employee health and happiness.

III Management responsibilities towards talent of Employees

According to Kirstie Donnelly, Director of products and marketing learn direct business by harnessing the hidden talents of potential superhero employees, ,management can transform not only their business but also maximizes their employees full potential.

As stated earlier, it is the responsibility of the management to identify the hidden talent of the employees as every employee having the hidden talent. If the management members of the organization know the hidden talent of the employees and accordingly make a record of that and give the training for that talent and utilize it for the growth of the organization. Effective training strategy plays an important role in this context. It is the key to unlocking hidden talents and ensuring employees meet the day to day business objectives. For example, an employee may run a football team or the voluntary work for charity. These activities will be assigned to them as per their talents which can be used to inspire or motivate clients and colleagues

It is the prime responsibility of the management members to make aware to the employees regarding their hidden talents. Kirstie explained in this context that, we are calling on both employers and employees to talk to each other about hidden talents and realize these hidden inner potentials of employees. Not only does it make good business sense but it also motivates and empowers employees. Many organizations have plenty of talents among their employees, but they never try to discover or exploit these hidden talents but they assume that they lack talents. The management members should think positively in this context.

In today's liberalized and globalized economy crowd, finding external failing to fulfill organizations needs are not always possible, and nor always necessary. Just by paying attention and asking the right questions management members will likely to discover many hidden talents among the existing employees. Talented employees are like an inventory. if

they are not managed and developed, they are the same as an underperforming asset. A Talent Capability Mapping strategy provides an organization with a framework to identify top talent. Thus it is a responsibility of the management to prepare an effective talent capability mapping strategy.

The drive and desire to manage talent effectively, should be a strategic priority. Growth of organization is depends on its people and the overall development of people depends on the development policies of the organization. The problem faced by many organizations lies with management people managers who do not think it is important to develop their working poodle. Whether these are the accidental massager who have been over promoted and the lost lambs or the 'Schizophrenic bully' whose main objective self-promotion. No poem close the stable doors once the rising stars in your team start bolting their way to the competition.

Talent management cannot and should not be isolated from business Strategy, whether you are running a global conglomerate of managing a trendy Coffee shop on the high street. Take your eye of the talent management ball and you will lose your best people and your business will suffer.

IV] Differentiation Strategy of Talent Management

Talent has become the key differentiator between two equally competitive work organizations. Grounded within Strategic HRM, the management of talent seems to be the only key function which HRM is playing strategically in organizations. Talent management ensures HR function to have a direct impact on the performance of the company through the careful management of its talent portfolio. Talent management has developed and evolved over the years in response to the many changes at workplace. Adapting itself from "Tayloristic" perspective of manpower, to the relationship driven nature of Human Relations" movement to this century's downsizing and the current " talent wars between organizations.

Though the war for talent in organizations has been dampened by economic concerns as well as concerns for global security, the real battle. to attract, develop, motivate and retain talent is going to heighten in the coming years. Talent management is fast gaining top priority for organizations across countries The various aspects of Talent Management are recruiting selection onboarding mentoring, performance management, career development, leadership development, replacement planning or recognition and rewards etc, which get HR to the business strategy table stakes!

V] In Conclusion- The concept of Talent Management is not new But in the past, in the 1960s and 1970s, it was viewed as a sole. responsibility of the personnel department". Today, it is a dynamic systematic and continuous organizational practice. In the conference Board's 2003 and 2004 CEO challenge studies, issues of leadership talent and employee engagement were identified as being among primary CEO concerns, In DDI's 20052006 leadership forecast, more

than 4500 leaders from around the world cited improving and leveraging talent as their second most important business priorities preceded only by improving customer service/ relationships.

Talent Management is a process that emerged in the 1990s and continues to be adopted, as more organizations come to realize that their employees talent and skills drive their business success. These organizations develop plans and processes to track and manage their employee's talent including the following.

- 1) Attracting and recruiting qualified candidates with competitive background.
- 2) Managing and defining competitive salaries.
- 3) Training and development opportunities.
- 4) Performance management processes.
- 5) Retention programmes
- 6) Promotion and transitioning.

Therefore, "Talent Management" has become one of the most important buzzwords in Corporate HR and Training activities, today.

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ACCESSING POSTNATAL CARE FACILITIES FOR NEW-BORNS HEALTH

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Abstract

Background: 39% of neonatal deaths in India occur on the first day of life, and 57% during the first three days of births. However, the association between postnatal care (PNC) for newborns and neonatal mortality has not hitherto been examined. The paper aims to examine the association of PNC for newborns with neonatal mortality in India. **Methods:** Data from District Level Household Survey, wave three (DLHS-3) conducted in 2007–08 is utilized in the study. We used conditional logit regression models to examine the association of PNC with neonatal mortality. The matching variables included birth order and the age of the mother at the birth of the newborn. **Results:** The findings suggest no association between check-up of newborns within 24 hours of birth and neonatal mortality. However, the place where the newborns were examined was significantly associated with neonatal mortality. Moreover, findings do reveal that children of mothers who were advised on ‘keeping baby warm (kangaroo care) after birth’ during their antenatal sessions were significantly less likely to die during the neonatal period compared to those children whose mothers were not advised about the same.

Keywords: Postnatal care for new-borns, Kangaroo care, Neonatal mortality, Matched case–control Study, Conditional logit regression

Introduction

Promoting antenatal care (ANC) and skilled attendance at birth is clearly not enough for improving child health. Strategies that promote universal access to PNC have been recommended for some years [8] and have the potential to contribute to sustained reductions in neonatal and maternal mortality [5]. Small-scale studies clearly highlight the contribution of postnatal care strategies, including ‘kangaroo care’ in reducing neonatal mortality in low income settings [9-14]. Although the provision of PNC has been an important component of various governmental interventions in India [15], however – given the focus on skilled attendance at birth and antenatal care – the PNC component has received little attention. Studies documenting the utilization of PNC in India are extremely limited. We could come across only two studies that document PNC in the Indian context [16,17]. However, none of the above studies examined association of PNC with neonatal mortality. Though it is important to examine the association between PNC use and neonatal mortality, it has not hitherto been investigated in a population-based representative study. The present study, therefore, investigated the role of PNC in improving neonatal survival using a

nationally representative, large-scale population-based dataset in India. Given a new survey data collected in 2007–08 which collected more information on PNC we were able to examine the research problem in bit detail.

Methods

Data-We use data from the 'District Level Household Survey' round three (DLHS-3) conducted in 2007–08 in 601 districts spread over 34 states and union territories of India. DLHS-3 was based on a multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design which resulted in national and state representative samples after applying weighting factors to control for complex survey design [18]. The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires. In all 643,944 ever married women aged 15–49 years and 166,260 unmarried women aged 15–24 years were interviewed in the survey. Information on postnatal care was sought from all women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey date irrespective of whether they delivered at home or at a health facility. This is unlike the previous DHS surveys where the information on postnatal care was sought only from women who delivered in a health facility. The availability of this additional information in DLHS-3 provided us an opportunity to investigate the association between PNC and mortality during the neonatal period. One of the important survey instruments in DLHS-3 was the women questionnaire which collected detailed information on birth history (births since January 1, 2004), health, breastfeeding, place of delivery, mode of delivery, and related information for mothers and children. The birth history data provided an opportunity to examine the association between PNC and neonatal mortality in India.

Outcome and exposure variables

The outcome variable of interest in the analysis is mortality during the neonatal period. Neonatal mortality is defined as the probability of dying in the first month of life. The exposure variables of interest in the analysis are measures of PNC – whether the newborn received any check-up within 24 hours of birth and whether the newborn was examined in a government/private health facility. These explanatory variables were computed in order to investigate the association between PNC and mortality during neonatal period. Since, no direct question on 'whether attempts were made to keep baby warm' was asked in the DLHS-3, we utilized information on 'whether mother was advised on keeping baby warm during one of her antenatal sessions' as a proxy of whether baby was kept warm or not. This proxy measure of PNC is used as the third explanatory variable in the analysis.

Control variables

Besides PNC, other socio-demographic variables have also been shown to have a significant impact on mortality during the neonatal period – so accordingly we also included woman's education, wealth status, place of delivery, maternal complication during delivery (yes, no), mode of delivery (normal, c-section), initiation of breastfeeding (initiated breastfeeding within an hour, initiated breastfeeding later), place of residence (urban–rural), geographic region of residence (north, central, east, northeast, west and south), and sex of the newborn in the analysis.

Statistical analysis

The analysis is guided by the framework for analyzing a matched case–control study [19,20]. The newborns that died before completing the first month of life were treated as cases and those who survived the first month after birth were treated as controls. We examined the utilization of PNC for newborns among the cases and the controls. If PNC was significantly less in cases than in controls, then we concluded that PNC was associated with neonatal mortality. Several studies in the past have used such framework to examine association between risk factors and mortality during infancy [21-24]. Conditional binary logistic regression models (that are appropriate for analyzing matched case–control studies) were also estimated to assess the adjusted effect of PNC on the likelihood of neonatal mortality [25-28]. 3588 neonatal deaths were reported in DLHS-3. We utilized 'k_{1i}: k_{2i}' matching with k_{1i} > 1 for at least one group, which is available in STATA 11.0 software. We utilized the clogit command in STATA 11.0 which fits models appropriate for all matching schemes or for any mix of the schemes because the matching k_{1i}:k_{2i} can vary from group to group [29]. This was actually done to utilize the full sample of births available in DLHS-3 dataset. The matching variables utilized in the conditional logistic regression models were 'birth order of the newborn' and the 'age of the mother at the time of birth of the newborn'. Regression results were adjusted for aforementioned socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

We excluded the births that took place in one month preceeding the survey date to account for the censoring in the analysis. We also excluded 1672 babies (0.79% of the study sample) that died within the first few hours and minutes of birth from our analysis because the detailed questions on postnatal care were not applicable to those births. The question asked on postnatal care in DLHS-3 was: 'Did your child have any check-up after delivery within 24 hours of birth?' The response categories to this question were yes, no, child did not survive. The subsequent questions on postnatal care were not asked to women who reported child did not survive as the answer to the above question.

We estimated three separate sets of conditional logit models and included one of the PNC variables at a time as the independent variable along with the other control variables. The study samples utilized in the three models were 201762, 196585, 145662 births respectively. All the independent variables were tested for possible multi-collinearity before putting them into the regression models.

Results and discussion

Results from the survey indicate that only 48% of the newborns received any PNC check-up within 24 hours of birth (Table 1). Around 64% of the babies did, however eventually receive two or more check-ups within the first 10 days after birth. As expected, a majority of these babies were examined in a private facility (56%). Moreover, only 50% of the mothers received advice on 'keeping baby warm' during one of their antenatal sessions.

Results presented in Table 2 clearly suggest that a higher percentage of mothers of surviving neonates were advised on keeping baby warm during their antenatal sessions

compared to the mothers of neonates who died (50% versus 37%). Newborns that died during the neonatal period were less likely to have received check-up within 24 hours of birth compared to newborns that survived the neonatal period (45% versus 48%).

The conditional logistic regression results are presented in Table 3. Findings do not suggest any association

Table 1 Utilization of postnatal care services for babies born in the five years preceding the survey, 2007-08

Services	%	No
During ANC, mother received any advice on keeping baby warm		
Yes	49.6	76,717
No	50.4	77,952
Newborn received any PNC check-up within 24 hours of birth		
Yes	48.3	101,323
No	51.8	108,655
Number of PNC check-ups in first 10 days after birth		
Less than two check-ups	36.3	34,480
Two or more check-ups	63.7	60,563
Place of first PNC check-up		
Government facility	44.3	42,122
Private facility	55.7	53,008

between 'check-up within 24 hours of birth' and mortality during neonatal period indicating that there was no significant difference in the chances of dying during the neonatal period between the newborns who received any check-up within 24 hours of birth and those who didn't. However, the place of check-up was associated with mortality of the newborns during the neonatal period. Newborns that were examined in a government facility were indeed less likely to die during the neonatal period than the newborns that were not examined at all (the odds ratio was 0.79; 95% CI: 0.67-0.92). The relationship between the place of check-up and the neonatal mortality was also significant in the 'Wald Test', thus suggesting that the place of check-up was indeed associated with better chances of survival during the neonatal period for the newborns.

Interestingly, newborns whose mothers were not advised on keeping baby warm during any of their antenatal

Table 2 Percentage of mothers receiving advice on keeping baby warm during ANC session, percentage of newborns receiving any check-up within 24 hours of birth and percentage of newborns receiving check-up in government/private facility by the survival status of children, 2007-08

Service received	Newborn experienced mortality during neonatal period	
	Yes	No
During ANC, mother received advice on keeping baby warm	37.0 (871)	49.8 (75,846)
Newborn received any check-up within 24 hours of birth	44.6 (945)	48.3 (100,379)
Newborn was checked in a government facility	44.6 (323)	44.3 (41,798)
Newborn was checked in a private facility	55.4 (402)	55.7 (52,606)

Note: The numbers in the parentheses are the absolute numbers.

Table 3 Results of conditional logistic regression models assessing the role of PNC in mortality during neonatal period, 2007-08

Covariate/category Mortality during Neonatal Period

Newborn received any check-up within 24 hours of birth^a

Yes	
No	0.96
Newborn was checked in ^{c, b}	(0.86,1.07)

No check-up	
Government facility	0.79*
	(0.67,0.92)
Private facility	0.90
	(0.79,1.03)

During ANC, mother received advice on keeping baby^c warm

Yes	
No	1.27* (1.13,1.43)

reference category.

* $p < 0.05$, values in the parentheses are 95% confidence intervals. { Wald Test was significant at $p < 0.05$ in case of mortality during neonatal period. a 291 groups (or 5120 observations) were dropped because of all positive or all negative outcomes.

b 288 groups (or 6424 observations) were dropped because of all positive or all negative outcomes.

c 281 groups (or 7231 observations) were dropped because of all positive or all negative outcomes.

Matching variables: Birth order of the newborn and the age of mother at the birth of the index newborn.

Control variables: Mother's education, wealth status, place of residence, region of residence, place of delivery of the index newborn, maternal complication at the time of delivery, mode of delivery, initiation of breastfeeding, and sex of the newborn.

sessions were 1.27 (95% CI: 1.13-1.43) times more likely to die during the neonatal period compared to the newborns whose mothers were advised to do so. This finding clearly indicates that advising mothers on keeping baby warm is likely to be beneficial for neonatal survival in India.

Conclusions

Our paper, for the first time, has investigated the association between PNC and neonatal mortality in India using a nationally representative population-based dataset. The analysis was carried out using the framework of a matched case-control study. Surprisingly, the 'check-up of newborns within 24 hours of birth' was not associated with neonatal mortality. However, the choice of facility where the newborn was examined was indeed associated with neonatal mortality – newborns examined in a government facility were significantly less likely to have died during the neonatal period than those who were not examined. But newborns examined in a private facility were no less likely to have died during the neonatal period than those who were not examined at all. Findings have important policy lessons to be learnt. Just promoting skilled birth attendance is clearly not enough to address high levels of neonatal mortality in India as a majority of newborns die in the first few weeks of life. Strategies must focus on making PNC for newborns accessible to all. Findings clearly suggest that utilization of PNC for newborns is extremely limited and has not picked up in the past two decades. Government of India in the recent past has launched conditional cash transfer scheme more commonly known as 'Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)' to promote institutional deliveries in India. Recent evaluations of the scheme suggest that the scheme has been quite effective in increasing antenatal care and facility births in the country [30,31]. Now the time has come when Government of India must also think of such schemes for promoting PNC for newborns and mothers as well.

Interestingly, this paper, using a nationally representative population-based dataset in India, also provides the first empirical evidence on the association between simple and cost-effective interventions like keeping baby warm or kangaroo care and neonatal mortality.

Findings indeed suggest that newborns whose mothers were not advised on keeping baby warm were significantly more likely to die during neonatal period compared to those newborns whose mothers were advised about the same. Our findings lend support to the findings of various small-scale studies [9-14] that have demonstrated the important role of 'kangaroo care' in saving lives of newborns. Though the advice on keeping baby warm was only a proxy for actual behaviour, the findings are indicative. Advising pregnant women on keeping baby warm during antenatal or postnatal sessions is likely to save lives of a number of newborns during the crucial first few days of birth. If advised properly, women are more likely to adopt any intervention that can save the lives of their newborns, provided the intervention is within their reach and is acceptable under their socio-cultural setting. 'Kangaroo care' is one such intervention which is not likely to face any opposition, either from the communities in general or social and religious institutions in particular.

The strengths and limitations of our study should also be noted. The main advantage of this study concerns usage of rich, reliable, and large-scale population-based dataset (DLHS-3). The large sample size allowed us to examine the associations between PNC and neonatal mortality in detail. DLHS surveys are conducted under the stewardship of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, with the objective to monitor the performance of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India [18]. More than 99% of India's population is represented in DLHS-3 [18]. Survey teams receive formal training and quality control measures are in place. The data from the DLHS is of optimal quality and studies in the past have found this data comparable with other large-scale surveys conducted in India [32]. Another strength of the study is the systematic use of matched case-control design to establish association between PNC and neonatal mortality. Though our study has a number of advantages, it also has a few limitations. Although, we adjusted our results for a number of socio-economic, demographic and residence related variables in the conditional logit models, we could not control for birth weight, gestational age, and birth interval owing to the non-availability of these in the DLHS-3 dataset. Studies have shown that these are well-known risk factors for neonatal mortality. Furthermore, we had to exclude 1672 births from the analysis due to non-availability of information on PNC. The exclusion of these births should not distort the associations established in the study because the newborns need to survive for a few hours for PNC to take place. Also these births accounted for only 0.79% of the study sample. While we note these limitations, the advantage of using a matched case-control approach in our view significantly outweighs the potential limitations associated with the available data. Furthermore, the findings of our study provide additional and more conclusive evidence on the importance of postnatal care for newborns for reducing neonatal mortality in a low-resource developing country like India.

If India has to achieve millennium development goals 4 (MDG 4), promotion of such cost-effective interventions is the need of the hour. The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives under the ambitious National Rural Health Mission (2005–2012) for improving the health of the rural masses. Under this Mission, the Government is investing a lot of efforts

and resources for improving the rural public health infrastructure and to make public health system accessible to all, irrespective of their socioeconomic status. Simple and cost-effective intervention like 'kangaroo care' is unfortunately often omitted in the national policies and programme documents. Special focus on interventions like 'kangaroo care' along with the architectural corrections in public healthcare system is likely to pay immediate and higher dividends than just carrying out the architectural corrections in the public healthcare system. Promoting such interventions is simple (and cost free), given the recruitment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in almost every village of India under the National Rural Health Mission. ASHA along with her colleagues associated with other Government sponsored programmes, can be entrusted with the promotion of such interventions in the community in general and among pregnant women in particular.

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A Study on Fundamental Analysis for Prediction of Share Price of Selected Companies

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Abstract: Before making any investment decision it is advised that an investor should have sufficient knowledge about the stock market. An analysis of stock market can be done by two ways viz. Fundamental Analysis and Technical analysis. The main focus in the proposed study will be on the tools of fundamental analysis in predicting the future value of company. For the purpose of this study, secondary data is collected from the Annual reports of last 5 years (from 2014 to 2018) of 5 Companies from different sectors, viz., TCS, NTPC, L&T, Mahindra & Mahindra and HDFC Bank. The data collected was used to evaluate the EPS, P/E Ratio, etc. The paper also focuses on calculating the intrinsic value of shares. The intrinsic value so calculated is compared with market price of shares and if such intrinsic value is found to be greater than market value the share is said to be undervalued, whereas if intrinsic value is less than market value the share is said to be overvalued. On the basis of share valuation: TCS, Mahindra & Mahindra and NTPC is undervalued as its intrinsic value is higher than its market value and suggested to buy the share since the price of the same may increase in future. In contrast, L & T and HDFC Bank Ltd. are overvalued as their market value is higher and preferred to sell the share as the share price may fall.

Keywords: Fundamental Analysis, Investment decision, Intrinsic Value, Share price.

1.0 Introduction: Stock markets have become highly complex markets that allow investors to buy shares in companies or in funds that aggregate companies or industries together. Most stock markets today are primarily electronic networks, although they often maintain a physical location for buyers, sellers and market makers to interact directly.

The study is done for the purpose of conducting fundamental analysis of leading securities in the stock market. In the stock market share price of companies are determined by the demand and supply forces operating in the market. These demand and supply forces in turn are influenced by a number of fundamental factors as well as certain psychological or emotional factors. The combined impact of all these factors is reflected in the share price movement. The price movements of securities follow systematic and certain consistent patterns. Past movements in the prices of shares help to identify trends and pattern. It is useful for the prediction of future price movements.

The main focus in the proposed study will be on the tools of fundamental analysis in predicting the future value of company. The earnings of the company, the growth rate and the risk exposure of the company have a direct bearing on the price of the share. The factors in turn rely on a host of other factors like economic environment in which they function, the industry they belong to, and finally the companies' own performance. Fundamental analysis consists of an appraisal of the intrinsic value of shares through.

With globalization and innovation in the financial markets at its peak - it is very essential to study the market risks and requirements. Over the years, the Indian stock market has undergone major changes to remain at par with the global peers. With global trade and finance getting more dynamic day by day, the Indian stock market is not far behind to experience these developments. This has helped the financial structure of India get more innovative. Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may incorrectly price a security in the short run but that the "correct" price will eventually be reached. Profit can be made by purchasing the wrongly priced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its "mistake" and re-price the security.

Statement of Problem: Much of economic and financial theory is based on the notion that individuals act rationally and consider all available information in the decision-making process. However, researchers have uncovered a surprisingly large amount of evidence that this is frequently not the case. Dozens of examples of irrational behavior and repeated errors in judgment have been documented in academic studies. Hence, investors need a strategy that they can adopt while training in stock market and for this fundamental analysis is the solution. Fundamental Analysis is the strong tool that guides the investors about the strategies of investment in stock market by letting the investor know how to study the fundamentals of the company, the study also reveals the importance for the investment decision which acts as guidance and helps them in decision making and predicting the figure price of the stocks.

2.0 Literature Review: Leena Lassi and Shubham Solanki (2017) in her study on fundamental analysis of Pharmaceutical Sector emphasized the need of fundamental analysis to help the investor for taking informed investment decisions. They mostly focussed on fundamental analysis of pharmaceutical sector. Their research is helpful to the investors in making investment decision so as to maximize return from the security. The study focuses on all three aspects of fundamental analysis i.e:-economic analysis, industry analysis and company analysis.

Manicka Mahesh and Saravana Kumar (2016) in their study attempted to apply fundamental analysis on six selected scrips from FMCG industry from 2004–05 to 2014–15. It is the attitude of people to look for either capital appreciation or regular income from their investment. In order to attain that objective, one of the best way to get higher return in long term, is obviously stock market. Investors cannot get higher rate of return in all the companies in various sectors of stock market. Sustainability of pricing of the scrips is not dependent on the euphoria built among the market participants but the valuation of the securities and market perfectly. To value the market properly, fundamental analysis has to be done. The main focus of their study is to value the share prices of the selected FMCG companies through fundamental analysis.

According to **Shilpa K S. et al (2017)**, every investor is advised to have enough knowledge about the stock market before making any investment decisions. Analysis of capital market can be done either through fundamental analysis or technical analysis. The authors aimed to

study on Fundamental analysis of selected IT companies listed on NSE. Fundamental analysis constituted 3tier approach. Economic analysis dealing with fundamental factors like GDP, IIP, fiscal deficit, inflation, current account deficit etc. Industry analysis of Indian IT sector analyzed based on entry barriers, type of industry, government interference, Porter's five force model. Finally, Company analysis deals with various ratios such as dividend payout ratio, EPS, P/E ratio, Debt -Equity ratio are used. It also focuses on the calculation of 'Intrinsic Value' of shares and compared with 'Market Value'. If intrinsic value is greater than market value the share is said to be undervalued whereas if market value is greater than intrinsic value, the share is overvalued. From the study Wipro, TCS and Infosys shares are undervalued and suggested to buy and hold the shares.

3.0 Research Methodology:For the purpose of this study, descriptive research methodology is used and secondary data is collected from the Annual reports of last 5 years (from 2014 to 2018) of 5 Companies from different sectors, viz., TCS, NTPC, L&T, Mahindra & Mahindra and HDFC Bank. The data collected will be used to evaluate the EPS, P/E Ratio, etc. Further the data will be collected from websites of the above companies.

4.0 Objective of the Study: The following are the objective of the study:

- To study the Fundamental Analysis for five company scrips to recommend for better choice of investment.
- To analyze the Intrinsic value of the selected companies
- To forecast the future value of selected companies through fundamental analysis.
- To suggest the best strategy of investment i.e. to buy, sell or hold the security.

5.0 Tools and Techniques: In this study, the future share prices of the selected five companies are predicted on the basis of following tools:

- Earnings per share- EPS
- Price to book – P/B
- Dividend Payout ratio
- Earning Yield Ratio
- Return on equity

6.0 Data Analysis: In this paper, an attempt is being made to predict the future value of the shares of TCS, L&T, Mahindra & Mahindra, NTPC and HDFC Bank Ltd.. For this purpose various ratios were calculated viz., Earnings per share, Price to Book value, Dividend Payout Ratio, Earning Yield Ratio and Return on equity ratio.

6.1 Earnings per Share:This ratio indicates the profits available to equity shareholders per share, this helps to determine the market price of equity shares. Earnings per share

(EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each share of common stock. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Earnings per Share} = \text{Profit after Tax} / \text{No. of equity shares.}$$

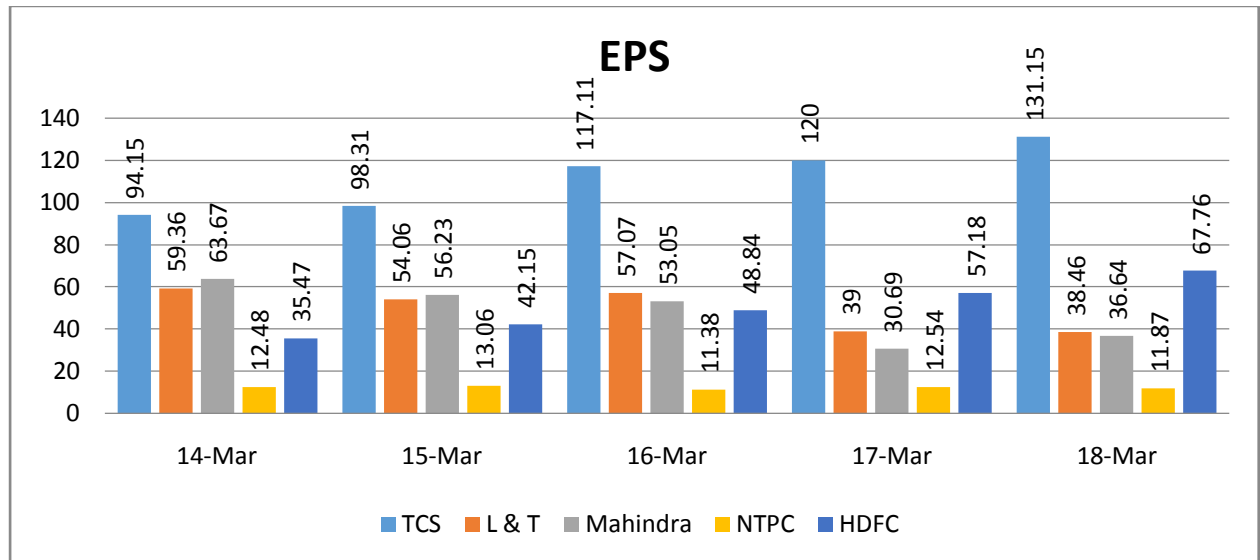


Fig. 1 Earnings per Share of 5 selected companies

Source: Moneycontrol.com

The higher the EPS, the more will be the worth of stock because investors are willing to pay more for higher profits. Fig. 1 shows that the EPS of TCS and HDFC has increased gradually from March 2014 to March 2018. EPS is a good parameter for investors as well as for the expansion of firm. The most obvious way for a company to grow its earnings is to grow its revenue.

6.2 Dividend Payout Ratio: The D/P ratio is the ratio between the DPS and EPS of the firm, i.e., it refers to the proportion of the EPS which has been distributed by the company as dividends. The dividend payout ratio is the fraction of net income a firm pays to its stockholders in dividends. Dividend payout ratio may be calculated as follows:

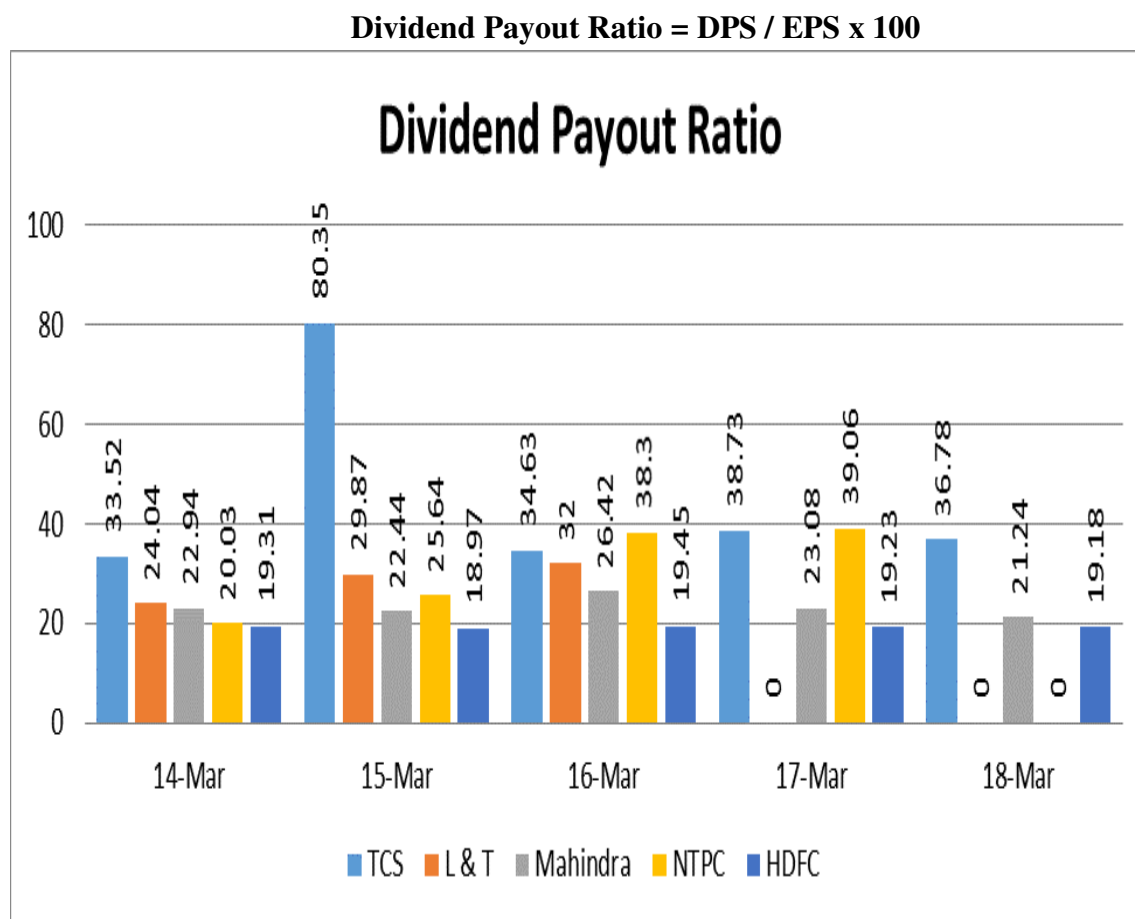


Fig. 2 Dividend Payout Ratio of 5 Selected Companies

The dividend payout ratio of **TCS** for March 2014 is 33.52 and it rise Up to 80.35 in march 2015, a higher payout ratio indicates that a company is sharing more of its earnings with stockholders. Rest of the companies like L&T, Mahindra, NTPC and HDFC have shown a stable returns. A payout ratio of more than 100% means that a company's dividend payments are exceeding its net income.

6.3 Return on Equity: Return on equity (ROE) is a measure of financial performance calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. Because shareholders' equity is equal to a company's assets minus its debt, ROE could be thought of as the return on net assets. The ratio is calculated as follows:

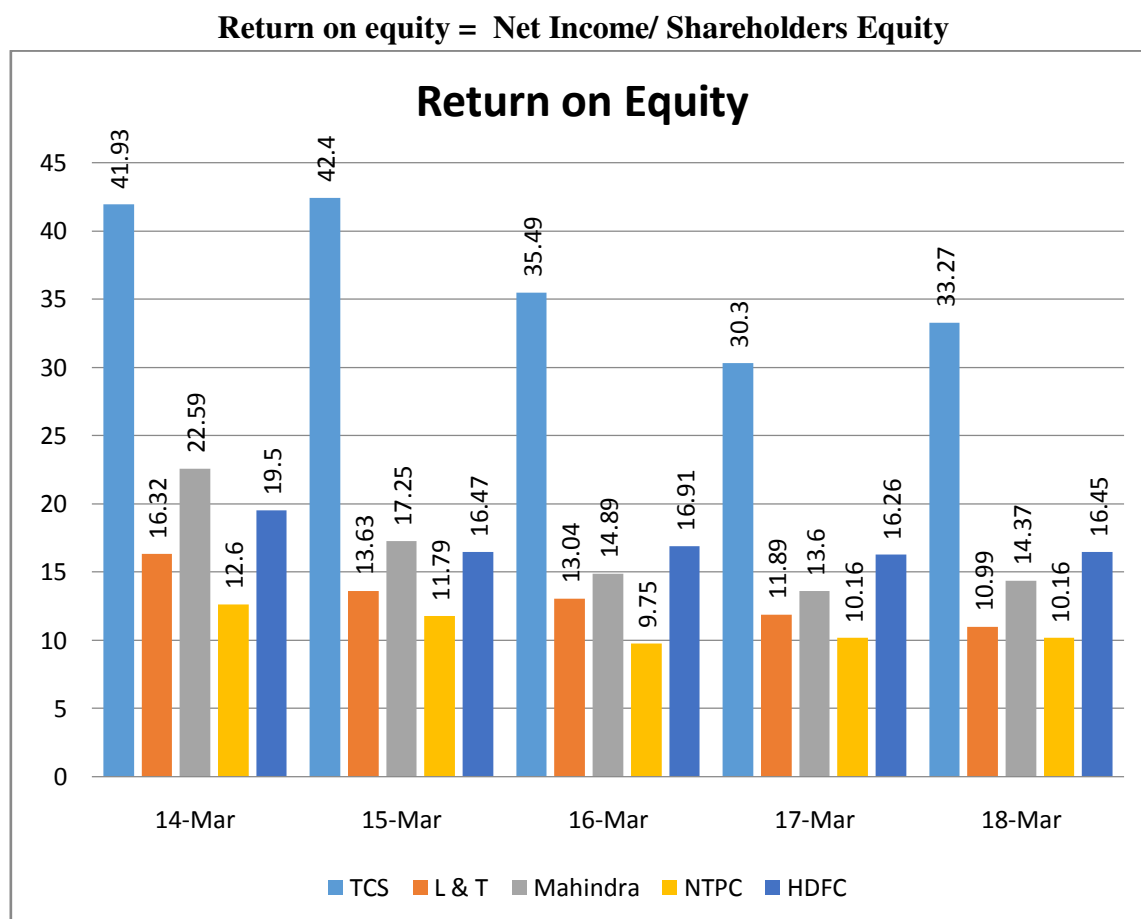


Fig. 3 Return on Equity Ratio of 5 Selected Companies

ROE is a measure of management's ability to generate income from the equity available to it. ROEs of 15-20% are generally considered good. ROE is also a factor in stock valuation, in association with other financial ratios. While higher ROE ought intuitively to imply higher stock prices, in reality, predicting the stock value of a company based on its ROE is dependent on too many other factors to be of use by itself.

6.4 Price to Book Value Ratio: Companies use the price-to-book ratio to compare a firm's market to book value by dividing price per share by book value per share (BVPS). An asset's book value is equal to its carrying value on the balance sheet, and companies calculate it netting the asset against its accumulated depreciation. The ratio is calculated as follows:

Price to Price/Book Value Ratio = Market price per share / Book Value Share

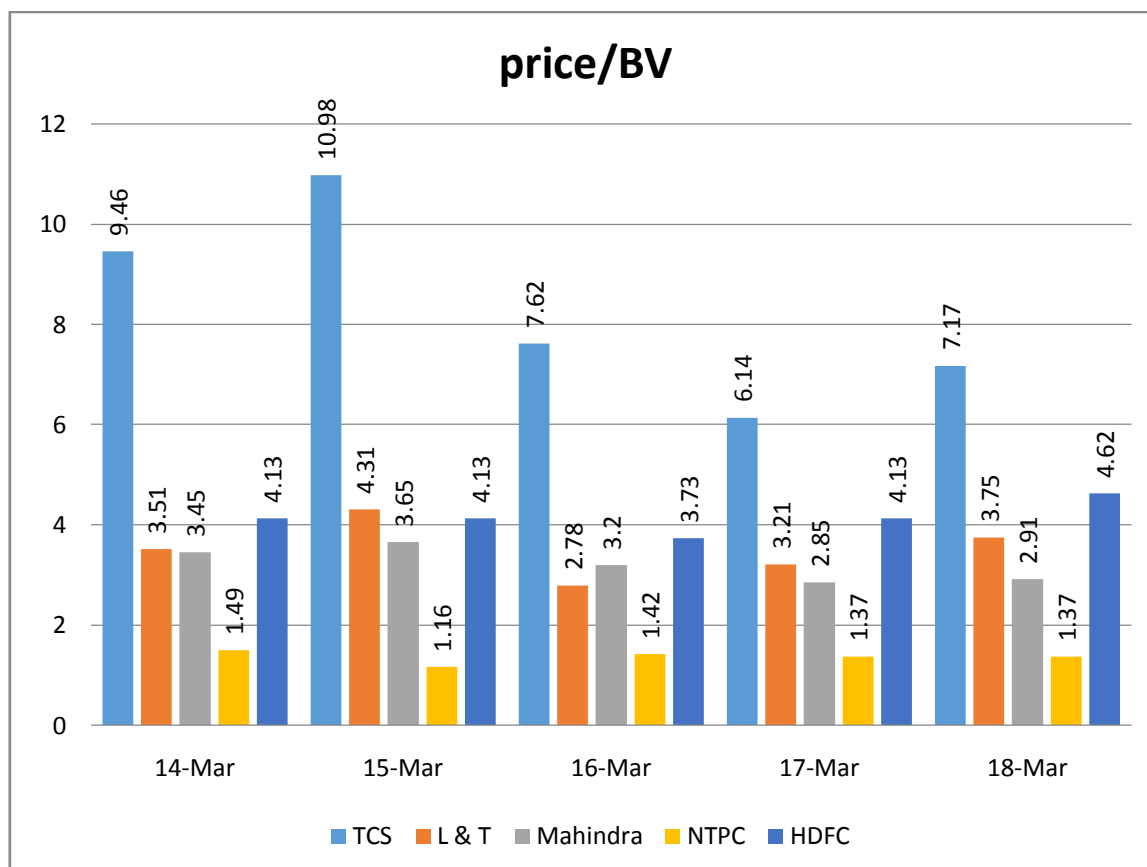
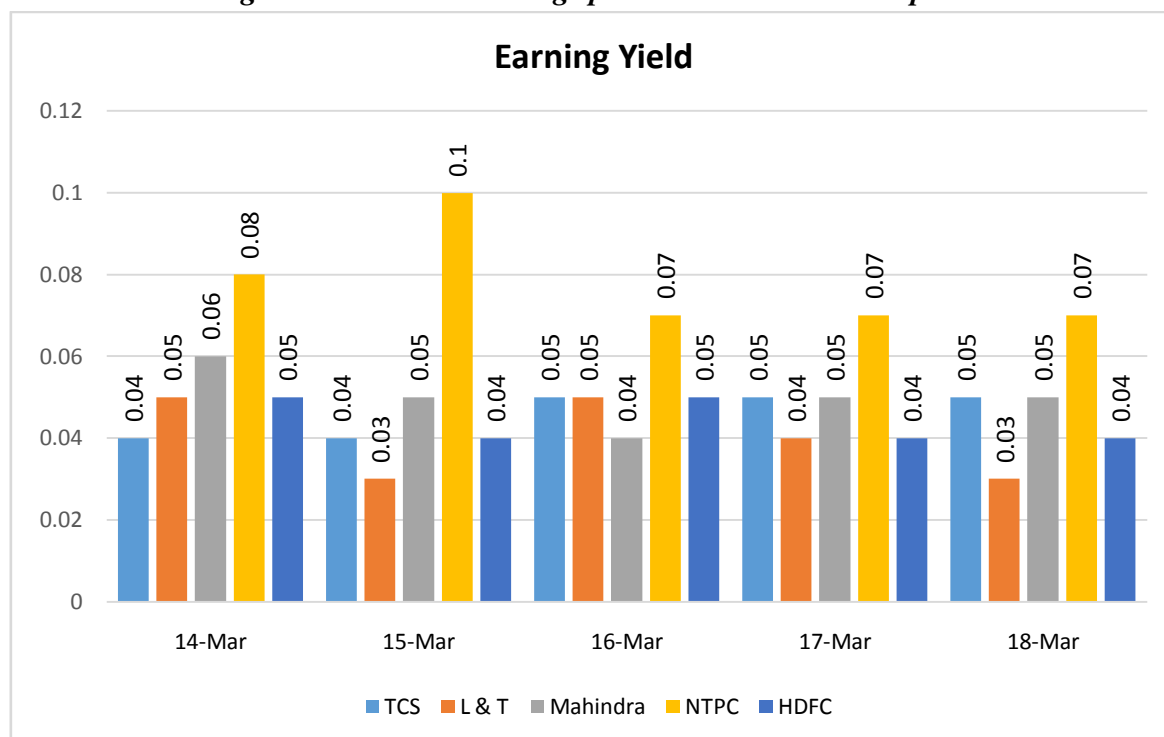


Fig. 4 Price to Book Value of 5 Selected Companies

If a company's P/BV ratio is high compared to others in its industry, then the stock might be overvalued. If its P/BV ratio is low compared to others in its industry, then it might be undervalued or the company may be performing poorly. Acquisitions can also reduce the book value of a company

6.5 Earnings Yield Ratio: The earnings yield (which is the inverse of the P/E ratio) shows the percentage of each rupee invested in the stock that was earned by the company. **Earnings yield ratio** is an effective restatement of price earnings ratio. It shows earnings per share as a percentage of the market value of the ordinary share. It is arrived at by dividing the earnings per share (EPS) for the last 12 months by the current market value of the share and multiplying the result by 100. It is formulated as:

$$\text{Earnings Yield Ratio} = \text{Earnings per share} / \text{Market Price per Share}$$



The TCS has constant earning yield ratio in the year march 2014 & March 2015 that is 0.04 & it has slightly increased And constant that 0.05 in the year March 2016, 2017 & 2018. It increases due to increase in Earning per share in proportion to market price per share. The L&T has constant earning yield ratio in the year March 2014 & 2016. It slightly drops in the year march 2015, 2016 & 2018 it is constant in the year march 2015 & 2018 that is 0.03. It is also found that while comparing similar stocks, the one which gives high earnings yield should give higher returns. For Mahindra & Mahindra, the earning yield is 0.06 in March 2014 it slightly declines to 0.05 and constant for the year march 2015, 2017, & 2018. Ratio of NTPC has shown an increase in initial years i.e. up to March 2015, but after that it has given constant return.

6.6 Valuation of Shares: The future value of shares is obtained from product of projected EPS and normalized Average P/E ratio. Whereas to compute the projected EPS, growth factor is considered and it is added to current EPS. However, growth is estimated from the product of Average Return on Equity and Average retention ratio. The estimation of future value of shares is explained in table 1.

Table 1 showing future value of share

	TCS	L & T	Mahindra	NTPC	HDFC
Average Return on Equity (ROE/ No. of years)	36.678	13.174	16.54	10.892	17.118
Average DPR	44.802	17.182	23.224	24.606	19.228
Average Retention Ratio (1 – DPR)	55.198	82.818	76.776	75.394	80.772
Growth on Equity (Avg. Retention Ratio *Avg. ROE)	1.5049 35	6.2864 73	4.64183 8	6.9219 61	4.7185 42
Normalized Average P/E Ratio	25.07	22.34	18.93	12.57	33.41
Current EPS	132.15	38.44	36.61	12.54	67.38
Projected EPS(Current EPS * (1 + Growth in equity))	134.13 88	40.856 52	38.3093 8	13.408 01	70.559 35
Intrinsic Value(Projected EPS * Normalized Avg. P Ratio)	3362.8 59	912.73 47	725.196 5	168.53 87	2357.3 88
Market Value (As on May 2019)	2240	1564.9 5	653.8	133.15	2454
Remark	Buy	Sell	Buy	Buy	Sell

7.0 Decision:

TCS: Intrinsic Value > Market Value, it is undervalued, so it is recommended to **buy** the stock as value of share may increase in future.

L & T: Intrinsic Value < Market Value, it is overvalued, so it is recommended to **sell** the stock as value of share may Fall in future.

Mahindra & Mahindra: Intrinsic Value > Market Value, it is undervalued, so it is recommended to **buy** the stock as value of share may increase in future.

NTPC: Intrinsic Value > Market Value, it is undervalued, so it is recommended to **buy** the stock as value of share may increase in future.

HDFC BANK: Intrinsic Value < Market Value, it is overvalued, so it is recommended to **Sell** the stock as value of share may decrease in future.

8.0 Findings: With respect to EPS of the companies, the EPS of HDFC Bank has shown a constant increase every year whereas L & T, Mahindra & Mahindra, NTPC are showing increasing trend initially and then falls down. On the other hand TCS is showing increasing trend throughout the five years. In case of Dividend Payout ratio, Mahindra & L & T are showing increasing trend in opening three years and gradually decreased in next two years. TCS showed decreasing trend whereas HDFC bank is having fluctuating price earnings ratio, but NTPC is having an increasing pattern. TCS is showing decreasing trend in case of Return on equity. HDFC & L & T is having considerable line of consistency during last five years. Mahindra & Mahindra NTPC is showing decreasing trend in initial three years and increasing trend in last two years. TCS & L & T is showing fluctuating trend for price/BV ratio for 5 years, decreasing trend for Mahindra & Mahindra & nearly constant trend for NTPC & HDFC Bank. Earning yield is maintaining a consistency in each year for TCS. HDFC Bank & NTPC initially showed an increase in the Earning yield and decreased in last two years. L & T & Mahindra & Mahindra showed fluctuating trend throughout the year.

9.0 Conclusions: It can be concluded that Service sector & Banking sector companies are one most promising platform of investment in capital market and in turns give considerable return for the risk taken by investors. On the basis of share valuation: TCS, Mahindra & Mahindra and NTPC is undervalued as its intrinsic value is higher than its market value and suggested to buy the share since the price of the same may increase in future. In contrast, L & T and HDFC Bank Ltd. are overvalued as their market value is higher and preferred to sell the share as the share price may fall. In near future it is expected that number of investors will be flooding into the capital market that increases the relevance of fundamental Analysis of various sectors.

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JOB SATISFACTION AMONG POLICE OFFICIALS: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Job satisfaction is an affable emotional state of an employee which results from his/her job experiences. Satisfied employees create a more positive working environment for organization. The major objects of the study were to explore different factors like salary, duty timing, political pressure, mental stress and working atmosphere effecting job satisfaction of Punjab Police Personnel. The research was quantitative in nature and it has focused the job satisfaction level of PP employees in Patiala Police range. A well structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The study's sampling frame was PS of district, Patiala, Sangrur and Barnala. A sample of 100 respondents was selected from each district in Patiala range. The findings of this research indicate that the employees were not satisfied with their duty timings because they have no time for their family. Even they didn't want to choose this profession for their next generation. It was also concluded that employees were not satisfied with their notable Promotions.

Key words: Police Public, Job Satisfaction, Police Officials

Abbreviations: PP Punjab Police, PS Police Station

Introduction

Police administration in India is the process of transformation according to the emerging needs of changing scenario.^{ix} With the advent of concept of welfare state, the complexion of Police has changed substantially and one might say that a stage has reached when one should consider Police as essentially a social service. The Police Station has an important administrative function to perform.

The Policemen is rightly called "a living limb of lakh." No other agents of state, including the representatives of the people has such a face to face relationship with citizens as Police have.^{ix}

The importance of a healthy citizen Police relationship can hardly be over-emphasized in a democracy. The Police Community relations especially in the developing countries are far from satisfactory. In fact, there is a big yawning gap, between the police and the public in all these countries and this is particularly true in India.

Police organization is part of social system in which interaction between the Public-Police personnel takes place. National Police Commission has observed that Police-Public relationship is in very unsatisfactory stage due to certain reason. There is inbuilt negative image in the minds of the Public due to the incidents of favoritism, abusive language, dealing factices, callous attitude, corrupt practices, lethargy, indiscipline, pulls, and pressure on the police personnel. In spite of continuous reforms, motivational training and statutory steps, the Police personal have not able to get-rid of the above deficiencies.

Meaning of job satisfaction

Job satisfaction is essentially related to human needs and their fulfillment through work. It is, in fact, generated by an individual's perception how well ones job satisfies his various needs. According to Keith Davis when an individual comes to a work group, he brings with him certain needs which affect is on the job performance. Some of these needs are basically physiological others are higher order needs related to his environment.

Since no two human beings are like, their needs also differ from each other. Therefore, they also differ in the gratification of their needs through their jobs, and attain an experience at different levels of job satisfaction. Further, the same individual may derive different levels of job satisfaction on different types of jobs.

Need of job satisfaction in Punjab Police

Job satisfaction among police force is essential for their efficient and effective functioning in the area of law and order as well as internal security maintenance. Job satisfaction enhances the mental health of police force. Job satisfaction can only direct their energies to keep peace in society as well as ensure security and safety of people. It is the duty of the government to remove all irritants standing in the way of police force to make them really functional.

Scope and Methodology

The present study has been conducted in Punjab. It covers all three districts of Patiala Police Range. The present study is mainly focused on the satisfaction of the job of Police Officials in Police Department. The scope of the study is to identify the problem which is faced by Police personnel's during their job.

Since there is focus on Police-Public relations in Punjab with emphasis on the study of Job satisfaction in Police Officials in Punjab Police and there was concentration on the primary and secondary data. Relevant literature in the form, rules and regulation, handouts on Administrative setup and organizational working was collected. Regarding primary data Questionnaire was also prepared to solicit the views of selected Police officials. During the study 23 Police Station were covered in Patiala range according to their ratio. 300 Police personals interviewed with schedule questionnaire regarding their job satisfaction in Police department. The study was limited to Patiala range. The offices of senior Police officials were visited personally in all three districts to have interaction for procuring the much needed information for the work.

Findings of the study

Using interview schedule, 100 Police officials from each district (Patiala, Sangrur and Barnala) were chosen from the Patiala range. These officials were interviewed regarding their job satisfaction in Police department. Some of major findings from study have been discussed below:-

Table No. 1.1**Why did you get enrolled in Punjab police?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Fond of to join Punjab police	129	43.0
Need of job	116	38.7
Joined as didn't get job anywhere	36	12.0
Family background	19	6.3
Total	300	100.0

Table No. 1.1 shows the reason behind the enrollment in Punjab Police 43.0% of the respondents said that they were fond of to join Punjab Police. 38.7% Police officials said that they needed a job and 12.0% respondents said that they joined PP because they didn't get job anywhere. Only 6.3% got enrolled in PP because of their family background.

It shows that less than half the respondents were actually fond of this job and 6.3% were from Police background families where as the rest of the respondents enrolled in PP just are necessity of getting a job or they were not getting any other job, they were constrained to enroll themselves in PP.

Table No. 1.2**Do you think that Punjab police's job is more difficult than any other profession?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes definitely	140	46.7
To a large extent	61	20.3
To certain extent	74	24.7
Of course not	25	8.3
Total	300	100.0

Table No. 1.2 reveals that a majority of police officials 46.7% perceived that PP job was more difficult than any profession 20.3% Police officials said that it was difficult to a large extent. 24.7% respondents said that it was difficult as compared to other professions to some extent and only 8.3% confidently said it was not more difficult at all when compared to the other professions.

The researcher found a fine deference that Police officials who were recruited in the phase of 1990's opined that Police job was more difficult and too dangerous as compared to other professions but young recruits had different view. They felt that PP job was not much difficult. It can be said that their views were obviously different because they all have different experience at different times.

Table No. 1.3**Do you get salary timely?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Always	214	71.3
Often	62	20.7
Sometimes	24	8.0
Never	0	0.0
Total	300	100.0

The Table No. 1.3 shows that almost all respondents (71.3%) said that they got their salary on time and regularly. Rest of them (28.7%) said they got their salary sometimes regularly.

Researcher confirmed from other sources that all Police department always got their salary on time always. There was not any delay in their salary.

Table No. 1.4**If you get some other Government Job in same salary, would you leave this job?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	31.3
No	118	39.3
Depends upon job	67	22.4
Can't say	21	7.0
Total	300	100.0

Table No. 1.4 shows a very important finding that most of them 39.3% would not agree to leave the job even if they got another job with the same salary. 31.3% data showed that they can leave the job if they had an opportunity for another job on the same pay mode. 22.4% Police Officials pretended that they could leave the job but it will depend on the nature of job which they were getting and only 7.0% Police Officials said that they had no idea and didn't comment on this issue.

Thus, it was told that they couldn't left the job because now our nature had adjusted according to our Police job.

Table No. 1.5**Is your family satisfied with your duty timings?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes definitely	59	19.7
To a large extent	19	6.3
To some extent	107	35.7
Not at all	115	38.3
Total	300	100.0

Table No. 1.5 describes about officials with their duty timings. Most (38.3%) of the Police Officials said their families were not satisfied at all 35.7% respondents reported it to some extent. Only 19.7% respondents said their families were fully satisfied with their job timings and 6.3% respondents said that their families were satisfied to large extent only.

The researcher found out informally that most of the Police Officials families were not satisfied with their duty timings.

Table No. 1.6**According to you, your duty timings effect on your family life?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, definitely	174	58.0
To a large extent	44	14.7
To some extent	66	22.0
Not at all	16	5.3
Total	300	100.0

The Table No. 1.6 reveals how duty timings of the Police officials affected the family life of Police officials. A Majority of respondents (58.0%) said that their duty timings affected their family definitely 22.0% police officials responded that their duty timing affect their families to a some extent only 14.7% Police officials said that it affected to a large extent while 5.3% said clearly that these was not any affect on their family.

Overall, it shows that merely more than half of the respondents expressed their families' satisfaction with their salary. Why researcher talked to than informally they told without hesitation they have no time for their families and relations. They complained that they couldn't attend even birthday of their children and family marriage parties because of their 24x7 hours duty timings. They said their job was not like other departments which enjoy all the meals with their family. Relay they have no time for their children, wife and even parents and it is a big dissatisfied in their jobs.

Table No. 1.7**Should Timing of the duty be of 8 hours?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, definitely	263	87.7
To a large extent	8	2.7
To some extent	12	4.0
Not at all	17	5.6
Total	300	100.0

The Table No. 1.7 displays that what the Police officials feet about their ideas duty hours. A very high majority of Police officials 87.7% said that timings of the duty should be of 8 hours like other departments and only 2.7% respondents agreed to a large extent. Only 4.0% said that it should be 8 hours to some extent and rest of them 5.6% said that their present duty timings were fine and should not be reduced to 8 hours.

A high majority of Police Officials were demanding 8 hour's duty timings because they were not having any social life and much burden of work.

Table No. 1.8

Is there any mental stress in Punjab Police's job?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	234	78.0
No	66	22.0
Total	300	100.0

Table No. 1.8 describes about the mental stress in Punjab Police's job. Almost respondents (78.0%) felt that there is mental stress in PP's Job. Rest of them 22.0% said there was not any stress in PP's job.

When researcher talked to them informally, they told him that they were under too much mental stress. They emphasized that there was stress of 24x7 Job and the mental stress due to under Political interference and their seminars. High expectations of the people were also big cause of their mental stress. Jokingly, they shared that people wanted a Police like in foreign countries but they never change themselves in law-abiding foreign citizens.

Conclusion and Suggestions

- It is concluded that the nature of their job is such that it promotes non socialization. Policeman, due to non-concessive working conditions, gradually drift away from the society. They are unable to discharge their social obligation and even the basic family responsibility remains unattended.
- It was also observed that there was too much political interference in their regular working. It was sad to find that most of Police Officials were not satisfied with their job.
- Political interference should be reduced in their regular working.
- Recurrent relaxing meditation program should be started, qualitative rather than quantitative working hours should be emphasized on, and effective man management technique should be put into place.
- It is recommended that all Police Officials wanted that their duty timing should be 8 hours like other departments and it will be big relief for their mental stress and they can manage their family too.

Hence, it is concluded that long and sternness working hours, prolonged night shifts, tremendous work pressure, no weekly offs and high stress level have taken a serious toll on the lifestyle of majority of police personals getting affected by their erratic schedules. It is suggested that there should be improvement in working and living condition of policeman-including adequate funds for mobile phones, transport, stationary, furniture, maintenance of buildings; reasonable working hours, attention to rest and recreation, family quarters (with basic amenities like sanitation, water supply, power supply) periodical leave. There is need of now Public management for Police force to take care of present and emerging Problems.^{ix}

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Role of Government Facilitating the Primary Education of District Sangrur

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Abstract

Primary Education plays a very significant role in any democratic system. There is an arrangement for providing free primary education to all children between 6 -14 years. A Punjab Government is aiming continuously to increase the number of education in Punjab so as no child left behind in acquiring education. One of the major concerns of Government is to provide certain kinds of facilities for the primary school children. Thus, the present study will be an effort to evaluate the status of governmental facilities in relation to the primary education. The purposed study is limited to one educational block i.e. Lehra-gaga of Sangrur district. Descriptive survey method is used to find what exists at present. The sample size includes 207 teachers covering one educational block of district Sangrur. A high majority 83.1% of teachers said that stipends/scholarships were offered by the government for their school children while 16.9% of teachers accepted that none of their school children got stipends/scholarships from the government. A high majority 93.7% of teachers reported that primary school students are getting free books facility by the government. A high majority 99.5% of teachers broke the news that children got free uniforms by the government of district Sangrur. A high majority 99.0% of teachers said that children of the government primary schools of district Sangrur were getting free milk/free diet. 76.8% of teachers said that maximum students were getting other facilities along with the above mentioned facilities of the district Sangrur. A maximum percentage of teachers said that students of government primary schools were getting above mentioned facilities on time. Only 7.2% of teachers said that their school children did not get the above mentioned facilities at the right time. It is recommended that at least primary schools must be fulfilled with their basic requirements to achieve the goal of universalization of primary education.

Introduction

Primary Education plays a very significant role in any democratic system. There is an arrangement for providing free primary education to all children between 6 -14 years. A Punjab Government is aiming continuously to increase the number of education in Punjab so as no child left behind in acquiring education. Punjab Compulsory Education Act has been passed keeping in view the universalization of primary education. This Act has been circumference to three main steps: Universalization of provision, enrollment and retention.

The government in Punjab from time to time has been taking required steps to expand primary education and to cover each and every village by setting up primary schools. Primary schools in Punjab have been continuing to be in bad shape. Their functioning has been greatly deteriorating. It is also being observed that Punjab is facing certain obstacles like- defective education policy, political problems, defective administration of education, lack of teachers, low standards of teaching, dearth of money, establishment of schools, narrow curriculum, wastage and stagnation, natural obstacles, social evils and language problems etc.

One of the major concerns of Government is to provide certain kinds of facilities for the primary school children. Further, the Education Development Committee looks after the planning, implementation, monitoring inspection and evaluation at block and district levels of all the educational development programmes. All the funds for the development of schools will be routed through educational development committees and this committee will be responsible to oversee the implementation of all development works.

It is not the wholly responsibility of the government to give fund, at present the local bodies and panchayats have been playing the leading role and ready to take initiatives for the expansion and universalization of primary schools in their areas.

With the help of government schemes like- Mid-Day Meal, RTE-2009, SSA, RMSA, Paro Punjab, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Parega India Tabhi to Barega India, Free and Compulsory Primary Education schemes, then, one can think to fulfill its targets.

Apparently, it is unfortunate that even after 71 years that the directive to Article 45 of the constitution, have not been realized and the target of Universalization of Primary Education (UEE) is not reached so far.

R.K. Rao in his book "Education in India" (2002) observed that status of education has been constantly changing in India as per the needs and capabilities of the nation. As education is on concurrent list, these programmes and policies are not properly executed to meet the challenges of globalization. There should be a cohesive education policy throughout the country which should take care of all the aspects and future needs of the country.

Alok Kumar and A.P. Singh in their book, "Elementary Education in India-Issues and Challenges" (2009) provide a broad coverage mainly of the theoretical issues, policies, plans and programmes for improving human capabilities and sustainable human development. They expressed the view that the government must concentrate on the increasing challenges: good governance, mid-day meals in Primary schools, universalization of elementary education, education planning, child rights and various aspects of education etc. This book consists of seventeen paper articles. It was felt that the above mentioned steps should be taken for the welfare of children.

Keeping this in view, here, is an urgent need to draw the attention of the government authorities towards the status of facilities, those have been providing for the primary school students of district Sangrur. Thus, the present study will be an effort to evaluate the status of governmental facilities in relation to their primary education.

Statement of the Problem

Role of Government Facilitating the Primary Education of District Sangrur

Objective of the Study

- The purpose of the present study is to examine the role of government facilities in promoting the primary education of district Sangrur.

Delimitation of the Study

The purposed study is limited to one educational block i.e. Lehra-gaga of Sangrur district.

Methodology

Descriptive survey method is used to find what exists at present. Interview method is used to answer questions about the status of facilities to be provided by the government from the primary school teachers.

The present study was carried out on government primary school teachers teaching in government primary schools of district Sangrur on the basis of convenience sampling technique. The sample size includes 207 teachers covering one educational block of district Sangrur.

In the present investigation, the research tool "Interview Schedule Teachers" was made by the investigator herself.

Administration and Procedure

From Sangrur district, primary school teachers who were teaching in government primary schools were randomly selected and Questionnaire for Teachers' were distributed to the teachers of Lehra-gaga block. A prior permission was taken from the government school principals and the purpose of the study was explained to the government primary school teachers. The data obtained from 207 teachers were used for the analysis purposes.

Findings of the Study

After collecting the data, analysis and interpretation of the data are made in accordance with the objective of the study. The views of teachers teaching in government primary schools regarding facilities offered by the government for the children of district Sangrur are shown from Table 1 to Table 8. The data of teachers was computed for evaluation and are shown in the following Tables:

What kinds of facilities are offered by the government for the children?

Table – 1

Stipends/Scholarship

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	172	83.1
No	35	16.9
Total	207	100.0

Data presented in the Table 1 demonstrates that 83.1% of teachers disclosed that stipends/scholarships are offered by the government for their school children while 16.9% of teachers accepted that none of their school children get stipends/scholarships from the

government. Hence, it can be concluded that government is providing stipends/scholarships facilities for the government primary schools' children. It can be helpful to increase the enrollment ratio in government schools.

Table - 2**Free books**

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	194	93.7
No	13	6.3
Total	207	100.0

Table 2 reveals that 93.7% of teachers reported that primary school students are getting free books facility by the government while 6.3% of teachers accepted that there is no such facility. Hence, it can be concluded that government is providing free books facility for the government primary school students.

Table - 3**Free Uniforms**

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	206	99.5
No	1	.5
Total	207	100.0

Table 3 shows that 99.5% of teachers broke the news that children get free uniforms by the government while only 0.5% of teachers accepted that children do not get it. Hence, it can be concluded that government is providing free uniforms facility for the government primary school students of district Sangrur.

Table - 4**Free Milk/Free Diet**

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	205	99.0
No	2	1.0
Total	207	100.0

Table 4 reveals that 99.0% teachers reported that government is giving facility of free milk/free diet to the children while only 1.0% of teachers denied about the availability of this facility. Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the children of government primary schools of district Sangrur are getting free milk/free diet.

Table - 5**Other Specify**

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
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Yes	159	76.8
No	48	23.2
Total	207	100.0

Table 5 reveals that children of primary schools are also getting other facilities as reported by 76.8% of teachers while 23.2% of teachers do not agree with this. Thus, it can be concluded that maximum students are getting other facilities along with the above mentioned facilities of the district Sangrur.

Table – 6

Are above these facilities given to students at the right time?

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes, definitely	34	16.4
To a large extent	59	28.5
To some extent	99	47.8
No	15	7.2
Total	207	100.0

Table 6 reveals that students of the government primary schools get these above mentioned facilities at the right time to some extent according to the 47.8% of teachers. 28.5% of teachers agreed to it to a large extent while 16.4% of teachers appraised it on definite basis. There are only 7.2% of teachers who told that their school children do not get the above mentioned facilities at the right time. Hence, it can be concluded that maximum students of government primary schools are getting above mentioned facilities on time. It is recommended to provide facilities to the government students on time so that they can be benefitted.

Table – 7

To what extent have these facilities and programmes helped increase students in the school?

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes, definitely	106	51.2
To a large extent	91	44.0
To some extent	10	4.8
No	0	0
Total	207	100

Table 7 reveals that government is providing free text books, uniforms, stipends facilities along with free education is definitely helping in increase in the number of students in the primary schools as reported by 51.2% of teachers while 48.8% of teachers found it to a large

extent and to some extent. Hence, it is evident that governmental facilities for fulfilling the purpose of universalization of elementary education are helping in increasing in the number of students in the primary schools of district Sangrur.

Table – 8

Does the government deliver adequate funds to support primary school education?

Attributes	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes, definitely	13	6.3
To a large extent	26	12.6
To some extent	118	57.0
No	50	24.2
Total	207	100.0

Table 8 reveals that 57.0% of teachers communicated that government is delivering fund to support primary school education of some extent while 12.6% teachers conveyed it to a large extent and 24.2% teachers reported that schools are not getting adequate funds from the government. Along with this, 6.3% of teachers accepted that government is delivering adequate funds to support primary school education. Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the primary schools of district Sangrur have been getting adequate funds to support primary education.

Discussion of the Results

1. A high majority 83.1% of teachers said that stipends/scholarships were offered by the government for their school children while 16.9% of teachers accepted that none of their school children got stipends/scholarships from the government.
2. A high majority 93.7% of teachers reported that primary school students are getting free books facility by the government.
3. A high majority 99.5% of teachers broke the news that children got free uniforms by the government of district Sangrur.
4. A high majority 99.0% of teachers said that children of the government primary schools of district Sangrur were getting free milk/free diet.
5. 76.8% of teachers said that maximum students were getting other facilities along with the above mentioned facilities of the district Sangrur.
6. A maximum percentage of teachers said that students of government primary schools were getting above mentioned facilities on time. Only 7.2% of teachers

said that their school children did not get the above mentioned facilities at the right time.

7. 57.0% of teachers said that the primary schools of district Sangrur had been getting adequate funds to support primary education. Only 6.3% of teachers said that government was delivering adequate funds to support primary school education.
8. It was found that government was providing free text books, uniforms, stipends facilities along with free education was definitely helping in increase in the number of students in the primary schools.

Conclusion

A majority of the teachers were of the view that government was taking numerous steps to improve the primary education in government schools. It was indicated from the findings that school was a source of meal for the children of the poor class people not for education. As the majority of the poor class admitted their kids for the sake of one time meal and uniform, along with this the hard fact was that they left from their homes early to earn daily wages, clearly indicating that their kids were purely dependent on mid-day meal schools. It is recommended that at least primary schools must be fulfilled with their basic requirements to achieve the goal of universalization of primary education.

Recommendations

- Mass poverty is the great hurdle in bringing all children of the target group to schools. Unless various incentive measures must be given for the backward and under-Privileged classes in order to get over their economic difficulties, many children will not be able to enroll themselves and attend classes regularly. Therefore, a number of scholarships have been introduced, free reading and writing material are being supplied, uniforms are being provided freely, Mid-day meals are being given to the all the children without any discrimination. Progressive steps need to be taken for attracting the children to schools and enabling them to continue their studies at least up-to their age 14 or class V.
- Even after passage of the half of the session, neither all the books are made available to the students nor uniforms get distributed.
- It is recommended that hostels and incentives such as scholarships and transport facilities be provided to children belonging to remote and economically backward areas to ensure the reach of RTE Act to most excluded children from education.

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A STUDY OF NUTRITIONAL AND HEALTH STATUS AMONG SLUM CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT :

The study was conducted to see the comparative analysis of nutritional and health status among slum and normal children. For this purpose 100 (50 from normal family and 50 from slum family) children were taken as a research sample from Samastipur block area in Samastipur district. Self-prepared nutritional and health based format and self prepared Personal Data Sheet was administered upon research samples. The collected data were analysed and prepared result. The result revealed that : (i) Nutritional status and health status was positively correlated (ii) Slum children had found poor nutritional status while normal children had better nutritional status (iii) The health status of slum children had found poor condition comparison to their counterpart children of normal families.

Nutrition has major effects on health. Nutrition refers to the availability of energy and nutrients to the body cells in relation to body requirements. Malnutrition refers to any imbalance in satisfying nutrition requirements. Malnutrition among children is often caused by the synergistic effects of inadequate or improper food intake, repeated episodes of parasitic or other childhood diseases such as diarrhea, and improper care during illness; Malnutrition is often cited as an important factor contributing to high morbidity and mortality among children in developing countries. The relationship between nutritional status and child mortality is not conclusive, however, Stedman and colleagues (1987) do not find a clear relationship between nutritional status and child survival. A comprehensive review of studies of the relationship between malnutrition and child mortality in development countries can be found in Pelletier (1998).

Malnutrition during childhood can also effect growth potential and risk of morbidity and mortality in later years of life. Malnourished children are more likely to grow into malnourished adults who face heightened risks of disease and death. Poor nutritional status of women has been associated with a higher age at menarche. A number of factors affect child nutrition, either directly or indirectly. The most commonly cited factors are food availability and dietary intake, breastfeeding, prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases, access to health care, immunization against major childhood diseases, vitamin A supplementation, maternal care during pregnancy, water supply and sanitation, socio-economic status and health-seeking behavior. Demographic characteristics such as the child's age and sex, birth intervals and mother's age at childbirth are also associated with child nutrition.

Several studies indicate that inadequate or improper food intake and repeated episodes of infectious diseases adversely affects children's nutritional status (Brown et al, 1982). Letter and colleagues (1989) found that proper treatment of acute infectious diseases especially diarrhoea, has beneficial effects for children's growth and nutritional status. Briend

and colleagues (1988) found that breastfeeding improves nutritional status and child survival. Esrey et al; (1988) found that the presence of a clean water supply and sanitary facilities have beneficial effects on child growth and nutrition. Vitamin A supplementation has been shown to reduce morbidity (Ross et al. 1995) and mortality (Rahmathullah et. al., 1990). The evidence of beneficial effects of vitamin A supplementation on morbidity and mortality in children is not conclusive, however (Vijayaraghavan et. al., 1990). In as much as vitamin A supplementation reduces morbidity in children, it may also improve their nutritional status. Discrimination against girls in feeding and health care are often cited as reasons for poorer nutrition and higher mortality among girls than boys in many developing countries (Bairagi 1986).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The main objectives of the study was to see the comparative analysis of nutritional and health status of slum children.

HYPOTHESIS :

The following hypotheses were formulated for further study:

- (i) There will be significant correlation between nutritional status and health status.
- (ii) Slum children will have poor nutritional status than their counterpart normal children.
- (iii) There will be significant difference between children of slum and normal interm of their health status.

METHODOLOGY :

(i) Sample :

Total 100 (50 slum and 50 normal population) children were selected for research sample. The age range of sample were from 5 years to 11 years with an average age range of 8 years. The parents of children were take as a regarding sample of childrens.

(ii) Study Area :

The Tajpur (Samastipur) block area was selected as a study area.

(iii) Selection Method :

The purposive sampling technique were adopted for selection of research sample.

(iv) Method of Data Collection :

For data collection work questionnaire and interview method were used. The questionnaire method was applied upon educated and interview method was applied upon non-educated sample.

(v) Scales :

Following scales were used upon research sample :

- (a) Nutritional based Information Sheet :

To obtain the informations regarding nutritibutional status of respondents, self prepared nutritional based information sheet was used.

(b) **Personal Data Sheet :**

To obtain the background informations regarding respondents, self-prepared personal data sheet was used.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION :

For collection of data, a well plan was made by researcher. According to earlier made plan, researcher had contacted to respondent's parents or guardians personally and conveyed them to purpose of meeting. After the establishment of rapport, selected scales given them and data were collected.

ANALYSIS OF DATA :

The analytical method was adopted for analysis of collected data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :

Following results were obtained as per hypothesis that made earlier:

(i) **Correlation between nutritional and health status of respondents :**

Regarding the correlation between children's nutritial and health status the collected data were analysed with correlational method. The findings are given in following table no.-i

Table No.-i

Correlation between respondent's nutritional staus and health status:

Scales	Health Status	Percentage
Nutritional status based Information sheet (Better Status)	88	88%

An observation of above table no(i) revealed that total 88 (88%) children were found in better health status. Because of their nutritional status was also found in better condition. According to this result it can be say that nutritional status play positive role in their health condition. Thus, this result confirmed our earlier made hypothesis no. (i) that there will be positive correlation between respondent's nutritional status and their health status.

(ii) **Comparison of nutritional status between respondents of slum and normal population :**

Regarding the comparison of nutritional status of slum and normal respondents, the data were analysed with analytical method. The results are given in following table no.-ii.

Table No.-ii

Comparison of nutritional status between children of slum and normal population :

Group	N	Nutritional Status
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		Better	Poor
Normal Children	50	32 (64%)	18 (36%)
Slum Children	50	12 (24%)	38 (76%)

The result that contained in above table no. ii, revealed that poor nutritional status was found among slum children while normal children (32 of 50 samples) found in better nutritional status. According to this result it can be say that by means of poor economic condition and lack of occupational chances may causal factor for children's poor nutritional condition. Thus, this result confirm our earlier made hypothesis that there, will be significant difference between slum and normal children interm of their nutritional status.

(iii) Comparison of health status between slum children and normal children :

Regarding the comparison of health status between slum and normal children relevent data were analysed. The findings are given in following table no.-iii.

Table No.-iii

Comparison of health status among slum children and normal children:

Group	N	Nutritional Status	
		Better	Poor
Normal Children	50	33 (66%)	17 (34%)
Slum Children	50	14 (28%)	36 (72%)

An observation of above table no-iii revealed that only 28 percent (14 children) were found in better health status in slum area while 72 percent (36 children) were found in poor health condition. Thus, 66 percent (33 children) were found in better health condition and 34 percent (17 childrens) were found in poor health condition among normal population. According to this result, it can be say that by means of poor nutritional status, the health status among slum children negatively effected, thus, this result confirm our earlier made hypothesis no.-iii that, "there will be signifiant difference between slum and normal children interm of their health status" confirmed.

CONCLUSION :

To, conclude it can be say that :

- (i) Nutritional status and health status are positively correlated.
- (ii) Slum children have poor nutritional status while normal children had better nutritional staus.
- (iii) The health status of slum children have poor condition comparsion to their counterpart children of normal families.

SUGGESTION :

The nutritional and health factor for each and every children is most factor. By means of better nutrition and health condition children grow in better way and they can achieve many things in their lives. Thus, hence it is necessary to conduct standard research work to make large sample.

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AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION AND ADJUSTMENT AMONG DELINQUENT AND NON- DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to analyze the aggression and adjustment among delinquent and non-delinquent children. For this purpose 200 (100 delinquent and 100 non-delinquent) children were purposively selected from child reform houses located in Darbhanga Divisional area in Bihar State. The aggression scale developed by Bhardwaj (1986), adjustment inventory of Q. Hasan and K. Jehan and self-prepared personal data sheet was administered upon research sample. The founding revealed that (i) There was significant difference of aggression between delinquent and non-delinquent children. (ii) There was significant difference of adjustment between delinquent and non-delinquent children. (iii) There was no significant difference of aggression between rural and urban delinquent children. (iv) There was no significant difference of adjustment between rural and urban delinquent children.

Key words :

Aggression, Adjustment, Empirical, Analysis, Delinquent, Non-delinquent

INTRODUCTION :

The word delinquency is derived from the Latin word 'deliquere' meaning de i.e. away and linquere i.e to leave. Thus, meaning to leave or to abandon. Originally, the word had an objective meaning as it referred to parents who neglect and abandoned their children. In present day, it is used and applied to those children who indulge in wrongful and harmful activities.

Juvenile delinquency is the participation by a minor child usually between the ages of 10 and 17, in illegal behavior or activities. Juvenile delinquency is also used to refer to children who exhibit a persistent behavior or mischievousness or disobedience, so as to be considered out of parental control, becoming subject to level action by the court system.

In Indian context the concept of delinquent behavior is confirmed to the violation of the ordinary penal laws of country carried out by boys or girls up to the average age of sixteen years. State laws prohibit two types of behavior for juveniles the first includes behavior, which is criminal or adults, as for example, murder, rape, fraud, burglary, robbery etc and the second includes status offence like running away from home, unruly or ungovernable truancy, etc..

Aggression is a natural form of behavior based on biology. It is adoptive, international, purposeful and common to the entire animal kingdom. It is an interpersonal behavior. It represents a social nature. It is accompanied by certain emotions and attitude towards a target person or group. Aggression involves intent to cause harm directly or indirectly to the target person. It is a threat or the violation of social norms. It is directed towards safeguarding the basic right of the weaker persons or group or victims from stronger one.

Adjustment refers to the behavioral process of balancing conflicting needs, or needs challenged. Humans and animals regularly adjust to their environment. Thus, the

adjustment process involves four parts; (i) a need or motive in the form of a strong persistent stimulus, (ii) the thwarting or non fulfillment of this need, (iii) varied activity, or exploratory behavior accompanied by problem solving and, (iv) some response that removes or at last reduces the imitating stimulus and completes the adjustment.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Various studies on the delinquency had also been conducted. Juby & Farrington 2001 studied and found that family background as a main predictor of delinquency.

In this context Carroll, Hattie, Durkin and Houghton (2001) summarizes the nature of highly aggressive personality who is disposed to violent and antisocial behavior.

Shulruf (2008) found in their study that the social competence and social awareness of delinquents are lower compared to other children.

Buhler, Schroder and Silbereisen (2008) examined whether and evidence based prevention program targeting general competence is effective through the promotion of knowledge about life skills and enhanced related behavior.

Yadav & Iqbal (2009) studied impact of skill training on self-esteem, adjustment and empathy among adolescents. The findings showed that subjects improved significantly in post condition on self-esteem, emotional adjustment, educational adjustment, total adjustment and empathy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The objectives of the study were to study the aggression and adjustment among delinquent and non- delinquent children.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY :

- (i) There is significant difference between delinquent and non- delinquent children interm of their aggression.
- (ii) There is significant difference between in the mean scores of adjustment of delinquent and non- delinquent children.
- (iii) There is significant difference between in the mean scores of aggression of delinquent children belonging to rural and urban area.
- (iv) There is significant difference between in the mean scores of adjustment of delinquent children belonging to rural and urban areas.

METHODOLOGY :

Sample :

The sample of the study was consisting 200 (100 delinquent and 100 non- delinquent) children were purposively selected) from different child reform houses located in Darbhanga Divisional areas in Bihar State.

Tools used :

- (i) Aggression scale developed by
- (ii) Adjustment scale of Q. Hassan & K Jehan.
- (iii) Self prepared personal data sheet.

Procedure of Data Collection :

The data collection work was conducted in respect to aggression and adjustment. The subject were explained the objective of collecting the information. The necessary instructions for responding the aggression and adjustment questionnaire were given

for their clarifications. After that the data collection work was finished from both group (delinquent and non-delinquent) children.

Analysis of Data :

The collected data were analyzed with t-test statistical method :

RESULT :

Through the study, researcher analyzed the data discussed in the tables which gives the mean, S.D. and t-value of aggression and adjustment of sample group.

Table No.- 01**Mean Scores of Aggression of delinquent and Non-delinquent children :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Delinquent Children	100	35.32	5.04	7.12	<.05
Non-delinquent Children	100	30.69	4.12		

The results as shown in the table no.-1 indicate that delinquent children differ significantly from non-delinquent children on aggression measures. Delinquent children have been found to be high on aggression than those of non-delinquent children. This result suggests that the delinquent behavior rise due to aggressive mood in the presence of immediate factor.

Table No.- 02**Comparison of Adjustment between delinquent and non-delinquent children :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Delinquent Children	100	29.69	5.11	9.44	<.05
Non-delinquent Children	100	23.74	3.69		

Table no.-2 represents the mean scores of adjustment of delinquent and non-delinquent children are 29.69 and 23.74 respectively. SD is 5.11 and 3.69. The t-value is 9.44. It shows the adjustment were significant differed between delinquent and non-delinquent children. In another words, the delinquent children were found poor adjustment than non-delinquent children. In this context the calculated t-value (9.44) was found significant at <.01 level of confidence.

Table No.- 03**Comparison of Adjustment between delinquent and non-delinquent children :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Rural Delinquent Children	50	27.89	6.71	0.19	N.S
Urban Delinquent Children	50	27.03	6.29		

Table no.-03 show the mean scores of aggression of rural delinquent and urban delinquent children are 27.89 and 27.03 respectively and SD 6.71 and 6.29 respectively. The t-value (0.19) was not found significant. It shows the aggressions were not significantly differed between rural and urban delinquent children. In another words, the aggression of delinquent children is not effected by their inhabitation factor.

Table No.- 04**Comparison of adjustment between rural and urban delinquent children :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Rural Delinquent Children	50	17.10	4.07	.56	N.S

Urban Delinquent Children	50	16.93	3.97		
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Table no.-04 shows the adjustment of rural and urban delinquent children were not found significantly differed because of the mean and SD scores were not found differed. This result also shows the adjustment of rural and urban delinquent children is not effected from inhabitation factor.

CONCLUSION :

- (i) There was significant difference of aggression between delinquent and non-delinquent children.
- (ii) There was significant difference of adjustment between delinquent and non-delinquent children.
- (iii) There was no significant difference of aggression between rural and urban delinquent children.
- (iv) There was no significant difference of adjustment between rural and urban delinquent children.

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‘हमजाद’ : मानवीय महानता की उत्तर-आधुनिक एण्टीथीसिस

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मनोहर श्याम जोशी का ‘हमजाद’ उपन्यास इन्सानो हैवानियत और कमीनगी की चरम परिणति की दास्तान है। यह एक तरह से इकबाल के ‘मर्दे-कामिल’ और अरविन्द के ‘अतिमानव’ की आधुनिकतावादी अवधारणा की एण्टीथीसिस है। तमाम नैतिकताएँ, सामाजिक मान्यताएँ, मानवीयता यहाँ खण्डित होती है। इसके आगे न आदमी गिर सकता है न गिरा सकता है। नायक के बजाय यह प्रतिनायक की कथा है, जिससे आगे न पुराणों-मिथकों का कोई अधम-से-अधम असुर पात्र जाता है न फिल्मों का कोई निकृष्ट-से-निकृष्ट ‘विलेन’। किसी भी कलिकाल या कलियुग वर्णन से यह ज्यादा बीभत्स है। लेकिन गनीमत है कि यह यथार्थ नहीं है, लेकिन संभव है कि यथार्थ हो जाए। इस अर्थ में यह मानव की उस अवनति या ह्रास को सूचित करता है जो आदमी को हैवान बना रहा है। यहाँ तमाम प्राक् आधुनिक और आधुनिक धारणाओं-कल्पनाओं का मिथक टूटता है। मनुष्य देवता हो सकता है यह प्रगति की रैखिक अवधारणा बताती है, लेकिन मनुष्य इस प्रगति में कितना कमीना हो सकता है यह ‘हमजाद’ की कहानी कहती है।

उपन्यास की कथा एक हकीकत है, जो अफसाने की शकल में लिखी गयी है। और हकीकत भी ऐसी कि अफसाना शरमा जाए। बहरहाल, उपन्यास की कथा टोपनदास खिल्लुराम की तखतराम द्वारा लिखी गयी कहानी है, जिसमें एहतियात के तौर पर सिनेमाई अंदाज में यह लिखना जरूरी समझा गया है कि “इस कहानी में जिन लोगों का जिक्र किया गया है उनका किन्हीं भी ऐसे इंसानों से ताल्लुक नहीं है जो जिन्दा हैं या मर चुके हैं या पैदा होने वाले हैं। अगर इसकी कोई बात अपनी या अपने पहचान वाले की आपबीती लगे तो वह महज एक इतिहास होगा और दुनिया में इतिहासों का होना भी जियादः सच गोया दुन्यवी झूठ म शुमार किया जाता रहा है।”^{पृ०} इस सफाई के बाद कहानी शुरू होती है टोपनदास खिल्लुराम उर्फ टी.के. की ओर साथ ही लेखक की। लेखक का हमजाद है टी.के.। हमजाद का अर्थ है साथ-साथ पैदा हुआ। मिथक के अनुसार हमजाद वह पिशाच है जो जन्म के साथ ही व्यक्ति से सम्बद्ध हो जाता है और उसे पाप और दुष्कर्म के मार्ग पर चलने को प्रेरित करता है। तखतराम की पूरी कहानी ब्लैक एण्ड ह्वाइट के स्टाइल में चलती है। हर जगह तखतराम पाक-साफ़ है। यही नहीं, उसके पिता-माँ सबके सब खानदानी और संभ्रांत हैं। इसके विपरीत टी.के. का खानदान ओछा है और टी.के. की तो बात ही मत पूछिए पूरा कमीना है। तखतराम उर्फ लेखक अपने हमजाद टी.के. की सोहबत में पतित होता चला जाता है। वह बार-बार टी.के. से पीछा छुड़ाना चाहता है, लेकिन छुड़ा नहीं पाता। यह एक सच है जो अफसानानिगार की सृष्टि है। एक दूसरा सच भी है जो टी.के. के पुत्र जयदेव का सच है— “तखत से बड़ा झूठा इस दुनिया में कोई नहीं है। दरअसल उसके मन में अपने खानदान को लेकर बड़ी गाँठ पड़ी हुई है। उसे शुरू से इस बात का गम रहा है कि उसका बाप पागल, उसकी माँ तवायफ़, उसकी एक बहन कुबड़ी और दूसरी बहन चालू है। यही वजह है कि उसने अपने खानदान के मुतअल्लिक खूबसूरत झूठ गढ़ने का सिलसिला शुरू कर दिया। खानदान के बारे में झूठ गढ़े, अपने बारे में झूठ गढ़े, अपने दोस्तों के बारे में भी।”^{पृ०}

सच की ये दो विपरीत स्थितियाँ किसी सार्वभौमिक सत्य से इनकार करती हैं साथ ही, इस बात को भी नकारती हैं कि लेखक किसी सच की ओर इशारा करता है, किसी यथार्थ को पकड़ने की कोशिश करता है। इसमें यह पूरा दारोमदार पाठक के ऊपर है कि वह अफसाने का कैसा पाठ करता है, अपनी सहमति किसके साथ बनाता है अथवा कोई स्वतंत्र पाठ निर्मित करता है। इस तरह ‘लेखक का अंत’^{पृ०} भी यहाँ दृष्टिगत होता है और आलोचना भी द्वितीयक नहीं रह पाती, वह रचना के समतुल्य हो जाती है।^{पृ०} यह एक उत्तर-आधुनिकतावादी पद्धति है। किसी पाठ के पढ़त की। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थान बिन्दु है, जिसके आधार पर उपन्यास उत्तर-आधुनिक कहा जा सकता है।

अपने अफसाने में अफसानानिगार बार-बार अपने हमजाद टी.के. से मात खाता है, एक शैतान से इंसान मात खाता है। मगर मुक्त भी नहीं हो पाता उसके साये से तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद। बकौल अफसानानिगार “आप कह सकते हैं कि मैं एक कमजोर इंसान साबित हुआ। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इंसान होने का मतलब ही कमजोर

होना है। यह गौरतलब है कि बलवान भगवान और पुरजोर शैतान का तसव्वुर करना और उनके मुकाबले में अपने को नाचीज़ पाना इंसान की सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी है।¹⁷⁷ यह दृष्टिकोण निश्चित रूप से आधुनिकता की उस धारणा के विरुद्ध है जिसने 'ईश्वर के अंत' की घोषणा कर मनुष्य को सर्वशक्तिमान बना दिया था। यह 'मनुष्य का अंत' है, उसकी महानता का अंत है। अतिमानव के बाद मानव लघु मानव बना आधुनिकतावादी कला साहित्य में।¹⁷⁸ यहाँ मानव शैतान बनता है, इंसानियत की कब्र पर। यह एक उत्तर-आधुनिक वक्तव्य है। मनुष्य के साथ आधुनिकता का भी अंत है यह। अफसानानिगार के पिता लालाजी के वक्तव्य में आधुनिकता का बार-बार विरोध होता है। कभी-कभी तो वे फूको के शक्ति-सम्बंधों से भी वाकिफ़ जान पड़ते हैं— ".....उन्हें शुरू से इस बात का थोड़ा अफसोस रहा था कि तरक्कीपसंद मॉडर्न नजरिया उस विलायत में पैदा हुआ है जिसके बाशिन्दे कुदरत से जुड़ने के नहीं, कुदरत को जीतने के काइल हैं और साइंस के नाम पर चीजों को मिलाकर नहीं, बाँटकर समझने के आदी हैं। उनका कहना था कि इसी वजह से बराबरी और भाईचारे की दुहाई देनेवाला मॉडर्न नजरिया इंसान को खुदा बनाने के चक्कर में खुदगर्ज और खुदपरस्त बना बैठा है। वह कहते कि इसमें सारा खेल ताकत का है।"¹⁷⁹ यह वक्तव्य ज्ञानोदय और आधुनिकता की तमाम परियोजनाओं को खारिज करता है और उसकी विसंगतियों को उजागर करता है। यही प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की अन्तर्वस्तु है। इसी के इर्द-गिर्द उपन्यास विकसित होता है और आधुनिकता के सिद्धान्तों का क्रिटीक उपस्थित करता है। उपन्यास का प्रतिनायक टी.के. हो या फिर स्वयं अफसानानिगार दोनों की खुदगर्जी आधुनिकता की विसंगति है। पूरा का पूरा उपन्यास इसी विसंगति का निदर्शन है, इसीलिए यह उत्तर-आधुनिक है।

आधुनिकता की एक विशेषता महावृत्तांतों के प्रति आस्था है। ल्योतार के अनुसार विज्ञान, विचारधारा सब महावृत्तांत हैं। उत्तर-आधुनिकता लघु वृत्तांतों की वकालत करती है।¹⁸⁰ हालाँकि इस तरह की कोई स्थिति उपन्यास में नहीं दिखाई देती। केन्द्र से अपसरण की स्थिति भी यहाँ नहीं है, किन्तु 'विचारधारा के अंत' की स्थिति दिखती है— लालाजी के चरित्र और वक्तव्य से। लालाजी ने अपनी प्रेमिका को पाने के लिए इस्लाम स्वीकार किया, फिर आर्य समाजी हो गये। आर्य समाजियों में जब दम घुटने लगा तो कम्युनिस्ट बन गये, लेकिन जब स्तालिन ने हिटलर से समझौता कर लिया तो उनका मार्क्सवाद से भी मोहभंग हो गया। अंततः वे मानने लगते हैं कि "कोई भी सोचने-समझने वाला इंसान किसी भी बिरादरी में चैन पा नहीं सकता। बल्कि सच तो ये है कि उसे अपने जिस्म में भी, अपने वजूद में भी, सुकून नहीं मिल सकता।"¹⁸¹

उपन्यास में न तो बहुमुखता है और न ही विकेन्द्रीयता और स्थानीयता की अवस्थिति जो उत्तर-आधुनिकता शैली की विशेषताएँ हैं। लेकिन पूरा उपन्यास हाशिये की चीज को केन्द्र में जरूर ले आता है— वह चीज है सेक्स। पूरा उपन्यास यौन-साम्यवाद का नमूना है। यह यौन-साम्यवाद स्त्री और पुरुष के सम्बन्धों के रूप में ही नहीं वरन् पुरुष और पुरुष के बीच के समलैंगिक सम्बन्धों में भी अभिव्यक्त होता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से 'अप्रस्तुतियोग्य की प्रस्तुति' उपन्यास में सर्वत्र हुई है— "भले ही मेरी सैक्स की भूख के लिए अब तुम्हारी-जैसी पाँच सितारा खुराक हाजिर रहती है, मैं इस बात को भुला नहीं सकता कि तिलक वह टिककड़ है, जिससे मैंने पहले-पहल अपनी जिस्मानी भूख मिटाई थी। यह मेरा हमजाद है। मैं इसका साथ कभी नहीं छोड़ सकता। उस वक्त भी नहीं जब तुम जैसी गरम-गुदगुदी चीज वक्त काटने के लिए मेरे पास मौजूद हो।"¹⁸²

'हमजाद' में पूरा अफसाना 'डवल-कोडिंग' के सहारे लिखा गया है। एक तरफ तिलक जैसा आदर्शवादी, नैतिक और जहीन और दूसरी ओर टोपन जैसा धूर्त, अनैतिक और बुद्धू। दोनों में संघर्ष की स्थिति भी है, लेकिन दोनों साथ भी हैं। यह असंगतिपूर्ण संगति है। तिलक की नैतिकता और टोपन की धूर्तता दोनों की अवस्थिति साथ-साथ होती है— पूरा ब्लैक और पूरा ह्वाइट साथ-साथ गतिमान होते हैं— "जब मैंने उससे कहा कि इंसान के अच्छे-बुरे कामों का फरिश्ते पूरा हिसाब रखते हैं और कयामत के दिन खुदा उस हिसाब को देखकर ही जन्नत या दोज़ख बख्शाता है, तब वह हँसकर बोला, "अव्वल तो मैं मुसलमान नहीं हूँ कि मुझ पर यह बात लागू हो और हो भी तो मरने के बाद से लेकर कयामत तक कुछ हाने वाला है नहीं। तब तक आराम से ही पड़े रहना है दोस्त।"¹⁸³ यहाँ तिलक का कथन पूर्व-आधुनिक मान्यताओं पर टिका है जबकि टोपन का तर्क एक आधुनिक तर्क है जिसकी पारलौकिकता में आस्था नहीं है। हालाँकि उत्तर-आधुनिकता भी पराभौतिकता और पारलौकिकता में आस्था नहीं रखती, लेकिन तर्कवाद को नकारती है, क्योंकि तर्क का रास्ता शोषण और दमन की ओर जाता है। टोपन का तर्क ऐसा ही आधुनिक तर्क है जो अपने पक्ष की किसी चीज़ को सत्य प्रमाणित कर सकता है।

हालाँकि इस उपन्यास में आधुनिकता को नकारात्मक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, पर कुछ ऐसे स्थल भी हैं जहाँ आधुनिकता का स्वीकार दिखता है "यूरोप ने डेमोक्रेसी देकर अच्छा किया है, सरमायादारी देकर उतना ही बुरा किया है। यह पहली सदी है जिसमें बनिया ही बिरहमन और राजा दोनों बन चला है। मकतब और दरबार दोनों बाजार में लग रहे हैं।" ^{ix} 'डेमोक्रेसी' एक आधुनिक महावृत्तांत है जिसका यहाँ स्वीकार है। पूँजीवाद का विरोध है जो एक विचारधारा है। इस दृष्टि से उपन्यास के लेखक जोशीजी को आधुनिकता और उत्तर-आधुनिकता के बीच स्थित माना जा सकता है जो आधुनिकता की आलोचना भी करते हैं आर उसके सार्थक तत्वों को स्वीकारते भी हैं- उत्तरआधुनिकता से गुरेज नहीं आधुनिकता से परहेज नहीं।

वस्तुतः 'हमजाद' एक क्रिटिक है आधुनिकता का और एण्टीथीसिस है मानवीय महानता का। यौन-साम्यवाद और मानवीय कमीनापन इसे प्रस्तुत करने के उपकरण हैं, क्योंकि इन्हीं से हमारी नैतिकता निर्मित होती है। इसी अर्थ में यह उत्तर-आधुनिक भी है।

^{ix}मनोहर श्याम जोशी, हमजाद, राजकमल पेपरबैक्स, नई दिल्ली, 2001, पृ. 17

^{ix}वही, पृ. 141

^{ix} Roland Barthes ने The Death of the Author (1967) में लेखक के अंतकी बात की।

^{ix}सुधीश पचौरी, आलोचना से आगे, राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, 2000, पृ. 190

^{ix}मनोहर श्याम जोशी, वही, पृ. 123

^{ix}विजयदेव नारायण साही का लेख ही है लघु मानव के बहाने हिन्दी कविता पर एक बहस

^{ix}मनोहर श्याम जोशी, वही, पृ. 29-30

^{ix} Jean - Francois Lyotard - The postmodern condition : A Report on Knowledge, University of Minnesota Press, 1984, p. 7

^{ix}मनोहर श्याम जोशी, वही, पृ. 24

^{ix}वही, पृ. 108

^{ix}वही, पृ. 39

^{ix}वही, पृ. 50

CORRUPTION - A MAJOR ISSUE

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Abstract

Corruption is not only a major issue problem for our country but also for the entire world. But in India Corruption is increasing day- by- day. Which is really a bad indicator for any economy. According to an intensive study conducted in 2008 by Transparency International, it was found that about 40% of Indians had first hand experience of paying bribes and according to 2016 results of Corruption Perception index of Transparency International India ranks 76th out of 176 countries regarding Corruption issue. In India most of the largest source of Corruption are entitlement programmer and social spending scheme enacted by the Indian government. This paper focuses on methods and type of Corruption and also presents an overview of Corruption in different sectors of India. Main causes of Corruption in India include complicated taxes and licensing system, excessive regulation, numerous government departments each with bureaucracy and discretionary power etc. It also depicts impact of Corruption and how to stop Corruption and prevent it. The Prime aim of this paper is to include biggest Corruption scam in Indian history.

AK Antony said Corruption was really a serious challenge which badly affected the morale of defence personnel and urged them to renew their pledge to work with honesty, fairness, and transparency. This research paper is an attempt to consider scale of the Corruption. This study is based on secondary data.

Keywords:- Transparency, Bureaucracy, Indicator, Bribes, Discretionary etc.

Introduction

In India, Corruption is really a big issue in these days, that adversely affects its economy. According an intensive study conducted in 2005 by transparency international found that, more than 62% of Indian's had first hand experience of paying bribes. Corruption may include so many activities such as bribery and embezzlement or 'political'. Corruption mainly occurs when an office holder or any governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain or self interest.

The word 'Corrupt' means 'utterly broken'. This word was firstly used by Aristotle and later by Cicero. Morris, describe Corruption as the illegitimate use of public power to benefit a private interest. No doubts Corruption is very harmful for any economy.

Methods of Corruption

Some popular methods of Corruption is as follows-

- **Bribery:-** Bribery basically involves the improper use of gifts and favours in exchange for personal gain. It is also known as Bak Shersh. This is most common and famous form of Corruption. The type of favours given are diverse and may include money, gifts, company share, sexual favours, entertainment, employment and political benefits.
- **Embezzlement, theft and fraud;-** this form of Corruption basically involve someone with access to funds or assets illegally taking control of them.
Fraud basically involves using deception to convince the owner of funds or in other words assets to give them up to an unauthorized party.
- **Extortion and Blackmail:-**Extortion and Blackmail can be threat of violence or false imprisonment as well as exposure of an individual's secret and prior crimes
It basically involves such behavior as an influential person threatening to go to media if they do not receive speedy medical treatment, threatening a official (public) with exposures of their secrets if they do not vote in a particular manner.

Types of Corrupt Gain

- **Favoritism nepotism and clientelism:-** It basically involve the favouring of not the perpetrator of Corruption , but someone related to them, such as family, friend, family member or member of any association. For example hiring a family to a role they are not qualified for.
- **Abuse of discretion:-** abuse of discretion refers to the misuse of one's power and decision making facilities. For example a judge improperly dismissing a criminal case.

Scale of Corruption

The scale of Corruption became so wide in these days. Corruption can occur on different scales. These scales are as follows-

- **Petty corruption:-**this Corruption occurs at a smaller scale and within established social frameworks and governing norms. For example it includes the exchange of small improper gifts. Petty Corruption is particularly common in developing countries.
- **Grand Corruption:-** this is defined as such Corruption which is occurring at the highest levels of governments in such a way that require significant subversion of the political, legal and economic system. This form of Corruption is particularly found in countries with authoritarian government but also in those without adequate policing of Corruption.
- **System Corruption/ Endemic Corruption:-** this form of Corruption is such a Corruption which is primarily due to the weakness of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual official who act corruptly within the system.

Factor which encourage this form of Corruption include discretionary powers, conflicting incentives, monopolistic power, lack of transparency, low pay and a culture of impunity.

Corruption in different sectors

In these days Corruption is prevail in almost each and every sector. Some of them are as follows-

- Government or Public sector:- This sector include Corruption of political process and got agencies such as Corruption in the processes of allocating public funds for contracts, grants and hiring recent research by the World Bank suggest that who makes policy decision can be critical in determining the level of Corruption, because of the incentives of the policy makers face.
- Police Corruption:- Police Corruption is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain personal gain, financial benefits, career advancement for a police officer in exchange for not pursuing, an investigation or arrest.
Most common form of police Corruption is accepting bribes in exchange for not reporting organized drug and other illegal activities.
- Political Corruption:- Political Corruption is the abuse of office or resources by elected government officials for personal gain i.e by soliciting, extortion etc. and abuse of public power.
Political Corruption can also take the form of office holder maintaining themselves in office by purchasing votes by enacting such laws which use taxpayer's money.
- Judicial Corruption:- Judicial Corruption refers to Corruption related misconduct of judges through receiving or giving bribes, bias in the hearing and judgement of arguments, improper sentencing of convicted criminals and other such misconduct.
This Corruption is broadly known in many transitional and developing countries.
- Union:- Labor racketeering is the domination manipulation and control of labor movement in such an order to affect related business and industry.
The FBI , in 2014, had several investigate techniques to uncover labor law violations, undercover operations, confiding source, electronic surveillance etc. they also have so many criminals and civil statues to use at their disposal, primarily through the rackter influenced and Corruption organization act.
- Corruption in the educational system:-in certain eastern European countries, Corruption occur frequently in universities. This may include bribing faculty for a grace and bribes to bypass bureaucratic procedure.
Anti Corruption Programmes
A special and specific document produced by the private and economic sector professionals evidence and applied knowledge services help desk discusses. Some of the existing practices on anti corruption. They found-
 - The basic theories behind the fight against Corruption are moving from a principal agent approach to a collective action problem. The principal agent theories seems not suitable to target systemic Corruption.
 - Multilateral in situations has been consists crucial role in the fight against Corruption UNCAC provides a common or general guideline for all countries and the world.
 - Most important thing is that anti- Corruption policies can improve the business environment.

- According to the traditional point of view anti-Corruption policies have been based on success experiences and common sense. In these days an effort to provide a more systematic exalurtion of the effectiveness of anti-Corruption policies.
- The use of anti- Corruption agencies have proliferated in some recent years after the signing of UNCAC.
- Anti-Corruption policies may be in general recommended to developing countries may not be
- suitable for post-conflict countries.

In fragile states anti-Corruption policies have to be carefully tailored.

Biggest Corruption Scams in Indian History

There are so many Corruption scam happen day to day in our country. Some of them biggest Corruption scams are as follows:-

2G spectrum Political scam:- No doubt that 2g spectrum scam has been one of the most expensive scams in our nation. Mr. A. Raja(former telecom minister) was the person who skillfully siphoned 1.76 lakh crore INR by evading the 2G liscensing norms. Mr. Raja awarded 2G account at the price rate of 2001 instead of increased ratein 2008. Therefore India lost huge amount of money and this might have adversely affected on the country's economy.

- Commonwealth games scam:- This scam took place during the Commonwealth games in India and no doubt this scam is one of the most shameful incident in Indian History. This scam disgraced our country in front of the other countries and an international audience. 10 in crore INR was spent on the game of which only half the amount was actually spent on the event, according to estimation.
- Telgi scam:- THE Maestrew of cunning, Abdul Karim, managed to print fake stamp paper and then he sold them to the various banks and financial institutions. And no doubts it affected various states and the scam was worth then 20, in crore INR.
- Satyam scam:- This scam took place in Satyam Computer Service, that's why known as Satyam scam. Satyam Computer Service which is considered one of the most promising IT Companies in India. In Indian history, Satyam fraud is the one of the largest corporate scam which is 14, in crore worth.
- Fodder scam:- this scam is popularly known as 'chara ghotala'. This scam took place in 1996, in Bihar, in this major corruption in India, an uncouth connection was deteched in the production of "Vast herds of fiction live stock" for which animal husbandry gears, fodder and medicine worth 900 crore INR was allengedly procured.
- Ketan Pareph scam:- It also executed similar scam and looted bank of India of around \$30 million. It shows the efficiency of Indian banking system and moves the failure of the judiciary setup the failed to prevent two similar scams that took place consecutively.
- Stock market scam by Harshad Mehta:-The former employee of New India assurance, Hershad Mehta, entered the stock market and very soon become one of the most reliable and

revered icon of the market. Hershend Mehta alone decided the fate of the stock market and even banks trusted him with their ready forward deal.

- **Bofors scam:-** It is accepted as the hallmark in the list of top 10 Corruption in India. This scam took place in 1980's and prime minister of that time (Mr. Rajiv Gandhi) and several powerful names were found involved in this Hindujas the well known NRI family connection was identified in the bofors scam.
- **Hawala scam:-** This scandal is another much popular talked about incident of politics and Corruption in India. This scam came to max notice in 1996 and it was all about a bribery at the national level worth \$18 millions
- **The Coal scam:-** This is very shameful for our nation. Coal scam also termed as the mother of all the scams, as the black money involved here has swallowed all the other previous scams. The report on coal scam by auditor general and comptroller an authority established by the government of India.

How to stop Corruption and Prevent it

- Law to dismiss from service if found to be involve in Corruption.
- Increase the number of workers.
- Give better salary in government jobs.
- Online transaction and provide bill for every purchase.
- Fast track court and increase the number of courts.
- Establish camera in government offices.
- Keep inflation low
- Make media responsible.
- Verify the election procedure.
- Speed up the work process in government sectors.

Impact of Corruption

- **Lower Corruption, higher growth rates:-** As we know that Corruption level in India is increasing day-to-day, if level of Corruption in India were reduced to levels in developed economies such as Singapore or the united kingdom, India's GDP growth rate annually.
- **Loss of credibility:-** In 2003, a study of bribery and Corruption in India conducted by one of the biggest global professional services firm Ernst and young, majority of the survey respondent from PE firms said the company operating in a sector which is perceived as highly corrupt, may lose ground when it comes to fair valuation of its business.
- **Economic loss:-** Corruption may lead to bureaucratic delay and insufficiency as corrupted bureaucrats may introduce red tape. These inadequacies in institutional efficiency could affect growth indirectly by lowering the private marginal product of rate of investment and capital. And these Corruption results in lower economic growth for a given level of income.

Conclusion

No doubts Corruption is very harmful for our Indian economy. Either we finish Corruption or it will finish us. It is really a serious matter for us than in India Corruption is increasing day

to day. Our Indian government take so many steps in order to reduce corruption but their efforts are not successful completely.

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कलाल जाति का उद्भव और विकास : एक समीक्षा

ललित कुमार मेवाड़ा

शोधार्थी

सम्राट पृथ्वीराज चौहान राजकीय महाविद्यालय, अजमेर

सारांश :- प्राचीन काल से ही वर्ण व्यवस्था व जातियों की उत्पत्ति का विवेचन करने पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है कि प्राचीन भारतीय ऋग्वैदिक कालीन समाज वर्ण भेद रहित था। कालान्तर में कर्म आधारित वर्णव्यवस्था, तत्पश्चात् जन्म आधारित वर्ण व्यवस्था अस्तित्व में आयी। ऋग्वेद के दसवें मंडल में चार वर्णों— ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य व शूद्र का उल्लेख मिलता है। वर्णव्यवस्था में कठोरता, व्यवसायों का आनुवंशिक होना, प्रतिलोम विवाह आदि कारणों से कालान्तर में अनेक जातियों की उत्पत्ति हुई। इनमें एक प्रमुख जाति कलाल जाति है जिसका संबंध क्षत्रिय हैयय वंश से है। हरिवंश पुराण, महाभारत, हैयय शासकों के ताम्रपत्रों से इस वंश की ऐतिहासिक जानकारी मिलती है। हैयय वंश फिर चेदिवंश तत्पश्चात् कलचुरि और उससे कलाल शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति हुई। कलाल जाति के अनेक वर्ग यथा— मेवाड़ा, जायसवाल, सुवालका, टाक, सोमवंशी, चोकसे आदि देश के विभिन्न भागों में बहुसंख्या में निवास करते हैं। कलाल जाति का एक वर्ग 'मेवाड़ा कलाल' राजस्थान में निवास करता है।

भारतीय समाज का ऋग्वैदिक काल (1500 ई.पू. से 1000 ई.पू.) से सिंहावलोकन करें तो हम पाते हैं कि प्रारम्भ में वर्ण और जाति व्यवस्था नहीं थी। ऋग्वैदिक कालीन समाज प्रारम्भ में वर्ग विभेद से रहित था। सभी व्यक्ति जन के सदस्य माने जाते थे।

ऋग्वेद में वर्ण शब्द का उल्लेख मिलता है जिसका अर्थ रंग या व्यवसाय था। प्रारम्भ में आर्यों का संघर्ष अनार्यों से हुआ। इस संघर्ष हेतु आर्यों ने कुछ योद्धाओं को चुना। इन्हें 'क्षत्र' अर्थात् क्षत् (हानि) से रक्षा करने वाला कहा गया। क्षत्र से ही क्षत्रिय शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति हुई। इसी प्रकार यज्ञ करने वाले लोगों को 'ब्रह्म' कहा गया। इससे ब्राह्मण शब्द का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। शेष जनता को विष कहा गया। प्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार आर.एस. शर्मा के मतानुसार ये चारागाहों की खोज करने वाले लोग थे, जो कालान्तर में उत्पादन से जुड़ गए। एक ही परिवार के लोग ब्रह्म, क्षत्र या विष हो सकते थे।¹

हड़प्पा सभ्यता से भी दुर्ग योजना व हथियारों से योद्धा वर्ग, कृषि-सिंचाई से मजदूर वर्ग, अन्नागार, कलाकृतियों से व्यापारी वर्ग आदि का अनुमान लगाया जाता है।²

ऋग्वेद के दसवें मंडल के पुरुष-सूक्त में कहा गया कि "विराट पुरुष के मुख से ब्राह्मण, बाहू से क्षत्रिय, जंघाओं से विष और पाँव से शूद्र उत्पन्न हुए।" परन्तु ये वर्ग कर्म आधारित थे न कि जन्म आधारित।

"ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीदबाहू राजन्यः कृतः।

उरुतदस्य यद्वैश्यः पदभ्याम् शूद्रो अजायत।।"³

उत्तर वैदिक काल (1000 ई.पू. से 600 ई.पू.) में वर्णों में कठोरता आने लगी। वे कर्म आधारित न होकर जन्म आधारित होने लगी। व्यवसाय आनुवंशिक होने लगे और अनेक जातियाँ बनने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई जैसे रथकार, चर्मकार, धातुकार आदि।

गुप्तोत्तर काल (छठी शताब्दी ई.) में षिल्पियों व श्रेणियों के जातियों में परिवर्तित होने से तथा प्रतिलोम विवाहों के कारण जातियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई। यद्यपि जातियाँ का वर्गीकरण कठिन है तथापि पेशे और श्रम विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप जातियों का अस्तित्व बना रहा।

जातियों का नामकरण कोई ऐतिहासिक महापुरुष है अथवा पेशों के आधार पर माना जाता है। यथा— गाय चराने वाला ग्वाला, दुग्ध व्यवसाय करने वाला दूधिया या घोषी, शराब का व्यवसाय करने वाले कलाल/कलवार आदि नामों से अभिहित किए जाने लगे। ज्ञातव्य है कि शराब को संस्कृत में 'कल्य' कहा जाता है उसी से कलाल या कलवार आदि की उत्पत्ति हुई। ऐसा कालान्तर में कब हुआ, निश्चितता से नहीं कहा जा सकता।⁴

कलाल/कलवार जाति का संबंध हैयय वंश से जुड़ा है। हैयय वंशी क्षत्रिय थे। वेदों और हरिवंश पुराण में प्रमाण मिलते हैं कि कलवार वंश की उत्पत्ति भारत के महान चन्द्रवंशी क्षत्रिय कुल में हुई। इसी वंश में कार्तवीर्य सहस्रबाहू जैसे वीर योद्धा हुए। भारतीय इतिहास में आर्य संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार की दृष्टि से हैययवंश का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हरिवंश पुराण के अनुसार यदु के प्रपौत्र हैयय हुए। हैयय के प्रपौत्र साहजन्म के पुत्र आर्य श्रेष्ठ महिष्मान ने अनूप देश में माहिष्मती नामक नगरी और हैयय वंश की सम्प्रभुता स्थापित की। यही माहिष्मती मध्यप्रदेश के खरगौन जिले में नर्मदा तट पर अवस्थित वर्तमान महेष्वर नगर ही है।⁵

हैयय राजाओं के ताम्रपत्रों से पता चलता है कि इस जाति का मूल देवता अथवा पिता चन्द्र था। उसका पुत्र बुध और बुध का पुत्र राजा पुरुरवा हुआ। इसी पुरुरवा के वंश में उत्पन्न भरत चक्रवर्ती और हैयय चक्रवर्ती कार्तवीर्य ने भारत में आर्य सभ्यता की स्थापना की। इसलिए इस वंश को सोमवंशीय अथवा हैययवंशीय माना गया है।⁶

महाभारत के द्रोण पर्व में हैयय नरेश सहस्रबाहू कार्तवीर्य अर्जुन जो परशुराम भार्गव का समकालीन था, का वर्णन मिलता है। उसका काल 2550 से 2350 ई. पू. तक रहा। सहस्रार्जुन का भृगुवंशी परशुराम से युद्ध हुआ। भृगुवंश और हैयय वंश के मध्य भीषण युद्ध हुआ। इस युद्ध में परशुराम द्वारा सहस्रबाहू अर्जुन का वध कर दिया गया। इस संघर्ष के मूल में हैययों द्वारा भृगुओं की सम्पत्ति का हरण करना बताया जाता है जो कि हैयय राजाओं द्वारा ही पूर्व में भृगुवंशी ब्राह्मणों को दी गई थी। भार्गवों के अत्याचार से दुखी होकर हैययवंशी क्षत्रिय यत्र-तत्र अन्य क्षेत्रों में बिखर गए।

सहस्रार्जुन के पुत्र जयध्वज के पुत्र तालजंघ के नाम से इस वंश को तालजंघ वंश भी कहा जाता है। हैययवंशी तालजंघों के पाँच कल प्रसिद्ध थे वीति होत्र, भोज, अवन्ति, शोण्डिकेय व स्वयंजात। इन लोगों ने अपने अलग-अलग राज्य स्थापित किए। इनमें से भोज ने विन्ध्य मेखला के दक्षिण में विदर्भ में अपना राज्य स्थापित किया। विदर्भ नरेश के पौत्र चिदि ने चम्बल और शुक्तिमती (केन) के बीच के समस्त प्रदेश को अपने अधिकार में कर लिया और चेदि नाम दिया। इसके पश्चात् हैययवंशी चेदिवंशी कहलाने लगे।⁷

गुप्तोत्तर काल में चेदिवंशियों ने त्रिपुरी में अपना राज्य स्थापित किया। यहाँ हैययवंशी कलचुरि नाम से विख्यात हुए। सम्भवतः चन्द्रचूड़ या कलाचूड़ शिव के उपासक होने के कारण ये कालचूर्य या कलचुरि कहलाए।⁸

कलचुरि राजवंश के अवसान के बाद इस वंश को कलच्चार, कलचुवार और कलवार आदि नामों से पुकारा जाने लगा। ये सब कलचुरि के ही परिवर्तित रूप हैं।⁹

कालान्तर में कलवारों ने क्षत्रिय धर्म कर्म छोड़कर शराब व्यवसाय को अपना लिया। पदभूषण डा. हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने अपनी पुस्तक अषोक का फूल में लिखा है कि कलवार वैष्णव हैयय क्षत्रिय थे, सेना के लिए कलेऊ (दोपहर का खाना) की व्यवस्था करते थे। क्षत्रियों के कलेवा मादक द्रव्य भी होता था। कालान्तर में कलवार कलेऊ/कलेवा के कारण कल्यपाल कहलाए।

डा. पुखराज चौहान (पूर्व अध्यक्ष, मेवाड़ा क्षत्रिय समाज, जोधपुर) के अनुसार कल्यपाल का अपभ्रंश तथा रूपान्तरित शब्द 'कलाल' है।

कलचुरि समाज के प्रमुख वर्ग शौंडिक, राय, मेवाड़ा, डहरवाल अहलुवालिया, चौकसे, जायसवाल आदि हैं। मेवाड़ा वर्ग के मुख्यतः राजस्थान में बसे हुए हैं।⁽¹⁰⁾

राजच्युत हैययवंशी कलचुरियों/कल्यपालों के शौर्य को सर्वप्रथम मेवाड़ के संस्थापक बप्पा रावल ने पहचाना। बप्पा रावल ने मालवा क्षेत्र में इनको संगठित कर एक विषाल सेना तैयार की। विक्रम संवत् 745 के आस-पास बप्पा रावल ने नागा क्षत्रियों के राज्य नागदा (एकलिंग जी नाथद्वारा) पर आक्रमण कर विजय प्राप्त की। नागदा विजय के प्रतीक-स्वरूप कल्यपालों ने एकलिंगजी-कैलाषपुरी राजमार्ग पर अपनी आराध्य देवी माता विन्ध्य-वासिनी तथा अपने आदि पुरुष सहस्रबाहू के मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया जो सास-बहू मंदिर कहलाता है।

मारवाड़ सेसन्स रिपोर्ट 1891 (पृष्ठ संख्या 488-89) में मेवाड़ा शब्द के विषय में उल्लेख मिलता है कि सूंगो (राजस्थान की मदिरा व्यवसाय करने वाली एक जाति) ने मेवाड़ अंचल के कुछ क्षत्रिय परिवारों को व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा हेतु रखा। धीरे-धीरे ये क्षत्रिय परिवार भी शराब व्यवसाय करने लगे। क्षत्रिया की यही शाखा मेवाड़ा कलाल के नाम से वर्तमान में राजस्थान में पहचानी जाती है।¹¹

उपर्युक्त विपुल प्रमाणों के आलोक में स्पष्टतः कहा जा सकता है कि कलाल जाति के उद्भव व विकास विषय पर यह शोध पत्र महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य उपलब्ध करवा सकेगा जो आगामी विस्तृत शोध व अध्ययन को नई दिशा प्रदान करेगा।

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मुगल शासकों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीतियों तथा संबंधों के स्वरूप और सिद्धान्त, शासकों की व्यक्तिगत योग्यता, स्वभाव एवं अभिरुचि के साथ-साथ उस काल की परिस्थितियों पर भी निर्भर था। 17 वीं – 18वीं सदी में उत्तराधिकारी युद्ध के पश्चात् औरंगजेब जब मुगल सम्राट बना तो सम्राट अकबर से आरंभ हुई नीतियाँ, परम्पराएँ, वैदेशिक नीतियों के सिद्धान्त तथा राजत्व के नीति निर्धारक तत्वों को दरकिनार कर अपनी इच्छा और इस्लाम के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उसने शासन करने की परम्परा आरंभ की।

पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रान्त जो कि हमें आज से मुगल शासकों के लिए समस्या उत्पन्न करने का केन्द्र था, औरंगजेब ने साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद की नीति अपनाकर सीमान्त प्रान्त की समस्या को काफी हद तक सुलझा लिया था।¹ लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मुगल साम्राज्य राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सैनिक दृष्टिकोण से कमजोर हो गया।

यहाँ हम औरंगजेब की पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रान्त संबंधी नीति के तहत अफगानिस्तान के साथ उसके संबंधों की चर्चा करेंगे :-

अफगानिस्तान – विवरणों से ज्ञात होता है कि गंधार नाम से प्रसिद्ध प्राचीन भारत का यह भू-भाग जब धर्मान्तरण के पश्चात् अफगानिस्तान के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ तो यह एक स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में अपना अस्तित्व बना लिया। इसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति ऐसी थी कि भारत से संबंध बनाने वाले या भारत को बाह्य देशों के साथ संबंध बनाने के समय अफगानिस्तान का मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध लाभप्रद होता था। इसका शत्रुतापूर्ण संबंध न केवल सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से बल्कि व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से भी जटिलताएँ उत्पन्न करता था। कभी यह बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों का केन्द्र, व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से रेशम मार्ग के नाम से प्रसिद्ध मार्ग का मुख्य द्वार था। परन्तु मध्यकालीन परिस्थितियों में यह अफगानिस्तान, ईरान, तूरान, कंधार और पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रान्त के विभिन्न छोटे-बड़े राज्यों के राजनीतिक एवं सामरिक नीतियों के निर्धारण में अहम-भूमिका निभाना आरम्भ कर दिया।

इतिहास वेत्ताओं का मत है कि आरम्भिक मुगल सम्राटों ने अफगानिस्तान के प्रति समयानुकूल नीतियों और मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों का अवलम्बन किया और इसका समय-समय पर लाभ लेता रहा। परन्तु मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब के शासन काल आते-आते अफगानों का अफरीदी, युसुफजाई, खट्टक कबीलों के लोग विद्रोही तेवर अपना लिए। उनका विद्रोही प्रवृत्ति मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब के लिए सिरदर्द बन गया। अफगानों का यह अदम्य साहस, खूँखार प्रवृत्ति, लूट-पाट, उपद्रव, आक्रमण करते। मरना और मिटाना इनके लिए क्षण-भर का कार्य था। साधन, पहाड़ों ही पहाड़ों से घिरा हुआ क्षेत्र जीवन यापन के लिए धनी व्यापारियों को लूट लेना अथवा आस-पास के राज्यों पर आक्रमण सम्राट औरंगजेब जब यह देख लिया कि ये अफगानी शस्त्र बल से नियंत्रित नहीं किये जा सकते तो प्रलोभन और रिश्वत के माध्यम से

इन्हें अपने वंश में करने का विचार किया। इस योजना के पक्ष में उसकी यह नीति थी कि उनको अपने पक्ष में मिलाकर शांति स्थापित कर ली जाय तथा पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रान्त यातायात के लिए सुरक्षित एवं लाभदायी हो जाय। मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब ने इस नीति के तहत अनेक कबीले के सरदारों का 6:6 लाख वार्षिक रुपये दिये तथा शांति एवं मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया।¹

यह सत्य है कि जब कोई नया युवक कबीले के सरदार से विद्रोह करके अपना अलग क्षेत्र बना लेता था तो यह नया नेता मुगल सीमान्त प्रान्तों पर आक्रमण कर लूट मचाता तथा शांति भंग कर देता था। इसलिए रिश्तेदार देकर अथवा उनको कूटनीतिक चाल द्वारा अपने पक्ष में मिलाकर मुगल सम्राट बहुत दिनों तक शांति स्थापित नहीं कर सका। वास्तव में यह समस्या उस समय गम्भीर हो गई जबकि स्वात और बजौर की घाटियों में पेशावर के उत्तरी समतल क्षेत्रों के भू-भाग में यूसुफजाई कबीले के लोगों ने अपने नये नेता के नेतृत्व में पुनः शक्तिशाली संगठन स्थापित कर लिया। इनका सरदार भगु मुहम्मद शाह के नाम से अपना राज्याभिषेक किया तथा महती महत्वाकांक्षा पर आधारित योजनाएँ बनाकर मुगल साम्राज्य के सीमावर्ती राज्यों पर आक्रमण करने की इच्छा बनाई। अपनी शक्ति और शस्त्र, बर्बरता और कठोरता के उन्माद में जब शाह ने मुगलों की सीमा पर आक्रमण करने की योजना से सिन्ध नदी को एटौक या अटक के पास पार किया। मुहम्मद शाह की यह सेना हजारों जिला होते हुए मुगल सैनिक चौकियों पर आक्रमण किया। जबकि यूसुफजाइयों का दूसरा दल पेशावर के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र और अटक के क्षेत्रों को उजाड़ दिया और इसके बाद वे लोग सिन्ध तट पर हारून के पास पहुँच गये।³

हम कह सकते हैं कि मुहम्मद शाह और उसके सहयोगियों की इन गतिविधियों से असंतुष्ट होकर सैन्य पदाधिकारी कामिल खाँ अटक में यूसुफजाइयों को पराजित कर भाग जाने के लिए वाध्य किया और अप्रैल 1667 में सिन्ध नदी का दक्षिण तट मुहम्मद शाह से मुक्त हो गया। दूसरा सेनापति शमसेर खाँ उसी माह में सिन्ध नदी को पार किया और यूसुफजाइयों के प्रदेश में घुसकर अनेक स्थलों पर विजय प्राप्त की। उनके फार्मों तथा घरों को उजाड़ डाला। मुगल शाही सेना का दूसरा सेनानायक अमीन खाँ एक सैन्य बल के साथ इन विद्रोहियों को दण्डित करने के लिए पहुँचा। उसने इन विद्रोहियों को कठोरता से दण्डित किया और इस प्रकार उन्हें दमित किया कि वे कुछ वर्षों के लिए फिर से अपना सिर उठाने लायक नहीं रहे। अफगानिस्तान के इस क्षेत्र में छोटा सा राज्य स्थापित हुआ वह राजनयिक संबंध तो स्थापित नहीं कर सका, परन्तु मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों के जिन भ्रष्ट तरीकों को अपनाया वह उनके अस्तित्व के लिए घातक प्रमाणित हो गया। यदि ये एक छोटे से राजा की तरह मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध की गरिमा को समझे होते तो इनका राज्य सर्वनाश से बच गया होता। आंतरिक स्रोतों के आधार पर व्यापार और शांतिपूर्ण मार्ग में अर्थोपाजन का मार्ग अपनाए होते तो इनका गौरवमय जीवन बीता होता।⁴

विवरणों के अनुसार मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब ने अभी मुहम्मद शाह से निपटकर चैन की सांस ली थी कि अफगानों का दूसरा कबीला 1672 में पुनः सिरदर्द बन गया। अफरीदी सरदार अकमल खाँ ने अपने को राजा के रूप में घोषित किया और अपना राज्याभिषेक कराया। राज्यारोहण के पश्चात शक्ति मद में चूर होकर साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ पवित्र धर्मयुद्ध की घोषणा की तथा सभी पठानों को इस राष्ट्रीय युद्ध में सहयोग करने के लिए निमंत्रित किया। अपनी योजना कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से खैबर के दर्रे के मार्ग को बन्द कर दिया गया और विद्रोहियों ने प्रान्तपति मुहम्मद अमीन खाँ पर

आक्रमण कर दिया। अली मस्जिद के समीप घिरे हुए इन लोगों के आस-पास की पानी की आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को भंग कर दिया। मुगलों के सैनिकों और पदाधिकारियों को काफी कष्ट हुआ तथा पठानों ने उन्हें काफी तंग किया। इस आक्रमण में जानमाल, धन, वैभव, सैन्य-शस्त्र आदि की काफी क्षति हुई प्रान्तपति मुहम्मद अमीन खाँ और कुछ उच्च पदाधिकारी किसी तरह से बचकर भाग गये तथा पेशावर पहुँचे। मुगलों की यह हार तथा अकमल खाँ की शानदार विजय ने उसकी ख्याति आसपास के राज्यों में पहुँचा दी तथा पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रांत के सभी लड़ाकू जातियाँ जैसे खटक, अफरीदी इत्यादि इस राष्ट्रीय युद्ध में एक साथ हो गये। नेता एवं कवि खुशहाल खाँ भी अकमल खाँ के साथ मिल गया।⁵

मुहम्मद अमीन खाँ के पराजय की सूचना पाकर मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब क्रोधित हो गया और इस मराजय को बदल न कर सका। शीघ्र ही उसने अमीन खाँ को अफगानिस्तान के क्षेत्र के गवर्नर के पद से अवनति की और महावत खाँ को मुगलों के अधीन वाले अफगानिस्तान के क्षेत्र का गवर्नर बनाया। मुगलों का यह नया गवर्नर पठानों के विरुद्ध कोई जोखिम नहीं उठाया तथा विद्रोहियों के साथ गुप्त समझौता कर लिया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि खाइबर के दर्रे का मार्ग जैसे का तैसे बन्द ही रह गया। यह समाचार सुनकर मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब काफी नाराज हुआ तथा सुजात खाँ को एक बड़ी सेना के साथ विद्रोहियों को पाठ पढ़ाने के लिए भेजा, किन्तु मुगलों का यह सेनानायक भी पराजित हुआ और करपा के दर्रे के फरवरी 1674 को मार डाला गया। यह घटना मुगलों की सेना की एक तरफ कमजोरी अभिव्यक्त करती है तो दूसरी तरफ सैन्य अव्यवस्था का परिचायक है। विजयी अकमल खाँ की ख्याति चारों तरफ फैल गई और उसका मनोबल काफी बढ़ गया।⁶

अतएव अकमल खाँ की इस विजय यात्रा से सीमान्त प्रान्त की परिस्थितियाँ इस कदर बदल गई कि मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब को पेशावर के नजदीक हसन अबदल के लिए स्वयं प्रस्थान करना पड़ा। पठानों के खिलाफ योजना को निर्देशित करने के दृष्टिकोण से सम्राट औरंगजेब ने स्वयं इन क्षेत्रों में रहना उचित समझा। क्रोधित सम्राट ने महावत खाँ को गवर्नर के पद से बर्खास्त कर दिया और विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ शस्त्र बल और कूटनीति का प्रयोग कर सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किया गया। अकमल खाँ के झण्डे के नीचे एकत्रित अनेक कबीलों के सरदारों को उपहार, परिदान मुगल सेना में उच्च पद देकर अपनी ओर मिलाने की नीति अपनायी गई। जिन कबीले के सरदारों ने मुगल सम्राट की योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया, उन्हें वादा अनुसार पद प्रतिष्ठा तथा उपहार दिया गया। परन्तु ऐसे लड़ाकू और स्वाभिमानी कबीले के सरदार जैसे— गोरी, गिल्जाई, मिरानी और युसुफजाई जाति के लोग जिन्होंने मुगल सम्राट की योजना को अस्वीकार कर दिया था, को शस्त्र बल से दबा दिया गया। शाही सेनापति उइगूर खाँ अफगानों पर अनेक विजय प्राप्त कर उनके मन में भय उत्पन्न कर दिया जिससे युद्ध के नाम से उनके रोएँ खड़े हो जाते। 1675 में मुगलों की स्थिति में प्रगति हुई और हसन ने अबदल से दिल्ली के लिए प्रस्थान किया।

सम्राट औरंगजेब ने अमीन खाँ के पुत्र खलीलुल्लाह खाँ को काबुल का प्रान्तपति नियुक्त किया। मुगल सम्राट का यह निर्णय काफी लाभप्रद रहा। चूँकि अमीन खाँ ने जीवन पर्यन्त अपनी सारी शक्ति और क्षमता लगाकर इन प्रान्तों की शासन व्यवस्था कायम की थी। उन्ही की नीतियों पर अमल करते हुए नये प्रान्तपति ने खैबर दर्रे के मार्ग को मुक्त किया। कबीले के सरदारों को परिदान देकर तथा कबीलो के बीच संघर्ष की नीति अपनाकर अकमल खाँ की एकता को भंग कर दिया। वास्तव में जब

तक—अकमल खाँ जीवित रहा, तब तक मुगलों के लिए समस्या बनी रही और अफरीदी आत्म समर्पण नहीं किया। नेता अकमल खाँ की मृत्यु के पचात् अफरिदियों ने समर्पण किया और मुगल सम्राट के साथ समझौता कर लिया। दोनों के बीच स्थापित यह मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध सीमान्त प्रान्त की समस्या को समाप्त नहीं कर सका। वास्तव में अफरिदियों की "आतिपूर्ण समझौता को अस्वीकार करते हुए राष्ट्रीय युद्ध के प्रेरणास्त्रोत खटक नेता खु"हाल खाँ ने संघर्ष का झण्डा ऊँचा किया। इसका नेतृत्व में यूसुफजाई, बगास आदि जातियों ने विद्रोह को गति दिया और पठानों की स्वतंत्रता का संघर्ष जारी रखा। स्वतंत्रता का यह संघर्ष तब तक चलता रहा जब तक खटक नेता खु"हाल खाँ के पुत्र ने अपने पिता के साथ धोखा देकर शत्रुओं द्वारा उन्हें कैद करा दिया। खु"हाल खाँ के कैद होने के उपरांत अफगानिस्तान के कबीले के सरदारों का नेतृत्व मृत प्रायः हो गया। अपनी साम—दाम, दण्ड भेद रि"वत आदि विभिन्न तरीकों को अपनाकर सीमान्त प्रान्त की समस्या को सुलझा तो लिया किन्तु इसका प्रभाव राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सैन्य दुर्बलता के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत घातक सिद्ध हुआ। पश्चिमोत्तर सीमान्त प्रान्तों में शाही सेना की उलझनों के परिणामस्वरूप 1667 में मराठों ने बिना विरोध के कर्नाटक का भू-भाग जीत लिया।⁷

यह सही है कि 1658 से 1707 तक का कालखण्ड एक तरफ साम्राज्य—विस्तार के चरमोत्कर्ष का द्योतक है जिसमें मुगल साम्राज्य उत्तरी एवं दक्षिणी भारत में एकछत्र साम्राज्य स्थापित करने में सफल होता है तो दूसरी तरफ आलमगीर औरंगजेब ऐसी परम्पराओं की नींव डालता है जो इस्लामिक राजत्व के सिद्धांत के दृष्टिकोण से भले ही उचित प्रतीत हो किन्तु यह कालखण्ड अवनति, पतन, प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों एवं विद्रोहात्मक प्रवृत्तियों के उदय के रूप में चर्चित है। इन परिस्थितियों के कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों पर भी इसका व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा।

KEYWORDS:-अफगानिस्तान, कबीला, यूसूफजई, खैबर दर्रा, अकमल खाँ।

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A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL BANKING IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REGIONAL RURAL BANKS OF INDIA)

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ABSTRACT

The researcher made a sincere attempt to analyze the efficacy of Amalgamation of the Regional Rural Banks of India by analyzing their performance during the pre-merger and post-merger period, with the help of published data of 24 years, collected from the RBI publication on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, Annual reports and financial statements of the RBI and NABARD, Financial Statements of RRBs and Key Statistics-RRBs. The study is analytical in nature and is simply based on the secondary data. The Statistical tool "Paired *t*-test" was applied to critically evaluate the effectiveness of Amalgamation of RRBs by comparing Pre-merger and Post-merger periods. SPSS software has been used for the analysis and interpretation purpose. The study concluded that the performance of RRBs improved after amalgamation for most of the parameters, namely, Gross NPA to Gross Loans, Gross NPA to Total Assets, Operating Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, Spread, Burden to Total Assets, Credit to deposits, Investment to deposits, Recovery of loans and Business per Branch. However, no significant impact of merger of RRBs on the return on equity, return on assets and Debt to Equity was witnessed during the study.

Keywords: *Regional Rural Banks, Amalgamation, priority sector lending, financial viability, parameters, India*

Rural Banking industry in India is one of the booming sectors of the economy and is very crucial for the long-run economic growth and development of the country. Although Agriculture now accounts for only 13.7 percent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it still provides livelihood to 3/4th of the country's population and is an important engine for economic growth besides the largest foreign exchange earner to India. It is indicative of the backwardness of rural sector in India which is an outcome of poor credit delivery mechanism and effective channels of local moneylenders and sahuikars. India's sustainable economic development is routed through dynamic agrarian and rural economy which can be accomplished only by structural transformations in the socio-economic conditions of the rural section of the country so as to upgrade the living standards of low income working people of these areas and to make their development process self sustained.

Rural banking in the actual sense, came to limelight with the establishment of All India Rural Credit Review in 1969 from where social banking was introduced. The rural sector is stated to be the cornerstone of Indian Economy where its sectoral contribution is 40% to the country's Gross National Product (GNP) and priority sector lending is regarded as one of the vital feeds for the thriving performance of Rural Development programmes. The importance of the rural banking in the economic development of a country cannot be overlooked as the real India lies in villages, and village economy is the backbone of Indian economy accelerating the pace of development of different sectors of the economy. Census 2011 reveals that 70% of India's population lives in rural areas in about 6,49,481 villages in India. Chandigarh, a Union Territory has the least number of villages in India totalling at 13, whereas Uttar Pradesh has got the highest number of villages in India coming up to 1,07,452.

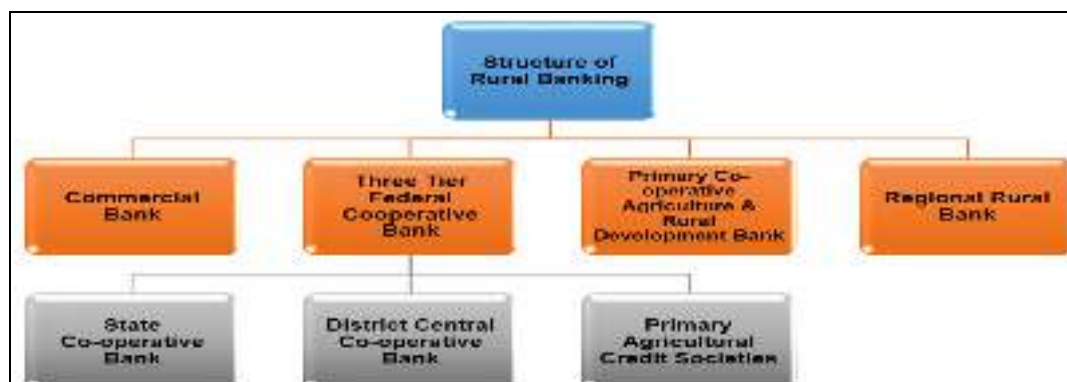
The United Nations defines Rural Development as: "Rural Development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme." Therefore, it can be said that Rural Development is a process of bringing transformations among rural population from their conventional way of life to the improved way of living.

It is also elaborated as a move towards advancement. Without the development of the rural economy, the objectives of economic planning cannot be achieved. That is why, banks and other financial agencies are regarded to play a crucial role in the development of the rural economy in India.

Institutional Structure of Rural Banking

Financial inclusion has emerged as a key precondition for overall economic development throughout the globe over the years. With the widening of financial inclusion, greater participation of different segments of the population in the formal financial system is ensured, thereby enhancing both economic efficiency and equity. The concept of financial inclusion is increasingly occupying focus of the development agenda of the South Asian countries experiencing rapid economic growth. Regional rural banks (RRBs) along with cooperative banks and commercial banks play a crucial role in extending and lending agricultural and rural credit. Figure:1 below exhibits the Structure of Rural Banking in India.

Figure 1: Structure of Rural Banking in India



Source: Author's creation

PAST LITERATURE REVIEWS RELEVANT TO THE STUDY

Lakshmi Yustika Devi (2016) in her study on “Contribution of Rural Banks to Regional Economic Growth” addressed the causal relationship between rural bank development and either economic growth or the poverty rate at the sub-regional level in Indonesia. The study was conducted from 2000 to 2004 to examine whether policies of central bank or regional government policies on rural banks have had an impact on the development of the banks in Indonesia. It was concluded that rural bank assets promote regional economic growth and reduce regional poverty. She also recommended that local regulation on SMEs development has a positive and significant effect on the development of rural banks, particularly for developed regions. The central bank (national) regulations have a positive and significant effect on the development of rural banks, except for developed regions.

Ritesh Patel (2018) in his research paper on “Pre & Post-Merger Financial Performance: An Indian Perspective” analysed long term profitability of selected Indian banks for a period of 2003-04 to 2013-2014 by comparing their financial position pre and post merger periods. It was found from the analysis that merger had contributed to a negative impact on return on equity, return on assets, Net profit ratio, yield on advance and yield on investment of the selected Indian banks. Whereas indicators like Earnings per Share, Profit per employee and Business per employee had reflected positive trend and improved after the merger. The Bank of Baroda and Oriental bank of commerce has found decreases in Yield on Advances and yield on investment as compared to average of all banks in the post merger period. State bank of India & IDBI Bank has higher business per employee and profit per employee as compared to industry average.

Sulagna Das in his paper titled ‘Performance Mantra of the Regional Rural Banks An Evaluation between the Pre-merger and Post- merger Era’ conducted diagnostic and exploratory study with the object of analysing the performance of RRBs in pre-amalgamation and post-amalgamation period for a time period of 15 years by dividing it into pre-amalgamation period of 6 years i.e. from the year 2000-2005 and 9 years of post-amalgamation period from 2007-14 to be considered for the study. She collected secondary data from the Annual reports of RBI and NABARD. Two sample t-test have been applied to

test the data with the help of SPSS Software. The null hypothesis was rejected at 5% significance level concluding that the post-amalgamation period of RRBs witnessed some improvement in the number of branches and number of districts covered, in its Deposits and Investments, in the composition of funds of the RRBs, in the Loans Outstanding and Loans Disbursed of the RRBS. Merger of RRBs reflected effectiveness in recovery operations of its Non-Performing Assets.

Sukanya Bose in her Research article on “Regional Rural Banks: The Past and the Present Debate” said that The Committee on Financial Systems, 1991 (Narasimham Committee) emphasized that RRBs should be permitted to engage in all kinds of banking business and should not be constrained to restrict their operations to the target groups only. This recommendation was willingly approved which made a remarkable turning point in the working of Regional Rural Banks in India.

Dr. K.G. Karmakar, RBI Publication Report(2007) paper titled “Task Force on Empowering RRBBoards for Operational Efficiency” studied the performance of following factors-Investment deposit ratio, Per Branch productivity, Per staff productivity, Recovery %, gross NPA%, Incremental growth in business, outreach, improvement in CD ratio, profitability, reduction in NPA. He discussed the performed of RRBs during the last 3 decades categorised into 3 phases:- From 1975 - 1986 as Expansion Phase, further from 1986 - 1995 as Declining Phase and 1995 - 2006 - Turn Around Phase of RRBs. In terms of Section 8 of the RRB Act 1976, “the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of RRBs vests in a Board of Directors who may exercise all the powers and discharge all the functions which may be exercised or discharged by the RRBs”. In exercising these functions, the Board shall act on business principles and shall have due regard to public interest.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN INDIA

The banking commission had already, expressed the view in 1972 that in country like India with widely diverse physical, regional and economic conditions, no single pattern of financial institutions could be expected to meet the credit needs of rural people and to deal with the problem of agricultural investments. The Banking commission had therefore, recommended the formation "Rural Banks" supplementary to the commercial banks working so far in rural areas to cater to the credit needs of rural areas. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Working Group with certain modifications and the Regional Rural Banks were established on 2nd October 1975 under a presidential ordinance promulgated in September 1975 which was subsequently replaced by the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Thus, this multi- agency credit system for agriculture and rural development came into existence in India in the form of Regional Rural Banks.

Amalgamation and recapitalization are some measures taken by the Government of India to strengthen the RRBs for playing greater role in agricultural and rural lending. A number of

policy initiatives were taken to facilitate diversions in their operations into new remote areas without banking facility. The process of restructuring was initiated for improvement in their operations, ensure better managerial control, and achieve economies of scale (Consolidated Review of Performance of Regional Rural Banks, 2013). A committee under the chairmanship of A.V. Sardesai (2005) was formed on this issue of restructuring these RRBs and to improve their operational viability. The committee had a view that a change in the sponsor banks will bring change in work culture, efficiency, and competitiveness which may in some cases improve the performance of the RRBs.

Priority Sector Lending By RRBs

The formulation and development of the concept of Priority Sector Lending can be unearthed back to a meeting of the National Credit Council of Reserve Bank of India kept in July 1968 which appeared as the new paradigm of economic growth and portrays a significant role in driving away the poverty from the country. The term "priority sector" refers to those activities which have national importance and have been assigned priority for development. The priority sector lending is mainly intended to ensure the assistance from the banking system to those sectors of the economy which has not received adequate support of institutional finance. The regulations for priority sector lending by bank was amended on April 30, 2007 and overall priority sector lending target was fixed at 40 per cent of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or the credit equivalent of Off Balance sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher for domestic banks and 32 per cent for foreign banks. However, the banks are not able to reach the prescribed target of lending to priority sector (Reserve bank of India-Guidelines on Lending to Priority Sector – Revised (2007).

To strengthen RRBs and improve their performance many initiatives have been taken by the Government of India in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD. Bhandari Committee and Basu Committee made extensive study into the matters of Recapitalisation of RRBs and came out with rehabilitation packages consisting of both financial and non-financial components. **The comprehensive restructuring program, Recapitalization** of RRBs was initiated in the year 1994-95. The process continued till 1990-2000 and covered 187 RRBs with aggregate financial support of Rs.2188.44 crore from the stakeholders OF RRBs, viz., Government of India, State Governments and sponsor Banks in the ratio of 50:15:35 for cleansing the balance sheet of 187 RRBs (Report of the Task Force On Empowering RRB Boards for Operational Efficiency). The revitalisation package worked very positively in bringing a turning phase around most of the RRBs. The position further improved during 2005-06 and about half the number of the RRBs as on 31 March 2006 attained sustainable viability while more than 1/3rd of the rest have attained current viability.

CONSOLIDATION OF RRBs-

- ✓ In 2005-06, the Government of India started with the process of consolidation of RRBs by amalgamating RRBs sponsored by the same bank within a State according to recommendations of the Vyas Committee, 2004. The roadmap of amalgamation of RRBs

within a state were aimed at reducing their overhead expenses, making optimal utilisation of technology, strengthen the capital base and areas of operation and augment their exposure.

- ✓ **Internal Working Group on RRBs 2005** - In order to make viable RRBs for effective credit delivery mechanism in the Indian financial system, an Internal Working Group on RRBs was set up by the Reserve Bank in February 2005 chaired by Shri A.V. Sardesai in order to examine various alternatives available within the existing legal framework for strengthening the RRBs and making them viable rural financial institutions. The Sardesai committee recommended the Amalgamation of RRBs for strengthening their operational viability and to gain benefits of the economies of scale, after considering the view points of its stakeholders. There were 196 Regional Rural Banks operating in the country as on March 31, 2004 which included 51 standalone RRBs. Most of the sponsor banks were operating more than one RRB in one State which resulted in more operational expenditure. The Committee, in its final report submitted in June 2005, made following major recommendations for restructuring the RRBs

(i) merger between RRBs of the same sponsor bank in the same State; and

(ii) merger of RRBs sponsored by different banks in the same State.

There were 33 RRBs having operational losses as on March 31, 2004 and to overcome the operational problems, reduce expenditure, enhance operational efficiency, etc, the Reserve Bank of India decided in August 2004 that all RRBs sponsored by a bank and operating in one state should be amalgamated into single entity.

Eventually, the first phase of consolidation of RRBs was made successful by the Government of India in September 2005 by amalgamating RRBs of the same sponsor bank within a state. The outcome of such an amalgamation results in the reduction in the number of RRBs from 196 to 133 as on 31st March, 2006 and further decline in RRBs to 82 by end-March 2010 having an outreach of 15480 branches spread in 618 districts in 26 states and one union territory (Puducherry).

- ✓ By end of March 2010, there was seen an impressive advancement in the financial health of RRBs as on March 2010 contrasted to what was witnessed before amalgamation. There was 79 RRBs earning profit of the total 82 RRBs as on March 2010 while 27 RRBs suffered accumulated losses.
- ✓ As on 31st March 2010 out of 82 RRBs, number of RRBs earning profit was 79 and 27 RRBs have accumulated losses. In addition to this, as on 31st March 2012 number of RRBs with accumulated losses were reduced to 22 only.
- ✓ **The second phase of amalgamation of RRBs** began from October 2012, where geographically adjoining RRBs in a State under different sponsor banks are amalgamated to form one RRB in medium-sized and two or three RRBs in large states.
- ✓ During FY 2013-14, 13 RRBs have been merged to shape 6 new RRBs spread in five States (Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Haryana). During 2014-15 Marudhara Gramin Bank and Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank were merged to form one single RRB with the name as Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank. Thus, the effective number of RRBs stood at

56 by 31st March, 2016 among which 51 RRBs gained profits, 5 RRBs suffered losses and 8 RRBs have accumulated losses. The merged RRBs were expected to provide better customer service due to better infrastructure, computerization of branches, pooling of experienced work force, common publicity / marketing efforts, etc. and also derive the benefits of a large area of operation, enhanced credit exposure limits and more diverse banking activities.

- ✓ **Third phase of Amalgamation of RRBs**-The roadmap has been prepared in consultation with NABARD and proposes to bring down the number of RRBs to 38 from the present 56. It is expected that the proposed amalgamation of RRBs will bring about better scale-efficiency, higher productivity, robust financial health of RRBs, improved financial inclusion and greater credit flow to rural areas.(Press Information Bureau Government of India, Ministry of Finance)

There are 56 RRBs operating in India and State Bank of India, the largest commercial bank in the Indian banking industry, is the biggest sponsor bank with 14 RRBs. The present study made a sincere attempt to analyze the performance of the RRBs in their pre-merger and post-merger period, taking 12 years of Pre-Merger(1994-2005) and Post-Merger period of 12 years(2006-2017).

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study was to analyze the impact of Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks of India during the Pre- Merger and Post-Merger periods by making use of key parameters of the study.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse the Asset-Quality of RRBs during their Pre-and Post-Merger period.
2. To evaluate the Solvency positions of Regional Rural Banks of India during the Pre-Merger and Post-Merger periods.
3. To assess the Profitability of Regional Rural Banks of India during the Pre- Merger and Post-Merger periods.
4. To assess the Operational Efficiency of Regional Rural Banks of India during the Pre-Merger and Post-Merger periods.

Research Methodology

The present study is carried out using a descriptive research design with fundamental research approach. It is based on secondary data extracted from Annual reports of RBI, publications RBI-Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, Annual report of NABARD, Key Statistics of RRBs, Financial Statements of RRBs in India. The study is diagnostic and exploratory in nature.

The study compared the performance of RRBs during Pre-Merger and Post-Merger periods to critically evaluate whether RRBs improved after amalgamation. Statistical tools like “t-test” and SPSS software have been used for the analysis and interpretation purpose.

Period of Study-

The study covers a period of 24 years starting from 1993–94 to 2016–2017. The amalgamation process started in the year 2005, so the year 1994–2005, i.e. 12 years have been considered as pre-merger period and next 12 years from 2006 to 2017 has been employed as the post-merger period.

PARAMETERS OF THE STUDY

The key performance indicators that have been considered for the study are as follows:-

ASSET QUALITY RATIOS

- ✓ GROSS NPA TO GROSS LOANS
- ✓ GROSS NPA TO TOTAL ASSETS

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

- ✓ RETURN ON ASSETS
- ✓ RETURN ON EQUITY
- ✓ OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN RATIO
- ✓ NET PROFIT MARGIN RATIO
- ✓ SPREAD RATIOS-

(i)INTEREST EARNED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ASSETS

(ii)INTEREST EXPENDED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ASSETS

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY-

- ✓ BRANCH PER BRANCH
- ✓ INVESTMENT DEPOSIT RATIO
- ✓ RECOVERY OF LOANS RATIO
- ✓ CREDIT TO DEPOSITS

SOLVENCY RATIOS-

- ✓ BURDEN TO TOTAL ASSETS
- ✓ LEVERAGE

In the present study, **paired t-test** is used to evaluate the before- and after-the-merger comparative position of long term profitability. The paired t-test is considered as important to check the comparative positive and had been used by various researchers in the past to analyse the comparative scenario.

Hypothesis of the Study

The stated below are Alternative hypothesis of the study:-

H₁₍₁₎:There is significant difference in the Return on Assets in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₂₎:There is significant difference in the Return on Equity in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₃₎: There is significant difference in Gross NPA to Gross Loans in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₄₎: There is significant difference in Gross NPA to Total Assets in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₅₎: There is significant difference in Operating Profit Margin in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₆₎: There is significant difference in Net Profit Margin in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₇₎: There is significant difference in Interest Earned as a % of Total Assets in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₈₎: There is significant difference in Interest Expended as a % of Total Assets in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₉₎: There is significant difference in Burden to Total Assets in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₁₀₎: There is significant difference in Credit to Deposits in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₁₁₎: There is significant difference in Investment to Deposits in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₁₂₎: There is significant difference in Debt to Equity in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₁₃₎: There is significant difference in Recovery of Loans in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

H₁₍₁₄₎: There is significant difference in Business per Branch in the pre and post amalgamated period of the Regional Rural Banks of India.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The pre- and post-merger financial performance measurement

Each selected parameter of the study is compared on the basis of the average value of twelve years before merger and twelve years after the merger, respectively. The results of Pre- and Post-merger financial performance of Regional Rural Banks of India are depicted below.

Table 1 exhibits the comparative profitability situation of the Regional Rural Banks of India in its pre and post amalgamated periods.

Table 1: Pre- and Post-merger financial performance of Regional Rural Banks of India

Particulars	Period	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-ig. value	Alternative Hypothesis
Return on Assets(%)	Pre-Merger	-.3342	1.836	-2.04.66	Rejected
	Post-Merger	.7458	.1723		

Gross to Loans (%)	NPA Gross (%)	Pre-Merger	26.828	12.95	5.46	0 .00
		Post-Merger	5.7800	1.38	Accepted	
Gross to Assets (%)	NPA Total (%)	Pre-Merger	9.8722	5.619	4.26	.001
		Post-Merger	2.754	.707	Accepted	
Return on Equity (%)		Pre-Merger	-64.00	123.28	-2.119	.058
		Post-Merger	10.918	2.632	Rejected	
Operating Profit Margin (%)		Pre-Merger	.2458	1.574	-2.22	.048
		Post-Merger	1.24	0.2028	Accepted	
Net Profit Margin (%)		Pre-Merger	-5.148	22.03	-2.26	.045
		Post-Merger	9.61	2.419	Accepted	
Interest Earned % of Total Assets		Pre-Merger	8.298	0.858	3.57	.004
		Post-Merger	7.343	.698	Accepted	
Interest Expended a % of Total Assets		Pre-Merger	5.596	.604	3.786	.003
		Post-Merger	4.331	.698	Accepted	
Burden To Total Assets (%)		Pre-Merger	2.511	.860	3.053	.011
		Post-Merger	1.767	.208	Accepted	
Credit Deposits (%)	To	Pre-Merger	47.60	6.386	-5.005	.000
		Post-Merger	61.11	3.913	Accepted	
Investment Deposits (%)	To	Pre-Merger	64.04	5.99	4.45	.001
		Post-Merger	54.55	3.19	Accepted	
Debt Equity	To	Pre-Merger	4.869	6.309	1.665	.124
		Post-Merger	1.698	.416	Rejected	
Recovery Demand	To of	Pre-Merger	64.602	10.728	-2.777	.018

Loans (%)	Post-Merger	73.603	13.09	Accepted	
Business Per Branch (Rs. in Crores)	Pre-Merger	3.249	184.76		
				-10.43	.000
	Post-Merger	1.707	640.10	Accepted	

Source: Author's calculation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- ✓ The t-value (-2.04) and significance value (0.66) reveals that the $H_{1(1)}$ is rejected resulting in no significance difference in ROA in the pre and post amalgamated periods of RRBs. The average Return on Assets were negative at -.334% before the Amalgamation of RRBs which turned positive to 0.75% after the merger. Return on assets does not change with respect to the merger. The reason could be proper utilization of assets in both pre- and post-merger period.
- ✓ Return on equity witnessed drastic changes in post-merger period (10.92%) as compared to the pre-merger period (-64 %). The t-value (-2.12) and significance value (0.058) shows no significant difference in return on equity after amalgamation of RRBs. Hence, $H_{1(2)}$ is rejected.
- ✓ The Gross NPA to Gross Loans decreased from 26.82% during pre-merger to 5.78% during post-merger period of RRBs which revealed significant reduction in NPAs of the banks. Further, the t-value (5.46) and significance value (0.000) clarified the significant difference(reduction) in Gross NPAs after amalgamation of RRBs. It implies good asset quality of RRBs after amalgamation. Thus, $H_{1(3)}$ stands accepted.
- ✓ The Gross NPA to Total Assets decreased from 9.87% to 2.75% after merger period of RRBs. In addition, the t-value (4.26) and significance value (0.001) stated that the $H_{1(4)}$ is accepted and there is significant reduction in the Gross NPA to Total Assets of RRBs post merger.
- ✓ The Operating Profit Margin increased from .25% to 1.24% after amalgamation of RRBs and the t-value (-2.22) and significance value (0.048) shows there is significant difference in the Operating profit margin of RRBs in its pre and post amalgamation periods. Hence, $H_{1(5)}$ stands accepted.
- ✓ The Net Profit Margin decreased from -5.15% to 9.61% and the t-value (-2.26) and significance value (0.045) indicates that $H_{1(6)}$ is accepted and there exists significant difference in the Net Profit Margin of RRBs in its pre and post amalgamation periods.
- ✓ There exists significant difference in the Interest Earned as a % of Total Assets of RRBs after amalgamation. Therefore, $H_{1(7)}$ is accepted as its p-value(0.04) is less than assumed level of significance (0.05). (%)

- ✓ There exists significant difference in the Interest Expended as a % of Total Assets of RRBs after amalgamation. Therefore, $H_{1(8)}$ stands accepted as its p-value(0.03) is less than assumed level of significance (0.05).
- ✓ The Burden to Total Assets decreased from 2.51% to 1.76% after merger of RRBs. Further, the t-value (3.05) and significance value (0.011) connotes that $H_{1(9)}$ is accepted and there is significant difference(reduction) in the financial burden of RRBs post its amalgamation. This implies better performance of RRBs after amalgamation.
- ✓ Credit to Deposits increased from 47.60% to 61.11% after merger of RRBs. Further, the t-value (-5) and significance value (0.000) connotes that $H_{1(10)}$ is accepted and there is significant difference(improvement) in the Credit to Deposits of RRBs post its amalgamation.
- ✓ There exists significant difference (improvement) in the Investment to Deposits after merger of Regional Rural Banks of India. Therefore, $H_{1(11)}$ is accepted since its p-value(0.001) is less than the assumed level of significance (0.05).
- ✓ The Debt To Equity decreased from 4.86% to 1.69% after merger of RRBs in India. Its t-value (1.665) and significance value (.124)connotes that $H_{1(12)}$ is rejected implying that Debt to Equity does not change significantly in the pre and post amalgamation periods of RRBs.
- ✓ The Recovery of Loans increased from 64.60% to 73.60% after merger of RRBs in India Further, t-value (-2.777) and significance value (.018) shows that $H_{1(13)}$ is accepted and there is significant difference in the Recovery of Loans of RRBs after amalgamation.
- ✓ There exists significant difference in the Business Per Branch in the pre and post amalgamated periods of Regional Rural Banks of India. Therefore, $H_{1(14)}$ is accepted as its p-value(0.000) is less than assumed level of significance (0.05).

To summarise, the amalgamation of RRBs had resulted in significant difference in most of the parameters under study, namely, Gross NPA to Gross Loans, Gross NPA to Total Assets, Operating Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, Spread, Burden to Total Assets, Credit to deposits, Investment to deposits, Recovery of loans and Business per Branch. However, there is no significant difference (change) in the Return on Assets, Return on Equity and Debt to Equity of the Regional Rural Banks of India in the pre and post amalgamation periods.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Regional Rural Banks were established by the Government of India to develop and revitalize the village economy. Its expansion at a fast pace has greatly helped in reducing the regional disparities in respect of banking facilities in India. The researcher made a sincere attempt to critically evaluate the performance criteria of the Regional Rural Banks of India in the pre-amalgamation and post-merger periods. It can be concluded from the study that the Regional Rural Banks are performing better in the post-merger period. On the basis of key Parameters of the study, it can be said that the Regional Rural Banks are now running profitably, since by the end March 2014, the loss making RRBs have come down to zero. The numbers of the Regional Rural Banks have decreased from 196 to 56, but they have been covering more and

more unbanked areas, with coverage in 642 districts by 19082 bank branches, providing employment to nearly 80,000 people.

The loan portfolio of RRBs have been diversified for the development of the rural sector with an increasing trend in advances and investments. Operating Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, Spread of banks had shown an increasing trend in comparison to the pre-merger period. It connotes to increased profitability of RRBs after amalgamation. There has been an improvement in the Operational efficiency of RRBs as exhibited by significant improvement in the recovery of the loans, Business per Branch and Investment to deposits of RRBs after amalgamation. The Regional Rural Banks have shown a significant reduction in Gross Non Performing Assets of RRBs thereby improve its asset quality. The financial burden of RRBs had a significant reduction after amalgamation signifying good solvency position of banks. It has been observed that after the merger, the Assets, Equity increased, but RRBs would not be able to utilize these resources at the optimum level possible resulting in decrease in their respective yields. Therefore, there is no significant difference in Return on Assets and Return on Equity after amalgamation. Further, though Debt to Equity of RRBs declined after merger which signified good leverage of banks, still there is no significant difference in the Debt to equity in pre and post amalgamation periods. RRBs are extending banking services to the rural people in the unbanked, remote locations in order to develop the rural economy of the country sector by increase in agricultural and allied activities.

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BARRIERS TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

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Abstract

Education is basic and fundamental right. It is also an effecting strategy to prevent human rights abuses. Therefore, quality education is a need of an hour. But for persons with disabilities to achieve quality education is stillhard nut to crack. The objective of this paper is to find various barriers to inclusive education for children with intellectual disabilities. For this study purpose, the investigator has reviewed and analyzed various literatures.

Keywords: Barriers; Inclusive Education; Intellectual Disabilities.

1. Introduction

"People with disabilities are vulnerable because of the many barriers we face: attitudinal, physical, and financial. Addressing these barriers is within our reach and we have a moral duty to do so..... But most important, addressing these barriers will unlock the potential of so many people with so much to contribute to the world. Governments everywhere can no longer overlook the hundreds of millions of people with disabilities who are denied access to health, rehabilitation, support, education, and employment—and never get the chance to shine."
- Stephen Hawking

More than one (1) billion people in the world are living with some form of disabilities and of whom nearly two hundred (200) million experiencing considerable difficulties in functioning (World Report on Disability). In other words, we can say that around fifteen (15%) per cent of the total global population are living with some form of disabilities. And around 80 per cent of them live in developing countries (WHO and World Bank, 2011). The prevalence rate is so high that in recent years' disability will be greater concern for the world. Approximately around five percent (5%) of all children worldwide (95 million children) live with disabilities and from them 0.7% (13 million) with severe disabilities (WHO and World Bank, 2011).

Inclusive education means that all students attend and are welcomed by their neighborhood schools in age-appropriate, regular classes and are supported to learn, contribute and participate in all aspects of the life of the school. This means that all children - no matter who they are - can learn together in the same school. This entails reaching out to all learners and removing all barriers that could limit participation and achievement.

Inclusive education is about how we develop and design our schools, classrooms, programs and activities so that all students learn and participate together. Children with disabilities remain one of the most excluded groups from education. (Donald, Lazarus and Lolwana 2002.) 'barriers to learning' refer to any factors, either internal or external to the learner, that cause a hindrance to that person's ability to benefit from schooling. Researchers have found that implementation of inclusive education from policy to practice is often met by many barriers in countries where studies have been conducted (Donald et al. 2002:4).

2. Need of the study

Education is fundamental human right and also a responsibility. The Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) exhorts "every individual and every organ of society" to "strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms." Education contribute to the building of free and peaceful societies. Education is also an effecting strategy to prevent human rights abuses. Therefore, quality education is a need of an hour. Yet there are many historic attempts made towards achieving quality basic education to all however, many still continue to be denied this right because of various barriers. Therefore, there is an exceeding need to study barriers so that we could focus on overcoming strategies for truly implementation of Inclusive Education. For this purpose, the investigator has reviewed and analyzed various literatures.

3. Barriers of inclusive education

Attitudinal Barrier: Old Societal norms, orthodox thinking and old attitudes are hard to die in a society. Stigmatization and discrimination denies people with disabilities their dignity and potential. These are one of the greatest obstacles to achieving equality of opportunity and social integration (Wapling & Downie, 20012, p. 21; UNICEF, 2013. p.11). Negative attitudes create a disabling environment across all domains. (WHO & World Bank, 2011, pp. 193, 262). Stigma and shame can be higher in low and middle class income countries than in high-income contexts (Mont, 2014, p. 24). Misconceptions, stereotypes and folklore linking disability to punishment of past sins, misfortune or withcraft. (Groce & Kett, 2014, p. 5; Rimmerman, 2013' Burns et al., 2014, pp. 43-44).

Environmental or Physical Barrier: Economically deprived schools, poorly cared for building can restrict accessibility. These building are specially found in rural areas of developing countries. Many schools in rural areas don't have the facilities to properly accommodate students with special needs. This happens because of financial problems in developing countries. Doors, passageways, stairs and ramps and recreation areas can create a barrier for special needs students in full and equal participation. (WHO & World Bank, p. 263; Bruijn et al., 2012, pp. 22-223).

Social Barrier: Society is in which people are born, grow, learn, live and work and social barrier is where all these social determinants contribute to decreased functioning among people with disabilities. Such as, students with special needs gets less enrollment rate than general students, persons with disabilities are far less likely to be employed, people with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty compared to people without disabilities, children with special needs are almost four (4) times more likely to experience violence than general children.

Curriculum Barrier: Not accommodating curriculum according to special needs is a curriculum barrier. Sometimes, rigid curriculum which does not allow differentiated instructions, experimentations, vast teaching methods can become barrier to inclusion.

Language and Communication: This barrier occurs in countries which have more than one language. Many students are expected to learn new language other than mother tongue. Due to unfamiliarity of new language this obviously occurs a significant barrier to successful learning.

Untrained Teachers as a Barrier: Huge demand and less supply of special trainers in inclusive schools are making other untrained and improfessionals to look after special needs students in inclusive settings which is again a barrier. Because of this they are unenthusiastic and unwillingly working with special needs children. In developing countries teachers are often given extra workload and duties related to non curriculum such as, collection of demographic data, election duties etc.

Socio-Economic Factors as a Barrier: Developing countries have areas that are traditionally poor and higher unemployment rates, which not only slows economic growth of a country but also create a barrier poor educational facilities. Parents with lower economic conditions does not able to provide basic necessities to their wards. Poor health services, violence and other social factors create barriers in teaching and learning environment.

Internalized Barrier: Sometimes internalized barriers can severely affect the participation and functioning of people with disabilities in society (Brujin et. al. 2012, p 16). Denial from opportunities, bullying and low expectations for children with disabilities hamper most in their personality building. Their low confidence makes them less participate in societal interactions, which in turn can results exclusion. (WHO & World Bank, 2011, p. 6).

Funding as a Barrier: Third world countries referred to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have financial problems. Their Gross Development Product is lower than other developed countries. Therefore, these countries approve less budget in educational sector. Schools in these often has lack of facilities, qualified teachers and other staff members, educational materials and other necessary amenities.

Technological Barrier: Technological barriers occurs when a device or technological platform is not accessible. Technology can enhance the user experience, but it can also create unintentional barriers for some. It is sometimes called Informational and Communicational barrier. Some examples we can compute here is, sites without screen reading softwares, Learning Management Systems or course websites without large and small fonts.

Transportation barriers: Transportation is very important part of our life. Transportation barriers are due to lack of adequate transportation that degrade with the person's ability to be independent and to function in society on a daily purpose. Some of the examples we can see for persons with disabilities are inaccessible transport facilities (not having low floor buses, lack of disability friendly seats etc.), lack of public transports to distances or locations.

Lack of participation or sensitization: The lack of consultation and involvement of people with disabilities is a barrier to their inclusion in the society. (WHO & World Bank, 2011, p. 263)

Inaccurate concerns over cost: Lots of stakeholders does not able to perceive the cost over inclusion. Inadequate funding and its allocations for implementing policies and plans can prevent the inclusion of persons with disabilities. (WHO & World Bank, 2011, p.262).

Inadequate data and statistics: Lack of uncomparable data and statistics gives lack of evidence on programmes that worked for persons with disabilities.

4. Conclusion

The world is looking forward to inclusive education as a basic right for every individual but then there are lots of barriers without removing those we can't even move further. Prime objective of this paper was to focus on identifying barriers to inclusive education for children with intellectual disabilities. In current scenario there are lots of stakeholders coming forward to invest time and money for the services of disabilities. State also have adopted right strategies and plan of actions. Human resource capacity also improving for effective education and training. Public awareness and understanding about the disability also increasing. Many state have improved availability and quality of data on disability through census. Slowly and steadily we are moving forward to remove all the barriers.

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**Effect of Computer Assisted Instructional (CAI) Treatment Pertaining
to Articles and their kinds of English Language on
Attainment of VIIIth Class Learners**

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ABSTRACT

Every language has its own grammar. Either it is one's mother tongue or a second language, the grammar of the language is important. So English grammar occupies a unique position in the school curriculum. The Purpose of the study is to develop a programme for teaching English grammar for VIIIth standard students. Hence, the researcher has decided to develop an instructional technology based computer Assisted Instruction Programme on English grammar and to see the impact on the achievement of VIIIth standard students. The present study is an experimental study. The study involves pretest and post test design. The researcher conclude that the individualized instruction i.e., computer Assisted Instruction programme on English grammar is an effective and appropriate one for using as a supportive material to teach English Grammar.

Key Words : CAI, Treatment, Language, Attainment.

Introduction

In the past, students learned by traditional teaching methods infused less with technology and more with the new teaching methods. But with the advancement of technology, teachers have started integrating into the classroom.

Educational technology is a tool of a teacher in the class room teaching. It has been regarded as an integral part of the whole teaching learning process. The role of the teacher in a classroom is still significant, but has to promote new methods to become more relevant and easy. It can also help to overcome the difficulties like lack of correct verbalization faced in the classes, improve the quality of education. Audio Visual aids improve teaching and learning and make it more effective. Educational technology is a tool for the teachers in the classroom teaching, with the scientific development and technological improvement, educational technology devices have been invented. These devices have changed classroom teaching activities especially in English grammar teaching.

In today's schools education, the students speak fluently in their medium of instruction language, but now language is poor just because of lack of depth of grammar in the teaching learning...such as vocabulary spelling, tenses, sentence formative comprehending, editing etc. Computer pave a fruitful way for the study of English grammar.

Computer Aided Instruction (CAI) can help the students to test theoretical concepts, to comprehend abstract ideas, to communicate more effectively, reducing the teacher student ratio and help to take more informed decisions. The CAI programme engages the mind and make the best possible use of students time.

The research evidence shows that CAI enhances students' attitudes towards several aspects of schooling. CAI package or instructional method is time saving device or it is more time effective. It has also been proved helpful in longer retention period. It involves the students in this learning process that eventually laid to awake their curiosity and interest in learning and this personal involvement creates active learning, situations for students and researches have already proved that the active learning situation or learner' participation ensures better learning outcome and longer retention.

Recent studies suggested that several aspects of modern tutorial software could make the subject matter worth: some other studies indicate that motivation to learn particular subjects can be increased by using computer. There are many studies conducted on CAI. The studies conducted by Dange J. K. (2006), Ardek-Delek, Sezan Ali Hassan (2000), Chang, Chung-yen (2000, 2002), Yakub Mohammed (2001), Vaidyanathan and Rangarajan (2001), Subhas Chandra Panda (2000), Rajaswamynathan (2000), Noh-Tachee (1999), Kalamadi, M. B. (1998), Sanjay L. Mahajan (1995), D'Souza Flosy C. R. (1993) concluded that Computer Assisted Instruction is effective in the development of academic achievement in different subjects. Studies conducted by Krishnakumar (2004), Vasanthi & Hema (1996) and Swatantradevi (1996) found that video-assisted instruction is more effective than the conventional method of teaching in the development of academic achievement.

All these studies clearly reveal the importance of Computer Assisted Instruction method of teaching in different subjects at different levels over the traditional method of teaching science in improving the academic achievement.

Need for the Study

The English grammar is one important area which challenges the average and slow learners. The student's performance in delta classes revealed consistently that the percentage of failure in English in comparison with other subjects is the highest. The standard of teaching English, as well as its grammar and comprehension of students and comprehension of students in secondary schools are considerably declined over the years. Hence it is the duty of the English teacher to devise an instructional strategy which would support him in realizing the instructional objectives. Educational technology particularly computer technology in teaching can rescue the English teacher from the said crises. The teacher plays a secondary role while the content is being taught with the help of Computer. CAI adapts to the students' individual needs, students can repeat tutorials as often as needed and work at their own pace.

So teacher has to prepare the self instructional material, according to the nature of the many researches like Cradler, Freeman & Burchett in the year 2002 pointed that 21st century information and communication tools, as well as more traditional computer assisted instruction applications, can positively influence student learning process and outcome.

CAI includes instructional activities that use a computer as the primary vehicle for teaching content or process rather than one to one interaction with a student. It refers to imparting skills and concepts with the help of computers. The language that is to be learnt by the students.

The researcher is expected to diagnose the errors in learning of English by his/her students and prepare self instructional material or programmed learning materials to make the difficult grammar concept easy to understand. Hence the researcher has undertaken this study and developed the programme for selected English grammar for 8th standard students.

The purpose of the study is to develop a programme for teachers. Articles and their kinds for students studying in 8th standard the effectiveness of the package to evaluate after comparing the achievement of Control group and experimental group of learners.

Statement of Problem

Effect of Computers Assisted Instruction (CAI) treatment pertaining to Articles and their kinds of English Language on attainment of VIII class learners.

Definition of Technical Terms

CAI : CAI is an innovative approach to the teacher's learning process with endless drill and practice without repetition provides immediate feedback to the learners on his/her progress.

Treatment : Various types, amount or degrees of experimental factor that may be applied to a number of groups.

Language : May be defined as the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by the people.

Attainment : How much a student has acquired the content at the end of instruction is known as his/her attainment.

Objectiveness of the Study

1. To develop a CAI package on Articles & their kinds for 8th class students of Meerut City.
2. To prepare an achievement test to measure achievement of the students before and after the instructions of CAI package.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of CAI method of teaching on the basis of achievement of the students after giving instructions through this method to equate groups on the basis of pre testing.

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference in achievement of the students (CBSE & ISCE Board) before and after teaching English language by CAI Method.
2. There is no significant difference in achievement of the students of (CBSE and ICSE Board) before and after teaching English language by traditional method.
3. There is no significant difference between CAI and traditional method of teaching English on the basis of achievement of the CBSE and ICSE board students.

Design of the Study

Research design is the mapping strategy. It is essentially a statement of the object of the en-quiry and the strategies for collecting the evidence, analyzing the evidence and reporting the findings.

In the present study researcher tried to know the effect of CAI in relation to the traditional method of instruction, since, it involves conduct of an experiment, therefore the experiment of method with pretest, post test randomization group design has been used.

The main focus of the study of CAI method to analyze the functional relationship of variables which are teaching methods and group experimental and controlled method.

Variables

The researcher considered major types of variables, viz., independent, dependent and intervening variables in the present study.

Independent Variable : (a) Computer Assisted Instructional method of teaching English Grammar and (b) Traditional method of teaching English Grammar.

Dependent Variable : Achievement in English Grammar.

Intervening Variable : Age, standard, teacher, schools are intervening variable.

Tools Used

1. CAI Package and
2. Achievement Test

Construction of Tools

Due to not availability of appropriate standardized scale, the researcher constructed the following two tools, satisfying the objective set forth in the present study—

1. CAI Package and
2. Achievement Test

CAI Package

A CAI package on the subject English having topic “Articles and their kinds” was used for the “teacher” in learning process. It refers to the situation where the instructions are presented through computers and the students interact with the machine.

The package starts with the objective of the package and instructions provided for the learner and then researcher divided the whole content into small frame for making the learning easy. Starting from the need of articles, different kinds of article and every kind are defined with example and use with the help of presentation of appropriate use and placement. The students took interest in learning process and the learning became an easy task for the

learner. After finishing each frame, questions are given and reinforcement is also provided to strengthen the learning.

The package is designed in the form of linear frame where first of all a small content is presented in a frame and then a question is asked related to the content to judge the learning of the students about the particular content frame, the learner has to read the same frame with the responses correctly on this pattern. The CAI package was developed by the researcher.

Main Objectives of the Package

1. Students would be able to know about articles.
2. Students would be able to apply suitable articles.
3. Students will understand the types of articles.

70 students were chosen and were provided with computer assisted method of instruction. A maximum time of hours was given to them. Each student learned with his own pace. As soon as the learner finished the instruction then submit it to the researcher.

Treatment

Articles and its kinds were taught by using CAI design to the experimental group students and the same were taught by using traditional method to the controlled group students.

Post Measurement

Immediately after the completion of the treatment the experimental group and the controlled group were post tested.

Population and Sample

All the CBSE & ICSE board schools situated in urban areas of Meerut City constitute the population of the study. Total 170 students were selected from 8th class to validate the programme. Two groups of total sample of students are randomly selected the sample for investigation.

140 Students from class 8th from CBSE and ICSE Board.

70 Students (40 CBSE + 30 ICSE) each were assigned to experiment and traditional groups by random selection.

Table 1

Board	School	Total No. of students	Selected
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CBSE	K.L. International	60	52
	Darshan Academy	50	38
ICSE	Sophia Girls School	30	28
	St. Mary's Academy	30	22
		170	140

Table 2

Board	Taught by CAI Group (A)	Taught Traditional Group (B)
CBSE	40	40
ICSE	30	30
	70	70

Experimental Procedure

The present study is experimental in nature; two groups of total sample of students are selected randomly.

After making the groups, pre-achievement test was conducted over students to assess the knowledge of the students of class 8th about 'Articles and their kinds'.

Group 'A' students learned with the help of the CAI. Package according to their level of understanding and phase, Group 'B' students were taught through traditional method at the same time and their queries and difficulties were solved by the researcher. Post achievement test was conducted when the subject matter was taught to both groups to check the level of achievement gained by the student and scores if achievement test obtained in the pre-test and post test are collected as

Statistical Technique

The pursuance of the objectives of the present study and the following statistical technique were used to analyze and interpret the data collected (1) Mean, (2) Standard Deviation and (3) 't' Test. To test the hypothesis whether the experimental group and traditional groups differ significantly (before and after applying treatment) with respect to dependent variable achievement in English Grammars—Mean, S.D. and *t* test were used to analyze and interpret the data.

Analysis and Interpretation

The data in the present study has been analysis and interpreted in the following manner:—

Phase I : Comparison of mean scores on achievement test by group – A (CAI method) on pretest and posttest of CBSE & ICSE Board students

Table 1**Mean Scores on Pre-test and Post-test obtained by Group 'A' CAI Method on CBSE Board**

	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	t Value
Pre test	40	9.07	2.26	12.02
Post test	40	13.76	2.75	

This section deals with the comparison of mean scores achievement of the group 'A' taught English grammar with the use of Computer Assisted Instructional method on pre test and post test of CBSE students.

Interpretation : From table 1, it is evident that the mean scores on achievement test by the students of CBSE Board taught through CAI method on the pre test and post test were 9.07 and 13.76 respectively. The difference in the mean scores between these tests was highly significant ($t = 12.02$, $p = 0.01$), this shows that when the students were taught through CAI method they understood the concept very clearly. It may therefore be concluded that CAI method helps in enhancing the achievement of students in the teaching English to class 8th students of CBSE Board.

Table 2**Mean Scores on Pre-test and Post-test obtained by Group 'A' CAI Method on ICSE Board**

	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	t Value
Pre test	30	9.87	2.47	9.90
Post test	30	13.93	2.72	

From table 2, it is evident that the mean scores on the achievement tests by the students of ICSE Board taught through CAI method on pre-test and post-test were 9.87 and 13.93 respectively. The difference in the mean scores between these tests was highly significant ($t=9.90$, $p = 0.01$), this shows that when the students were taught through CAI method, they understood the concept very clearly. The significant gains in the students' achievement scores conclude that CAI method was found effective in the teaching English to class 8th students of ICSE Board.

Phase II :Comparison of mean scores on achievement test by group B (traditional method) on pre test and post test on CBSE and ICSE Board.

This section deals with the comparison of mean scores achievement of the group 'B' taught English grammar with the use of traditional method on the pre-test and post-test of CBSE board students.

Table 3**Mean Score on Pre-test and Post-test obtained by Group 'B' Traditional Method on CBSE Board**

	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	t Value
Pre test	40	9.00	2.05	13.81
Post test	40	14.11	2.99	

From table 3, It is evident that the mean scores achieved by the students of CBSE Board taught through traditional method on pre-test and post-test were 9.00 and 14.11 respectively. The difference in mean scores between these test were highly significant ($t = 13.81$, $P = 0.01$), this show that when the students were taught through traditional method, they understood the concept very clearly. The significant gain in the students achievement scores conclude that traditional method was found much effective in teaching English to class 8th the students of CBSE Board.

Table 4**Mean Score on Pre-test and Post-test obtained by Group 'B' Traditional Method on ICSE Board**

	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	t Value
Pre test	30	10.20	2.64	9.73
Post test	30	13.90	2.57	

From table 4, it is evident that the mean scores on the achievement test obtained by students of ICSE Board taught through traditional method on pre-test and post test were 10.20 and 13.90 respectively. The difference in mean scores between these tests were highly significant ($t = 9.73$, $p = 0.01$). This shows that when the students were taught through traditional method, they understood the concept very clearly, the significant gains in the students achievement scores conclude that traditional method found much effective in teaching English to class 8th students of ICSE board.

Phase III :Study of two teaching methods regarding their effectiveness on the achievement of the CBSE & ICSE Board students.

This section deals with the comparison of two teaching methods regarding their effectiveness on the post-test meaning achievement scores of the two groups of students to be taught English grammar with respect of Computer Assisted instruction and traditional method.

Table : 5

Mean Score on Post-test obtained by Group 'A' CAI Method and Group 'B' Traditional Method on CBSE Board

CBSE Board	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	<i>t</i> Value
Post-test (Group A) CAI Method	40	13.76	2.75	0.74
Post-test (Group B) Traditional Method	40	14.11	2.99	

Table 5 concludes that mean scores on achievement test scored by students on CBSE Board after teaching the same English concept taught through CAI methods and traditional method were found almost equal. As the difference in their mean scores was 13.76 & 14.11 respectively the difference in their mean scores was found insignificant (*t* value 0.74 not significant) this conclude that both the method was equally effective in teaching the English to CBSE board in the class 8th.

Table 6

Mean Scores on Post-test obtained by Group 'A' (CAI Method) and Group 'B' (Traditional Method)

ICSE Board	Sample (N)	Mean	SD	<i>t</i> Value
Post-test (Group A) CAI Method	30	13.93	2.72	0.08
Post-test (Group B) Traditional Method	30	13.90	2.59	N.S.

While comparing mean scores on achievement test scored for students of ICSE Board after teaching the same English concepts taught through traditional and CAI methods. The difference between the mean scores was found insignificant and 't' value is also found insignificant (*t* = 0.08). It is clear that CAI method and Traditional method are equally effective.

Conclusions

The Present study was conducted to develop CAI. Package and assess the effectiveness of CAI, as compared to traditional method of teaching in Articles and their

kinds. The study was conducted on students of class 8th CBSE and ICSE. Board Firstly the development of CAI package and secondary to assess the effectiveness of the developed package.

In this experimental research, a CAI package having multimedia was developed by the researcher in the subject English. Entitled study of 'Articles & their kind' for the 8th class students of CBSE & ICSE. To assess its effectiveness, it was compared with traditional method of class room teaching in English. Two groups of studies are formed by the researcher on the basis of random selection.

Regarding the hypothesis formed for the achievement test. Some was proved true, others have been rejected. The data collected on the achievement test has revealed various facts about effectiveness of the CAI method and traditional method.

Main Findings of the Study

The major findings of the study are summarized in brief as follows—

1. The first null hypothesis that there is no significance difference in achievement of the students (CBSE and ICSE board) before and after teaching English language by CAI method is rejected. This hypothesis is rejected because a significant difference between mean was found by the researcher.
2. The second null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in achievement of the students (CBSE and ICSE board) before and after teaching English taught by traditional method is rejected. This hypothesis is rejected, because, a significant difference between mean scores was found by the researcher. This shows that when the students of class 8th were taught Articles & their kinds in English either through CAI method or through traditional method. In both the cases remarkable difference were found between their pre-test and post-test achievement scores. Hence, it is concluded that both the method taken under the study are quite effective for teaching English to class 8th students.
3. The their hypothesis there is no significance difference between CAI and traditional method of teaching English on the basis of the achievement of CBSE and ICSE board the students is accepted. Both the teaching methods were found equally effective which cause a insignificant difference between the mean scores of post test achievement.

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CHALLENGES IN ADOPTING OPEN DEFECATION FREE BEHAVIOUR IN A FORGOTTEN SLUM: LEARNINGS FROM EKTA VIHAR IN NEW DELHI

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ABSTRACT

India has been prone to open defecation by a large percentage of its population both in rural and urban areas since pre-Independence times. Several policies and programs have been introduced in the past to tackle this issue which managed to bring piecemeal results. In 2014, a fresh attempt was made to change this behavior with the launch of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan', the flagship sanitation program of the present government which aims to make the country free from open defecation by 2019. This paper traces the journey of two slums in Delhi towards achieving this aim. A case study is used to get an understanding of the policy, its program context and the bottlenecks in providing access to basic services for the urban poor. The study brings to focus the daunting context of sanitation in Delhi especially in those slums where civic agencies are not in agreement over their jurisdiction. The paper discusses two approaches to service provision, the 'household centered environmental sanitation' and the 'urban centric community led total sanitation' which can be adapted to tackle sanitation related issues in areas with contested tenure. It highlights the key role of facilitators, either from the government or civil society who can lend handholding support to the slum residents to get the benefit of existing programs. The paper also provides recommendations for policy makers and implementation agencies for streamlining of efforts to provide equitable access to services to such underserved areas.

Keywords: Sanitation, Open Defecation Free, Swachh Bharat Mission, Sustainable Development Goals, slums, community engagement, city, urban development, exclusion.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper examines the complexities of the process through which a slum community adopts an open defecation free behaviour, with a case study of two slums in Delhi. The paper will reflect on the social and technical difficulties in adopting an open defecation free behaviour in the twin slums of EktaVihar and Sonia Camp in Delhi. It intends to contribute to the general debates around the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Through this paper, I argue in favour of a more flexible approach towards implementation of sanitation interventions in urban informal settlements.

The current buzz around sanitation in India revolves around making the country free from

open defecation. 'Open defecation' refers to the practice of people going outside their home to defecate in agricultural fields, bushes, railway tracks, roads, open bodies of water, or other open spaces rather than using a toilet.^{ix} The term is widely used in literature about water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) issues in developing countries and is called OD in short. It remains at the core of the poor sanitation situation in our country and is been given special attention under the present government through its flagship program, the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' (National cleanliness program) launched in 2014. The program intends to fulfil the UN Sustainable Development Goal 6.2 which aims to achieve access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation for all by 2030.^{ix} The 'Swachh Bharat Mission' program stands high on recall in public memory in wake of the widespread publicity it has received across the country. It marks a change from all earlier sanitation initiatives in the scale and speed with which it is progressing to achieve its aim to make the country free from the practice of open defecation by Oct 2, 2019. This paper intends to analyse issues in its implementation with respect to the urban poor in select slums of Delhi with contested ownership by civic bodies.

India has had by far, the highest density of open defecation, which means that children growing up in India are exposed to the worst faecal disease environment in the world. As per WHO and UNICEF (2010), India accounts for the highest number of deaths in the world due to diarrheal diseases in children under five. Recurrent cycles of diarrhoea, often a result of inadequate sanitation facilities, cause malnutrition and stunting amongst children, leaving them vulnerable to other related health conditions. Besides the direct medical expenditure of treating such illnesses, inadequate sanitation has other economic costs such as lost income through reduced productivity (due to illnesses), government costs of providing health services and clean-up costs. Open defecation in urban settings poses more serious health repercussions than in rural areas due to the high density of population concentrated in a smaller area. The households resorting to open defecation in urban areas are primarily located in low income settlements and slum areas. In the case of Delhi, over 1 lakh households defecate in the open with over 43 per cent of them belonging to slum households (Singh, 2016).

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

In 2008, the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, aiming at developing state sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans that would lead to open defecation free cities, as well as sanitary and safe disposal of all human and liquid wastes. In 2010, the NirmalShaharPuraskar (clean city award) was launched to honour cities that achieve total sanitation including open defecation free (ODF) status and 100 per cent safe waste disposal. By 2012, 29 out of 36 states and Union Territories were preparing state sanitation plans and 158 cities were developing city sanitation plans. Service level benchmarking of urban services was piloted and scaled up to more than 1,756 cities. Despite such developments, many stakeholders

noted that the program fell short of driving investment into municipal-level plans to enable their execution. In order to achieve the objective of complete eradication of open defecation, the present government launched the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan' (SBA) program in 2014 which aspires to make India ODF by October, 2019. Under this, two nodal missions have been created in two different ministries:

- a. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) under Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- b. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is responsible for monitoring the program in urban areas. It lists its key objectives as elimination of open defecation and bringing behaviour change regarding healthy sanitation practices amongst others (MoHUA,2014). The problem of open defecation is sought to be tackled by infrastructure provision i.e. toilet construction which includes public toilets, community toilet blocks, individual household toilets and conversion of insanitary ones into pour-flush type. Apart from this, the program seeks to focus on behaviour change communication much strongly than any other preceding government scheme, to ensure that access to toilets results in actual toilet usage and steers the country towards becoming free from open defecation.

Since sanitation is a state subject, the states implement the above scheme through their urban local bodies (ULBs). The states contribute a fixed amount along with the central financial aid to constitute the subsidy for construction of the individual household latrines (IHHLs). This subsidy can be availed of by households based on their ratification by their urban local bodies. The ULBs construct public toilet blocks near public places and community toilet blocks in settlements where constructing individual toilets is not feasible.

In order to foster a competitive spirit amongst the Urban Local bodies in the states, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) instituted a yearly SwachhtaSarvekshan, which is an annual cleanliness survey. It ranks the progress of different cities across India on various sanitation indicators of SBM (Urban) and awards the top performers under various categories based on third party verification. Though this led to a sea change in curbing the ODF behaviour, some areas continued to remain afflicted by the problem especially in urban slums even after two years from the start of the program as evident from our case study.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Indian cities are witness to a fast rate of urbanisation and the accompanying problems of inadequate infrastructure and basic services for the ever-burgeoning urban population. Luthi and McConville (2010) argue that the fast rate of urbanisation has resulted in cities becoming a "patchwork of formal and informal settlements". This amalgamation is witness to the proliferation of new and old infrastructure and mushrooming of a wide variety of culture and class identities in the social fabric of the city. They further argue that the modern city can often be described as, "a fusion between rural and urban environments", especially in

informal settlements and slums (Luthi and McConville, 2010). These fast growing, non-tenured areas differ significantly from the rural areas in terms of the issues faced by them in access to public services. Diverse issues such as the political economy, institutional complexity and socio-cultural diversity together constitute an environment which is not conducive to progress (SuSanA 2008b). Some of the key issues that make the urban area more challenging than the rural one are:

- **Contested land tenureship:** This poses the biggest obstacle in achieving sustainable infrastructure solutions as the settlements most in need of sanitation services are often illegal in nature. This creates a hurdle in crucial provisioning of services such as laying sewerage networks by civic agencies. Residents too abstain from investing in toilet construction given that the promise of eviction/relocation looms large over them. In cases of rented premises, both the landlord and tenant avoid investing in such infrastructure.
- **Institutional fragmentation:** In the urban sphere, a multitude of stakeholders share institutional responsibilities for service provision such as the local authorities, health departments, utilities, and communities which makes service provision a complex process and affects the quality of services.
- **Lack of community cohesiveness:** People from different ethnic backgrounds and following varied social norms migrate from rural areas to settle in the urban settlements and constitute a heterogeneous group with varied interests. Since they do not have any social ties binding them, it is often difficult to achieve the cohesiveness which is required to build consensus on possible solutions to sanitation needs. As a result, diverse vested interests such as landlords and anti-social elements exploit the insecurities of the poor (CFAR,2017).

In face of such complexities, providing appropriate solutions to cater to people's needs, becomes a challenging task. This calls for adopting approaches that are suitable to the context of the urban poor. Luthi and McConville (2010) present two such approaches to sanitation service delivery which have been tested empirically and have been found to be successful amongst the urban poor. They are:

- The household-centred environmental sanitation approach (HCES)
- Urban centric community led total sanitation approach (CLTS)

3.1 Household centred environmental sanitation approach (HCES)

HCES is a multi-sector planning approach for poor urban areas which integrates water supply, storm-water and sewage management. It utilises the concept of urban zones for enhancing the implementation of decentralised options. The HCES guidelines (Eawag/WSSCC, 2005) propose a 10-step process (Figure1) that begins with a direct request from a

community and ends with the implementation of plans developed during the planning process.

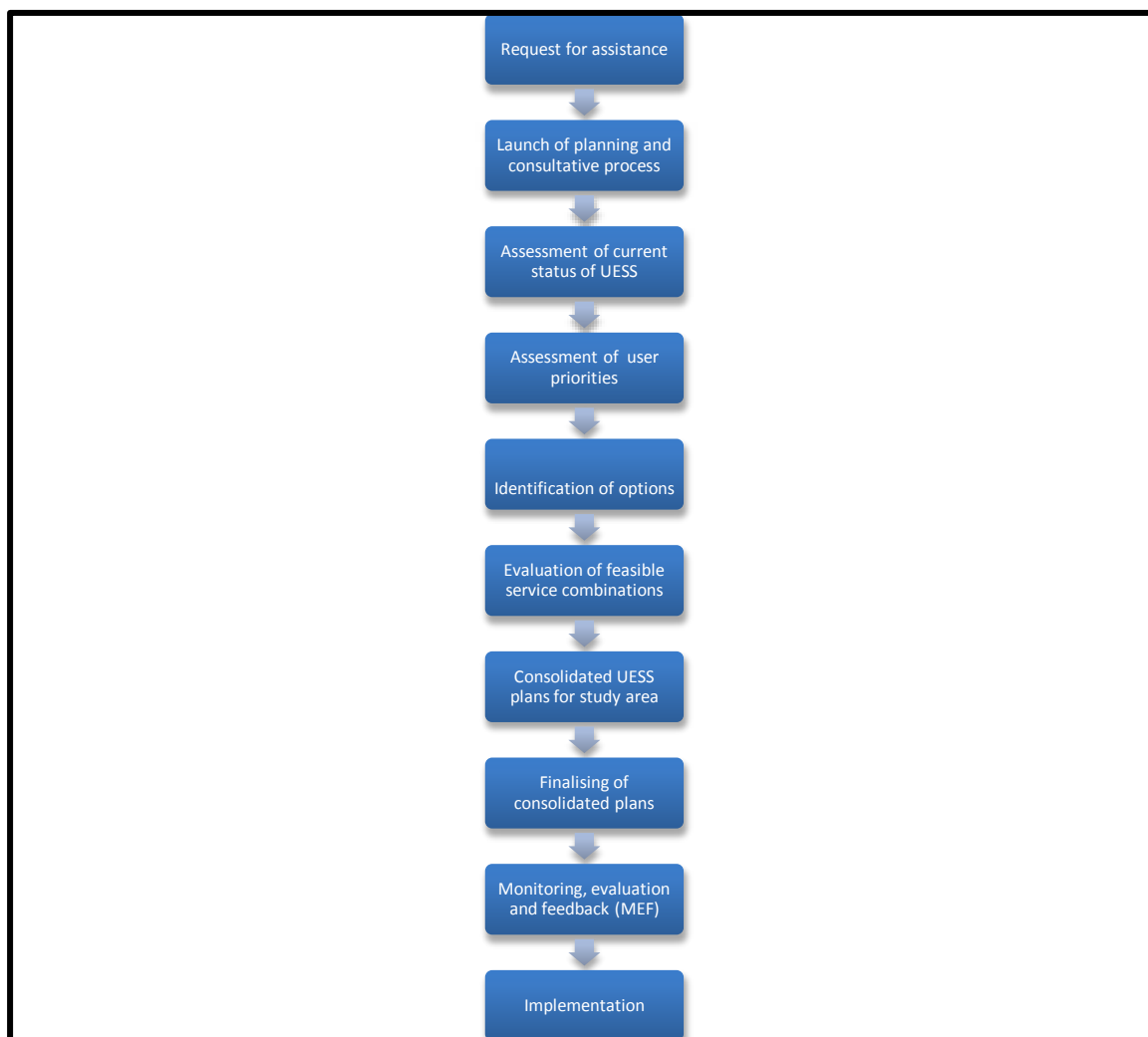


FIGURE 1: DEFINING ELEMENTS OF HCES APPROACH. SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM LUTHI AND MCCONVILLE (2010).

This approach focuses on participatory, bottom-up methodologies where planners solicit the participation of a variety of stakeholders such as municipal officials, urban planners and community representatives in a democratic planning process (Hamdi and Goethert 1997). Successful implementation of this approach requires the dissemination of information on affordable sanitation options to all those responsible for improving sanitation services.

Another feature of HCES is the environmental sustainability concept which involves addressing the sanitation problems as close as possible to their source with an emphasis on resource conservation and waste reduction. This is in line with recent sectoral developments that have targeted alternative approaches and solutions to the increasing problem of

environmental sanitation.

3.2 Urban centric community led total sanitation approach

The community-led total sanitation approach which was first adopted in Bangladesh in 1999, has attracted much attention as a simple and effective methodology for eliminating open defecation (Kar 2005). Success stories of the CLTS approach in rural areas show that a single-day triggering event (in which communities are made to experience disgust at the present sanitation situation) results in the village achieving ODF status within a month (Kar and Chambers 2008). CLTS is based on a participatory approach to empower local communities. Though many variations can be found in the application of the approach across different countries, its core elements remain the same. These include working with the whole community rather than individuals and focussing on behaviour change to stop open defecation rather than construction of a particular type of latrine (hence no provision of subsidies for hardware). The approach has proved to be a strong catalyst for community hygiene behaviour change, especially in rural South and Southeast Asia, as well as in several African countries. The CLTS success with mobilising behaviour change and increasing community involvement makes the adaptation of this tool to urban setting an attractive possibility.

3.2.1 A successful experiment

The success of this method inspired authorities in the urban municipality of Kalyani near Kolkata, India, to introduce it in its informal settlements. In 2005, an urban CLTS was experimented with under the chairman of Kalyani municipality in a few slums to test the approach of self-mobilisation amidst the community by introducing the principles of community participation. Under the adopted approach, all levels of stakeholders such as the elected municipal councillors and departmental heads of the municipality, local NGOs, Community-based organisations (CBOs), health workers and community people including local community leaders were sensitized to the program essentials. The goal was to attain ODF status through behaviour change rather than toilet construction through subsidy. The approach achieved success in four pilot areas. Natural leaders came up who promoted ODF and later championed the cause of other community projects as well. All five slums under the intervention achieved the ODF status within 6 months. As the program was scaled up to the rest of the municipality, 44 out of the 52 slums were declared ODF by 2007. A monitoring system was set up under the ward representatives to keep track of the slums under their supervision. Thousands of people built individual toilets in their houses without taking recourse to subsidies. People started other projects to repair tube wells and clean drainage ways on their own thus showing the benefits of community self-mobilisation.

The lessons learned from this urban CLTS experience highlight the role of natural leaders and political will in the success of the program. In terms of hurdles, it was found that subsidies and the associated politics are barriers to community self-mobilisation and success of this approach as one slum area lagged behind due to high expectation of subsidies. Some studies (Evans et al. 2009) have emphasised that triggering is only the first step towards improved sanitary conditions and that closer involvement of local politicians and service-providers could lead to improvements in the sustainability of ODF status and sanitation infrastructure. Nevertheless, the results achieved in the Kalyani slums gave hope for CLTS to be used as a tool for urban authorities for enabling behavioural change and genuine community participation.

	HCES (2005)	CLTS (1999)
Context	Urban and peri-urban	Rural and peri-urban
Main aim	Improve service delivery forenvironmental sanitation	Motivate behavioural change to stopopen defecation
Countries tested	Applied since 2007 in urban areas of Costa Rica, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tanzania, Laos, Nepal and Mongolia	First applied in Bangladesh, since then in over 20 countries in Asiaand Africa
Stakeholder involvementand methods used	-Multi-stakeholder format, focus on primary stakeholders -Include community in all planning steps	-Participatory rural appraisaltechniques -Mobilise entire community into collective action
Technology choice	Technology neutrality - Waste seen as a resource	Mainly simple pit latrines (first rung of the sanitation ladder)
Infrastructure funding	Link to existing municipal and national funding vehicles; full cost recovery	0% subsidy approach

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF FEATURES OF HCES AND CLTS. SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM SuSANA 2008.

Luthi and McConville (2010) argue that the two approaches reviewed here viz. HCES and CLTS, have complementary features. While the CLTS approach stimulates positive behaviour change and enables community led action, HCES with multi-stakeholder involvement ensures sustainable basic urban services in the areas devoid of such facilities (Figure 2). It can be worthwhile to design an intervention for slum areas with features from both the above approaches.

4. SANITATION IN SLUMS OF DELHI

Delhi's case is a unique one where surprisingly, rural villages were found to be either clear of OD behaviour or aware of the need of ODF and taking steps to make their area clean as the

SBM program progressed since 2014. In contrast, lay several urban settlements and slums which had rampant incidence of OD. The reasons for this are not hard to find. Slums often *always* have very high population density which leads to every inch of space being used for dwelling purposes. There is acute paucity of space to construct individual toilets and lack of sewerage facilities too. Where there are shared community or public toilets available, number of people far outnumber the toilet seats provided for them. In addition to this, poor maintenance of toilet blocks, lack of adequate water and economic costs often deter their use. Thus, most of the slum dwellers continue to go out in the open to attend nature's calls and just as the case in rural areas, providing access to sanitation facilities does not automatically result in their use by the people.

Delhi has other issues which come into play in the sanitation sphere as there are multiple state and municipal agencies involved in public provisioning of services for the vast urban population in the capital. Delhi is home to seven types of officially-designated unplanned settlements but as per conservative estimates, three of these categories namely, slum designated areas (SDAs), jhuggijhopri clusters (JJs), and resettlement colonies house nearly half of Delhi's population.^{ix} All three of these settlement types are marked by poor levels of basic service provisioning and varying degrees of contestation around land tenure.

The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) looks after the provision of civic amenities and the resettlement of JJ clusters. Five civic bodies viz. the Municipal Corporations (NDMC, SDMC, EDMC, North MCD and Cantonment Board) are responsible for collection of solid waste, street sweeping and disposal of waste along with being responsible for maintenance of public health. After the launch of the SBA, these civic bodies have also been involved in construction of public and community toilets in the areas within their respective jurisdiction to make them ODF. The responsibility of providing potable water supply to Delhi rests with the Delhi Jal Board which is also entrusted with treatment and disposal of waste water. In some cases, the DUSIB constructs and maintains the community toilet blocks in a slum; in others, DUSIB constructs the toilets and the respective MCD maintains it and many a times maintenance is contracted to a private party by the respective MCD. Thus, service provision in slums is often a collaborative effort between the DUSIB, the respective Municipal corporation and the DJB which is hardly smooth and efficient, given the multiplicity of stakeholders and procedures involved.

5. EKTA VIHAR: A CASE STUDY ^{ix}

This case study revolves around the contestation between these agencies and the resultant difficulties in providing safe and sustainable sanitation facilities for the twin slums of EktaVihar and Sonia Camp in R K Puram.

5.1 The problem

During the field surveys in 2016, the research team found to its dismay, a centrally located area in Delhi housing about 5000 people in two slums, being prone to rampant open defecation and encroachment over public property for the sake of fulfilling sanitation needs by its residents. The two slums were adjacent to each other and together had about 700 households. people. The EktaVihar slum dates back to the 1970s. Most of the people living there hailed from Rajasthan.

Its residents received 'patta'^{ix} of land and then converted their 'kutcha'^{ix} houses into 'pucca'^{ix} and slowly multi-storeyed houses started coming up in the colony. Adjacent to EktaVihar, lies the Sonia camp slum which came up in the 1990s. It has people belonging to Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, etc. Since the colony is illegal with the residents having no 'patta' of land, it has single-storeyed 'kutcha' houses only with no provision of toilets within the homes.

Primary inspection and early morning surveys revealed people resorting to open defecation rampantly in the open areas, on the main road and near the open nullah (storm water drain) at the back of the basti. There did exist a few toilet complexes inside and near the twin slums but barring one, none of the others were in a usable condition and were abandoned or used for keeping livestock. The only functioning community toilet complex was situated inside EktaVihar. It too was in a bad condition. It had 11 seats each under the ladies and gents section. People used it for bathing and washing clothes too. The bath areas in the ladies' section had no doors and ladies had to change clothes in the open. It had no roof and was visible from a high^{ix} storey building coming up nearby. It had high user charges with toilet use being charged at Rupees 2 per trip and laundry being charged at Rupees 10-15 per load. The people of the two bastis worked as 'bandwallahs', operating musical instruments in marriage processions and renting out horses for grooms. They used the open space in the toilet complex as an open stable to keep their horses. They needed toilet facilities when they returned home late at night but the lone functioning toilet complex was closed at night, leaving them with no other option but to use open areas for relieving themselves. It was further observed that availability of ample open spaces, ignorance about the relation between open defecation and disease and a general lack of motivation for toilet usage acted as the primary factors responsible for the widespread prevalence of open defecation around the two slums.

5.2 Journey towards a solution

When the team began its work in the colony, they found that the South Delhi Municipal Corporation had started construction of two toilet complexes near the main road, owing to pressure from the local councillor and performance targets under the SBM(Urban). Yet the work was very slow in progress and people showed no inclination to use the toilets. It was felt that awareness generation and demand creation were of key importance to slowly initiate the slum residents into using these toilets. A partnership was struck with the NGO Helpage

India on behalf of the two slums so as to get the benefit of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) initiatives rolled out by them in their weekly health clinics. It was envisaged that this would help the residents to understand the relation between good hygiene practices and health and would lead them to adopt the ODF behaviour. However, message dissemination alone did not yield the desired results despite the fact that one toilet complex was in operation inside EktaVihar.

5.2.1 Community engagement approach

It was felt that repair and maintenance of the existing toilet complex was of paramount importance before convincing more people to begin using it and generate demand for the new complexes that were coming up. As work began to approach private companies to refurbish the toilet complex under their Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) fund, it came to light that clear paperwork regarding the land ownership of the slum was required. It was then that the plight of the “forgotten slums” of Delhi came to light. It was found that the oldest community toilet complex in the colony under intervention had been built by the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) under pressure from the local councillor but it never got the ownership of the complex. The DUSIB too denied that it had ownership over the Community toilet (CT) complex. As a result, the toilet block was in disrepair as none of the agencies claimed responsibility for its maintenance. Someone from the community itself was looking after its daily functioning, arranging water from tankers and overseeing its general management. The toilet complex had become a daily battleground of skirmishes over user charges, keeping horses, washing large loads of laundry and other such issues. There was little cooperation amongst the residents over the several issues concerning them. A deeper investigation revealed the presence of many such “forgotten slums” which were suffering in the wake of inadequate sanitation services due to the lack of clarity on their jurisdiction amongst various civic bodies. Despite official intervention at the highest level, no result came out to clear the issue of slum ownership by these agencies.

The team then decided to petition SBM to come to its rescue and sought help from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Further, it requested the SDMC to speed up the construction work of the new toilets and also refurbish the existing toilet complex within the colony. The team members realised that toilet construction merely would not result in spontaneous behaviour change amongst the people towards its usage. So, they brought on-board another NGO which had a background in conducting sanitation drives. With the handholding support of the new NGO, the team set out to begin consolidated community engagement to proceed towards their goal.

The ministry had scheduled a quarterly calendar of ‘triggering exercises’^{ix}, to be undertaken once a quarter, on a particular day and time, across all ULBs in the country (MoHUA, 2016). The team started preparing earnestly to participate in the exercise on the designated day.

5.2.2 Behaviour change strategy

As per the ministry guidelines, pre-triggering meetings were arranged in which a date and time were fixed for initiating the triggering activity. On the day of triggering, an expert was called to conduct the activity. A CLTS approach was adopted while engaging the community to enable them to take responsibility for maintaining a clean and sanitised physical environment around them. A discussion with community members was held in the meeting, on sanitation related problems faced by them in daily life, health concerns and illness related expenditure, giving importance to the views from within the community. Under the triggering strategy, IEC intervention was introduced with people being introduced to faeces mixed with drinking water, inducing disgust and associated emotions. This was based on the CLTS principle that whenever communities are shocked into realizing the impact of open-defecation on their own and their neighbour's health, the realization that practices of individuals affect communities as a whole strikes them deeply and translates to behaviour change. With various rhetorical strategies, people were encouraged to use the community toilet complex and wherever possible, construct personal toilets at their home. Lastly, a 'Nigranisamiti' (observation committee) was formulated from amongst the residents to dissuade those going for open defecation in early mornings. Given the gender sensitive nature of the project, separate groups of girls and boys were created to keep an eye on both women and men going out to relieve themselves in the open.

Later, a post triggering meeting was convened in which it was found that the 'NigraniSamiti' had zealously conducted its morning rounds with a whistle-blowing action to dissuade open defecation amongst the residents. A new NGO was taken aboard as a partner as it had good experience of working in sanitation in other parts of Delhi. Then began door-to door visits for capturing attention of each and every individual, sensitizing them to the cause of adopting ODF behaviour and seeking their cooperation in keeping the colony clean. Attention was focussed on motivating people to use the new community toilet complex and make individual toilets at homes, wherever feasible. The construction of a few household toilets was supervised and facilitated with help from SBM(Urban) and these were espoused as examples for the whole community. This is how the entire community was triggered through various IEC initiatives. By the time, the two new community toilet complexes also got ready for use. A family from the colony agreed to oversee its daily management, in lieu of free accommodation on the first floor of the complex. Success was achieved in getting most of the men to use the community toilet daily in the morning though women were slower in adapting to the change.

6. KEY FINDINGS

We learnt that it is important to reach an understanding of people's perception and practices to induce behaviour change. People wanted toilet seats for kids and a few seats to be kept open for night time usage. The community toilet provided by the civic body did not address these concerns which could prove to be a barrier to a complete shift to ODF behaviour in

future. It was found that community approach is good for such drives as sanitation but it requires good leaders to motivate the people along with ready-to-use infrastructure to support them. Along with this, it is crucial to reach out to every single individual for success of the program. The absence of women in the NGO team going from house-to-house during post-triggering led to very few women choosing to use the new community toilet complex. This brought to the fore the necessity of respecting the cultural sensibilities of the people and incorporating gender sensitivity in all future interventions. The unclear tenure status of the twin slums proved to be their biggest bane in getting timely services, even though a central program was available for assistance with funds. This paved way for a debate on policy changes to address service provision in such settlements which have disputed ownership by the civic agencies. In terms of a viable model for operation and maintenance of the toilet blocks, the team reached the conclusion that in the long run, a pay-and-use financial model would work better in maintaining the CT complexes rather than continued reliance on free services doled out by civic bodies.

7. CONCLUSION

Various lessons come to the fore through a study of the complications encountered in the case study of the twin slums of EktaVihar and Sonia camp. Experience from HCES stresses the need of an open ended flexible policy framework that can cater to local contexts, increases people's control over their livelihoods and helps to promote community action as well (Eawag, 2005). This aspect could not be addressed during the intervention in the twin slums of the case study where the slum dwellers worked as 'bandwallahs'. Though the newly refurbished community toilet eased their usage woes, it brought them on the verge of losing their livelihood as it earlier doubled up as the space to keep their horses and hence was instrumental as a space catering to not only their sanitation needs but also their livelihood. This calls for a holistic understanding of people's livelihoods and facilitating the development of urban spaces in a manner conducive to the lived reality of their everyday life.

It suffices to say that urban settlements like the "forgotten slums" discussed in this paper present a unique sanitation context as there is no clarity on the stakeholders responsible for service provision to them. This creates an environment of apathy and uncertainty towards service provision despite the availability of relevant programs and suitable approaches which can be applied to such contexts. This stresses the need for a separate framework within the current policy, with clearly delineated protocols for political leaders, administration, local bodies, CBOs and civil society to ensure access to safe and sustainable sanitation services to those residing in such "forgotten" areas of the city.

In terms of the approach to sanitation service delivery in slums with contested tenure, it is apparent that a combination of the HCES and urban CLTS approaches can prove to be effective. It is evident that CLTS approach on its own cannot empower the community to

construct and maintain their sanitation systems since it does not provide the capacity and knowledge for it. Similarly, the HCES approach alone cannot be feasible since the catalysts for bringing all stakeholders together are not available.

In terms of implementation strategy, the concerned ULB or civic body can be requested to construct community toilets. In addition, knowledge and capacity building partners, NGOs and CBOs can motivate the people to construct individual toilets at home wherever feasible and use the community toilet in other cases and move towards a behaviour change which makes ODF as the new norm. The urban slum context also requires the involvement of service providers and good channels of information for sustainability of desired sanitation outcomes over time. As evident from the concerted efforts of the two officers in the case study, the role of natural leaders, either from the administration or the civil society is of utmost importance. Handholding support of such leaders goes a long way in liaising and coordinating with government officials, civic agencies, NGOs and the community in general so as to bring them to a common ground and enable consensus building on pressing issues. The experience in rural Bangladesh (Kar, 2005) shows how cultivating natural leaders who go from district to district to provide consultancy on how to achieve ODF outcomes reaps good benefits. Such handholding can facilitate people's participation and enhance capacity to take up other sanitation issues such as cleaning of drains and solid waste management to ensure holistic environmental sanitation even in the 'forgotten' zones of a city.

NOTES

1. UNICEF India.

2. Sustainable Development Goal 6. United Nations.

3. Economic Survey of Delhi, 2008-2009, page 169, citing DUEIIP (Delhi Urban Environment and Infrastructure Improvement Project) 2021.

4. This case study is based on the field work conducted by a team of two IAS officers on probation, Ira Singhal and Ankita Anand, which was instrumental in construction of community toilets for the twin slums. The field work was conducted between December 2016 – April 2017. This research scholar accompanied them on some of their field trips.

5. 'Patta' of land (record of rights) is a primary legal document that affirms the lawful possession of a property. It includes the name of the legal owner and details of the property.

Source:

<https://www.99acres.com/articles/what-is-land-patta.html>

6. A 'kutcha' house is one, which has walls and/or roof made of unburnt bricks, tin sheet, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stones etc. (Source: Statistical Yearbook

of India 2018, Chapter 28. Published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.)

7. A 'pucca' house is one, which has walls and roof made of burnt bricks, stones (packed with lime or cement), cement, concrete, timber, etc. (Source: Statistical Yearbook of India 2018, Chapter 28. Published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation).

8. A CLTS strategy to invoke shame and disgust amongst people about their own open defecation behaviour.

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सङ्गणकसहायेनसंस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणम्

डा. देवदत्तः सरोदे

सहायकाचार्यः ; शिक्षाशास्त्राविभागः
राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्, मानितविश्वविद्यालयः,
क.जे. सोमैयासंस्कृतविद्यापीठम्, विद्याविहारः, मुम्बई

प्रस्तावना -साम्प्रतिके काले विज्ञानस्य विस्फोटनात् प्रतिक्षेत्रं समूलं परिवर्तितम्। शिक्षाक्षेत्रमपि अनुनित्यं परिवर्तमानं विद्यते, तेन नानाविद्याशाखाः प्रसृताः। प्रयोजनवादाधृता शिक्षा लोके समादृता वर्तते, तस्माद् अर्थकरीं

विद्यामेव प्राप्तुं जना अहमहमिकया प्रयतमानाः सन्ति। परिवर्तिनिअस्मिन्संसारेनवीनाप्रवृत्तिः
रुचिराभवतिस्वाभाविकमेतत्। विज्ञानक्षेत्रे,
प्रविधौः, मनोविज्ञाने, शिक्षाक्षेत्रे च भूशमनुसन्धानफ़लेन कल्पनातीतविकासः,
नैकविधसाधनानि, अनेकानि उपकरणानि आविष्कृतानि। ततः प्रतिक्षेत्रम् अनुनित्यं नूतनादृष्टिः, नूतनाप्रवृत्तिः विलोक्यते,
लोके भाषाशिक्षणेऽपि नूतनाः प्रवृत्तयः दृश्यन्ते, अतः कास्ताः भाषाशिक्षणेन वीनप्रवृत्तयः
तासु संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणमूढितिकाचित्प्रवृत्तिः विद्यते, अस्याः स्वरूपं किम्? अस्याः प्रयोगः
भाषाशिक्षणे विशिष्यसंस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणे कथं भवितुमर्हति तदत्र विचार्यते।

नवप्रवृत्तिः - नवोनवोभवति जायमानः इति सूक्तिः असकृत् आकर्ष्यते, नवीनसर्वेभ्यो रोचते नूतने समेषां रुचिः, प्रवृत्तिः
भवति। इह खलु कानामनवीनप्रवृत्तिः ? इति जिज्ञासायाम् उच्यते नवीनाचरणम् अथवा परिवर्तनं वा।

नवीनप्रवृत्तिः नाम तादृक् परिवर्तनं यत् पूर्वविद्यमानविधिषु, क्रियाकलापेषु, पदार्थेषु, विचारेषु
, तत्त्वेषु अभिनवत्वस्य सञ्चारः।

नवजागरणकालात्परं औद्योगिकक्रान्त्यापश्चिमजगति यत्परिवर्तनं, विकासश्च आरब्धः तत्प्रभावः
सर्वत्र जगति सर्वेषु क्षेत्रेषु अभूत्, ततः परं विज्ञानस्य विकासः जवेन आरब्धः। संगणकस्य, अन्तर्जालस्य,
आविष्करणत्वं सूचनाप्रौद्योगिक्या अतर्कितपरिणामेन नूतनचिन्तनं नूतनादृष्टिः, नूतनाप्रवृत्तिः सर्वत्र प्रसृता,
भाषाशिक्षणेऽपि काश्चन नूतनाप्रवृत्तयः आगताः, तासु कतिपयाः नाम ग्राह्यम् अधस्तात् प्रस्तूयन्ते,
भाषाशिक्षणे साम्प्रतं प्रवर्तमानाः इमाः काश्चन नूतनप्रवृत्तयः सन्ति।

- 1) दूरदर्शनमुखेन भाषाशिक्षणम्/उपग्रहद्वारा भाषाशिक्षणम्
- 2) Close circuit T.V. द्वारा भाषाशिक्षणम्
- 3) अभिक्रमिताधिगमअभिगमेन भाषाशिक्षणम्
- 4) अनुदेशनप्रणाल्याभाषाशिक्षणम्
- 5) दूरस्थमाध्यमेन भाषाशिक्षणम्
- 6) संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणम्
- 7) सूक्ष्मशिक्षणमुखेन भाषाशिक्षणम् (भाषाकौशलानि सम्पादयितुम्)

इति नैकाः प्रवृत्तयः सन्ति तासु अस्मिन्पत्रे संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणमधिकृत्य विचारः प्रस्तूयते।

सङ्गणकः - सङ्गणको नाम मानवनिर्मितं विशिष्टं यन्त्रं यत् अभिक्रमितानुदेशनप्रणाल्या प्रदत्तसूचना
आधारीकृत्य अभीष्टकार्यं जवेन, पुष्कलमात्राभिः, निर्दुष्टतया, अश्रान्त्या, साधयति।

What is Computer : Computer is an electronic device that is designed to work with Information. The term computer is derived from the Latin term 'computare', this means to calculate or programmable machine.

सङ्गणकसहकृतनामसङ्गणकसहायेनसम्पाद्यमानकार्यमूढित्यर्थः

यदिभाषाशिक्षणकार्यसङ्गणकसहायेनसम्पाद्यतेतर्हितसङ्गणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणमूढित्युच्यते। अतपरंभाषाजानीमहे।

भाषा - कानामभाषा? किञ्चास्यस्वरूपमिति जिज्ञासायामुच्यते

अनादिनिधना नित्या वागुत्सृष्टा स्वयम्भुवा।

आदौ वेदमयी दिव्या यतः सर्वाः प्रवृत्तयः॥^१(म.भा. शान्ति. 232।56)

ब्रह्मणा सर्गादौ आद्यन्तरहिता नित्या दिव्या वेदमयी वागुत्सृष्टा (निर्मिता) ततः सर्वाः प्रवृत्तयः प्रावर्तन्त इति भारतीयर्षिमुनीनां मतम्। वाक्यपदीयकारः व्याकरणदर्शनतत्त्वं प्रतिपादयन् एवमाह -

अनादिनिधनं ब्रह्म शब्दतत्त्वं यदक्षरम्।

विवर्ततेऽर्थभावेन प्रक्रिया जगतो यतः॥ (वा.प. - ब्रह्म.का. 1)

शब्दतत्त्वं यद् अक्षरब्रह्म आद्यन्तरहितं (नित्यं) वर्तते तदेव अक्षरब्रह्म अर्थभावेन विवर्तते। जगतः प्रक्रियाः अस्मादेव शब्दब्रह्मणो जायन्ते। तस्मात् सर्वमूलत्वं शब्दब्रह्मण इत्यर्थः।

वैयाकरणाः शब्दान् नित्यान् आतिष्ठन्ते, अतः तेषामतेभाषा अपि नित्येति निष्पन्नम्। परन्तु आधुनिकाः भाषाशास्त्रिणः- भाषा मानवस्य क्रमिकविकासस्य परिणाम इत्याहुः।

भाषानिर्वचनम् - भाषा भावसञ्चारस्य समुचितं साधनम् अथवा भाषा नाम परस्परं विचारभावनानुभवानां विनिमयार्थः अन्योऽन्यप्रयोजनसम्पादनायोपयुज्यमानं प्रभावि

साधनम्। **भाष्यतेयासाभाषाअथवाभाषणात्भाषाइत्याहुः।** भाषा - व्यक्तायांवाचिइत्यस्माद्धातोः गुरोश्चलइतिसूत्रेणअप्रत्ययेकृतेततः स्त्रियांटापिसतिभाषाइतिपदंनिष्पद्यते, भाषानामव्यक्तवाग्, व्यक्तवाग्नामव्यक्तावर्णाकारादयोयस्यांसावाग्व्यक्तवाग्मानुषीवाणी। व्यक्तवाग्भाषा भावाभिव्यक्तौ समर्था भवति। आङ्गलभाषायां Language (भाषा) इति पदं लेटिन् भाषायाः lingua इति पदात् निष्पन्नम्। पाश्चात्यदार्शनिकः प्लेटो भाषामधिकृत्य एवमाह - "विचार आत्मनः मूकभाषा भवति। यदि स एव ध्वन्यात्मकः तदा भाषेति अभिधीयते"।

मानवाः आत्मनिविद्यमानान्भावान् विचारान्मनोगतान् अनुभवान्वाव्यक्तीकर्तुं भाषासमाश्रयन्ति, भाषयापरस्परंविचारविनिमयंसाधयन्तिमानवाः। ज्ञानस्यसम्प्रदानंभाषयासुचारुसम्पद्यतेमानवजातेः विकासनिमित्तंभाषातुप्रमुखंकारणमूढितिकथनेमनागपिसंशयोनास्ति। सङ्गणकयुगेऽस्मिन्प्रविधिनासूचनाप्रौद्योगिक्या चजगतः स्वरूपंव्यवहारविनिमयस्वरूपम्वचामूलचूलपरिवर्तितंतत्रज्ञानस्यविस्फोटने प्रसरणेभाषाप्रधानभूताविद्यते।

भाषामहत्त्वम् - मानवैतिह्येसर्वप्रधानभूतः आविष्कारोयद्यस्तिचेत्सभाषाविष्कारः एवइति, यतोहिबुद्ध्याभाषयैवमानवः सर्वप्राणिजातमतिशेते, भाषामन्तरेणमानवजीवनंदुःशकम्अतएवअनादिकालात्भाषायाः प्रवृत्तिः व्यवहारश्चलोकेदृश्यतेभाषयैव मानवस्य

बहुमुखीविकासो जायते। यस्मिन् देशे भाषा समृद्धा विकसिता भवति तत्रत्या जना अपि समृद्धा विकसिता भवन्ति। भाषा परिष्कृता, परिमार्जिता, परिशुद्धा, परिपूर्णा, सरला, मधुरा, समर्था बोधगम्या, मञ्जुला च भवति सा लोके आद्रियते। चिरकालं यावत् सैव भाषा राराज्यते, यस्याः भाषायाः योगदानं विज्ञानस्य समाजस्य विकासे अर्थोपदाने च भवति यया जना उपकृता भवन्ति। अथवा यया भाषया

जनानां सामाजिकार्थिकबौद्धिकराजनैतिकवैश्विकसर्वाङ्गीणविकासः सम्पद्यते, अखिलेऽस्मिन् जगति तस्याः भाषायाः एव महत्त्वं प्रसारश्च भवति।

भाषाशिक्षणम्— लोकेऽस्मिन् भाषाशिक्षणं अनौपचारिकमाध्यमेन जन्मन : एव आरभ्यते, मानवजातौ भाषाधिगमप्रवृत्तिः स्वाभाविकी अतः अत्यल्पीयसिकाले बालः भाषां वक्तुं प्रारभते। मानवेषु भाषाशिक्षणं स्वाभाविकं सार्वभौमं सार्वकालिकं च विद्यते। सर्वत्र शिशुः बाल्यादेव मातुः सकाशाद् भाषामधिगच्छति, ततः परं गृहजनैः अन्यसामाजिकजनैः भाषामधिगच्छति। एषा सामाजिकी प्रक्रिया विद्यते यया अनायासे नलीलया बालः भाषामधिगच्छति। भाषाशिक्षणं, परिवारे पारिवारिकजनैः, समाजे सामाजिकजनैः, अनौपचारिकमाध्यमेन सम्पन्नं भवति। अद्यत्वे सूचनाप्रौद्योगिकीमध्ये सूचनानाम् आदानप्रदानं भवति। तत्रापि भाषा प्रधाना भवति अतः भाषा शिक्षणं तावत् महत्त्वं भजते। सर्वविधज्ञानसम्पादनायोपायभूतं साधनं भाषा। कला विज्ञानदर्शनज्ञानस्य लिखितरूपेण सम्प्रदानस्य मौखिकसम्प्रेषणस्य ग्रहणस्य च समर्थमाध्यमं भाषैवास्ति। यत्र भाषाग्रहणे सम्प्रेषणे समर्था समृद्धा च भवति तत्र ज्ञानस्य समाजस्य च युगपत् विकासो जायते।

संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणम् — संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणं नाम सङ्गणकस्य सहायेन भाषाशिक्षणम् इत्यर्थः, आङ्ग्लभाषायाम् एतत् CALL इति अभिधीयते

CALL - Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) is defined as "the search for and study of applications of the computer in language teaching and learning." The main aim of CALL is to find ways for using computers for the purpose of teaching and learning the language. More specifically, CALL is the use of computer technologies that promote educational learning,

अस्य तात्पर्यं विद्यते भाषाशिक्षणाधिगमस्य सङ्गणकस्य अनुप्रयोगाय उपायान्वेषणम्।

संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणस्य का आवश्यकता

? अध्याकमन्तरेणापि सङ्गणकं शिक्षकस्य किञ्चित् कार्यं साधयति। अधिगन्तारं महत्सहायम् अधिगमे विदधाति नवप्रविधयः, नूतनतन्त्रांशाः सङ्गणकम् अतीव प्रयोजनकरं अकार्षुः, भाषाशिक्षणे नैकाः तन्त्रांशाः आगताः अतः सङ्गणकमाध्यमेन भाषाशिक्षणम् अतीव रुचिरं प्रभावपूर्णं सम्पन्नम्। गतेषु त्रिंशत् वर्षेषु संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणे महत्प्रवर्तनमागतम्, तत्र तावत्वारंशमहोदयः

एतत् त्रिधा विभक्त्युपकारिकसंगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणम् Behaviouristic

CALL, २.

सम्प्रेषिताधारितसंगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणम् Communicative

CALL, ३. परिपृच्छाधारितसंगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणम् Integrative CALL इति

इदानीं भाषाधिगमे संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणं (CALL) कथमुपकरोति तत् जानीमः,
संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणमुख्यत्वेनत्रिधाभवितुमर्हति ,१)केवलंसङ्गणकमाध्यमेन, २)
सङ्गणकेविद्यमानान्भाषाशिक्षणतन्त्रांशानुपयुज्य, ३) सङ्गणकमाध्यमेनअन्तर्जालीयसाधानानुपयुज्य
संस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणं भवितुमर्हति

संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणभाषाधिगमेमहदुपकरोतितदेतत्षोधाभवितुमर्हतितथाच-

- (1) सङ्गणकम् - आवृत्यभ्यासनिमित्तम् - Computer as Drill and Practice,
 - (2) सङ्गणकम्- शिक्षकरूपेणComputer as Tutor
 - (3) सङ्गणकम् - समस्यासमाधानरूपेण Computer as Simulation / Problem Solving,
 - (4)सङ्गणकम्- क्रीडारूपेणComputer as Game,
 - (5)सङ्गणकम्- अध्यापकानां विद्यार्थिनां कृते भाषाशिक्षणाय भाषाधिगमाय उपकरणरूपेणComputer as Tool for LLT teachers and learners,
 - (6) सङ्गणकम्- अध्यापकानां विद्यार्थिनां कृते भाषाशिक्षणाय भाषाधिगमाय च अन्तर्जालीयसाधानानि Applications of Internet for LLT.
- एवं संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणषोढा उपकर्तुं प्रभवति

(1) सङ्गणकम् - आवृत्यभ्यासनिमित्तम् - Computer as Drill and Practice,

आवृत्यभ्यासयोः त्रयः सोपानानिभवन्ति१- प्रेरकप्रदानम्, २- अधिगन्तुः प्रतिक्रियाग्रहणम्, ३- सत्वरंप्रतिपुष्टिप्रदानम्एतत्कार्यत्रयंसङ्गणकयन्त्रंचारुविदधाति भाषाशिक्षणेएतादृशाः
आवृत्यभ्यासाःनानासन्तियथा- उचितमेलनम्, वाक्यपूरणम्, बहुविकल्पप्रश्नाः, साध्वसाधूत्तराणि, लघूत्तराणिइत्यादयः सुष्ठुसंरचितआवृत्यभ्यासतन्त्रांशः अधिगन्तुः अधिगमविकासं, तदर्थयापितसमयंसूचयति, आङ्ग्लभाषायामेतादृशाकेचन तन्त्रांशाःरचिताः, संस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणेऽपिएतादृशाः प्रयत्नाः जायमानाः सन्ति

(2) सङ्गणकम् - शिक्षकरूपेणComputer as Tutor

सङ्गणकस्यशिक्षकरूपेणअधोलिखितरीत्यासहायंभवितुमर्हति यथा-
व्याकरणशिक्षणम् - : संस्कृतव्याकरणशिक्षणेतिडन्तप्रकरणम्,सुबन्तप्रकरणम्, कृदन्त-
प्रकरणम्,सन्धिप्रकरणम्,कारकप्रकरणम्,समासप्रकरणम्,तन्त्रांशैः प्रभाविरीत्या शिक्षयितुं
शक्यते।एवंभूततन्त्रांशनिर्माणेप्रयत्नाः जवाहरनेहरुविश्वविद्यालयः दिल्ली, हैदराबादकेन्द्रीयविश्वविद्यालयः, कानपुर-
IIT मध्येअन्यत्रचजाताः क्वचित्जायमानाः सन्ति,
राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्(मानितविश्वविद्यालयः)इत्यत्रापिएवंभूतानिशोधकार्याणिजातानिसन्तिआङ्ग्लभाषाव्याकरण
शिक्षणेऽपिबहवः तन्त्रांशाः निर्मिताः सन्ति।यैः व्याकरणशिक्षणंभवितुमर्हति, Longman Grammar Software;
Grammar Expert Plus; Tense Buster (Clarity Software); Grammar Mastery (ALA); Grammar
Rom (Addison Wesley Longman); Grammar 3D: Contextualized Practice for Learners of

English (Heinle&Heinle).

वाचनम्— वाचनकौशलमधिगन्तुं , नानाप्रकारकाणिवाचनानिआदर्शवाचनम् सस्वरवाचनम् तीव्रवाचनम् समीक्षणवाचनम् विश्लेषणवाचनम्अधिगन्तुम्अर्जयितुंवासङ्गणकयन्त्रमहत्सहायविदधाति आङ्ग्लभाषायांवाचनशिक्षणनिमित्ततन्त्रांशः निर्मिताः सन्ति , तद्यथा- Rocket-Reader (1998) (a speed reading program); Read-Flex (Speed Reading); Reading for English एवं संस्कृतभाषायामपि एतादृशान्तन्त्रांशात्रचयितुंशक्नुमः

लेखनम्— शुद्धाक्षरलेखनम्, पदलेखनम्, वाक्यलेखनम्, अनुच्छेदलेखनम् , प्रतिवेदनलेखनम्, सम्पादनसमीक्षणलेखनम्, एवंनानाविधलेखनकौशलानांकृतेतन्त्रांशः आङ्ग्लभाषायांसन्ति ,तेचParagraph Punch (a writing tutor for effective paragraph); WriteExpress Easy Letters (effective business letters); Power Editing (an interactive tutorial on how to edit and revise sentences); Report Writer for Science and Engineering Reports (Clarity Language Consultants) (EFL/ESL report science and engineer writing)एतेषाम्अनुकरणेनइतरभाषास्वपिकर्तुंशक्यते

उच्चारणभाषणपठनश्रवणकौशलानि—

इमानिकौशलानिसम्पादयितुंआङ्ग्लभाषायांबहून्तन्त्रांशात्रचितवन्तेतेचLearn to Speak ,English Pronunciation (1997-98), Naturally Speaking (A voice recognition program); See It, Hear It, Say It! , Accent Improvement (SpeakWare); Real English (Wiser Software).

श्रवणकौशलम्—

कामपिभाषांश्रुत्वातत्रत्यवर्णपदवाक्यानिअभिज्ञायअर्थावगमनसामर्थ्यनामश्रवणकौशलम्भाषणकौशलम् – श्रुतस्य , पठितस्य , अधिगतस्य , अनुभूतस्यविषयेस्वाभिप्रायप्रकटी - करणम्अथवास्वीयविचारप्रश्नभावादिकथनम्अथवासामान्यसंवादवार्तालापकरणसामर्थ्यनामभाषणकौशलम्।

पठनकौशलम् – लिखितस्य , मुद्रितस्यवावर्णक्रमविन्यासेनतत्तद्वर्णस्थानप्रयत्नानुगंगितयितिलयभावानुपुरस्सरंसमुचितस्वरेणमधुरपठनसामर्थ्यनाम पठनकौशलम्।

गानकौशलम् - संस्कृतभाषायांपद्यवाचनंगीतवाचनंसस्वरंगानयुतंभवेत्तदानीमेवतद्रमणीयंकर्णमधुरंप्रतिभाति , एतादृशंगानसामर्थ्यनामगानकौशलम्।

सङ्गणकमाध्यमेनसंस्कृतवार्ताः ,संस्कृतगीतानि,श्लोकान्, अध्यापकः श्रावयेत्, छात्राःश्रुणुयुः, चलचित्रेषुविद्यमानान्संवादान्श्रद्धयाश्रुणुयुःनाटकानि , एकपात्राभिनयनम्पश्येयुःतत्रत्य,संवादान्अवधानेनश्रुणुयुः।सङ्गणकयन्त्रेनाटकानांचलचित्राणां, श्लोकानांगीतानांविदुषांशास्त्रशिक्षणस्यव्याख्यानानां Audio, video files

निधायतेषांसहायेनश्रवणभाषणपठनकौशलानिवर्धयितुंशक्नुमः।संगणकतन्त्रांशान् उपयुज्य उच्चारणपठनदोषान्निवार्यपठनस्तरं वर्धयितुंशक्नुमः।पूर्वोक्तरीत्यासङ्गणकमाध्यमेनश्रवणभाषणपठनगानकौशलानिसम्पादयितुंशक्नुमः।
लेखनकौशलम् - श्रुत्वा , दृष्ट्वा , स्मृत्वा , विचार्यअक्षरक्रमविन्यासेनशुद्धस्पष्टदर्शनीयलेखनसामर्थ्यनामलेखनकौशलम्।लेखनकौशलवर्धनाय तन्त्रांशसहायेनसङ्गणकयन्त्रमहदुपकरोति।

(3) सङ्गणकम् - समस्यासमाधानरूपेण Computer as Simulation / Problem Solving

अनुशिक्षणकार्यमुखेन,भाषाकौशलवर्धननिमित्तम् सङ्गणकयन्त्रस्योपयोगः : समस्यासाधनयन्त्ररूपेणभवितुमर्हति , वस्तुतः अत्र तन्त्रांशः : तादृशः निर्मीयते यत्रसमस्यात्मकस्थितीनां समाधानाय संवादः : विधीयते, अनुरूपिताः अभिक्रमाः समस्यासमाधानक्रिडाः एव सन्ति, आङ्ग्लभाषाशिक्षणाय एतादृशाः तन्त्रांशाः सन्ति यथा- *Oregon Trail* (1995-1998) (CD-ROM)<http://www.cd-romlink.com> शिक्षणमत्र मनोरञ्जनमिव भवति।

(4) सङ्गणकम् - क्रीडारूपेण Computer as Game,

शिक्षणपद्धतिषु अन्यतमा पद्धतिः : क्रीडामुखेन शिक्षणम् (**Play way method**) power point द्वारा क्रीडामुखेन भाषाशिक्षणं भवितुमर्हति , बहवः तन्त्रांशाः भाषाक्रीडासम्बद्धाः निर्मिताः सन्ति , छात्रा क्रीडन्तः : भाषामधिगच्छन्ति, अभिक्रमितानुदेशनशिक्षणे एतादृशः : भाषाक्रीडाः दृष्टुं पारयामः : , संस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणेऽपि एतादृशः : भाषाक्रीडाः निर्मिताः सन्ति यथा - संस्कृतस्वयंशिक्षका सान्द्रमुद्रिका (C.D.) भाषाशिक्षणे आङ्ग्लभाषायामेतादृशः : क्रीडाः बहव्यः निर्मिताः सन्ति यथा - CALL vocabulary games are *Spelling Games, Spelling Bee and Magic Hat, Scrambled Word, Word Worm, Hangman, Word Order, Find a Word, Word Puzzles, Spelling Buddy, Cross Words, I Love Spelling* (DK multimedia), *Scrabble Deluxe* (Virgin Games) (Computerized version of the board game), etc.

(5) सङ्गणकम् - अध्यापकानां विद्यार्थिनां कृते भाषाशिक्षणाय भाषाधिगमाय

उपकरणरूपेण Computer as Tool for LLT teachers and learners,

शब्दसंसाधकानि Word Processors- रचनायां, लेखने, सम्पादने एतत्संसाधनं महदुपकरोति , कुत्र कीदृशं पदमुपयुक्तम् कस्य औचित्यं कुत्र इति सूचयति , अथवा रचनायां अस्मात् पदात् परमिदं पदमुपयुक्तमिति सूचयति आङ्ग्लभाषायामेतादृशानि संसाधानानि सन्ति , यथा- *Microsoft Word* <<http://www.microsoft.com>>, *Corel Word Perfect* <<http://www.corel.com>> to simpler and cheaper programs such as *Microsoft Works* <<http://www.microsoft.com>>, संस्कृतभाषायामपि एतादृशानि संसाधानानि निर्मीयमाणानि सन्ति

अक्षरविन्यासनिरीक्षकाः, शब्दविन्यासनिरीक्षकाः SpellingCheckers- अक्षरदोषान् निरीक्षितुमेतत् संसाधनं महदुपकरोति, आङ्ग्लभाषायामेतादृशानि संसाधनानि सन्ति तद्यथा - <<http://www.davd.com>>, or *Sentry Spelling-Checker Engine*. संस्कृतभाषायामपि एतादृशानि साधनानि निर्मेयानि

व्याकरणदोषनिरीक्षकाः Grammar Checkers – भाषायां व्याकरणसम्बद्धान् दोषान् अन्वेष्टुं व्याकरणदोषनिरीक्षकसाधनानि आङ्ग्लभाषायां सन्ति, परं एतानि अधिकमुपकर्तुं न प्रभवन्ति, एतादृशानि साधनानि संस्कृतभाषायामपि निर्मेयानि सन्ति, एतदर्थं संस्कृतवैयाकरणैः सङ्गणकविद्भिः महान् प्रयत्नो विधेयः **शब्दानुक्रमणिका, सुसङ्गतता** Concordancers – शब्दस्य समुचितप्रयोगनिमित्तं प्रयोगदेशान्वेषणाय शब्दानुक्रमणिकातन्त्रांशः महत् उपकरोति, आङ्ग्लभाषायाम् एतादृशाः सन्ति तद्यथा - *Oxford MicroConcord*

सन्दर्भान्वेषकः Reference – सन्दर्भान्वेषणनिमित्तमेतादृशं तन्त्रांशमुपकरोति, Colordict इति तन्त्रांशमुपकरोति, अन्तर्जाले बहवः कोशाः निक्षिप्ताः सन्ति, तानपि उपयोक्तुमर्हन्ति जनाः

(6) **सङ्गणकम् - अध्यापकानां विद्यार्थिनां कृते भाषाशिक्षणाय भाषाधिगमाय च**

अन्तर्जालीयसाधनानि Applications of Internet for LLT.

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1. http://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?start=20&q=anaphora+resolution&hl=en&as_sdt=0.5 &as_vis=I? Sanskrit+
2. http://sanskritdocuments.org/learning_tools/learning_tools.html
3. http://greenmesg.org/sanskrit_online_tools.php
4. http://tdil-dc.in/index.php?option=com_vertical&parentid=84
5. <http://sanskrittools.blogspot.in/>
6. <http://www.cincinna.titemple.com/downloads/upanishad Complete.pdf>
7. <http://www.dictionary.tamilcube.com/sanskrit dictionary.aspx# English>
8. <http://sanskritdocuments.org/scanned books/>
9. <http://sanskrit.safire.com/Sanskrit.html>

अन्यानि साधनानि -

१. मोनियरविलियम्ससंस्कृतशब्दकोशः (Monier-Williams Sanskrit Dictionary)
२. संस्कृताङ्ग्लपटलः (Sanskrit English Pad)
३. संस्कृतसंज्ञापदविधानम् (Sanskrit Noun Declension)
४. संस्कृतसन्धिनियमाः (Sanskrit Sandhi Tools)
५. संस्कृतसन्ध्युपकरणानि (Sanskrit Sandhi Tools) सन्धिनियममवलम्ब्य ऋणित्प्रतिपादित) (शब्दानां सन्धिं यद्वा द्वयोर्विच्छेदो व्यवस्थापयति)
६. संस्कृतलेखनपटलः : आङ्ग्लभाषाप्रयोगेण संस्कृतलेखनम्।

७. संस्कृतक्रियारूपपटल : (Sanskrit Verb lists)

.८संस्कृतशब्दसूची (Sanskrit Word List)

इतोऽप्यनेकानि साधनानि समुपलभ्यन्ते यैर्माध्यमेन सारल्येन वयं संस्कृतमधिगन्तुं शक्नुमः

संस्कृतसङ्गणकोपकरणसामग्र्य— अन्तर्जालकानि :

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learnsanskrit.org

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संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणस्य गुणाः -

- 1) संगणकः अचेतननिर्व्यक्तिकसाधनम् अतः पूर्णतः पूर्वाग्रहरहितो भवति ।
- 2) अधीयानेषु छात्रेषु जातिलिंगवर्गादीनां प्रभावो नैव भवति ।
- 3) छात्रः पठनीयं यथेष्टमसकृत् आवर्तयितुं प्रभवति किंच स्वगत्या अध्येतुं शक्नोति ।
- 4) अत्र वयोमर्यादा नभवति यःकोपि यदा कदा पि स्वसौविध्यमनुसृत्य पठितुमर्हति ।
- 5) संगणकमाध्यमेन अध्ययनप्रभावपूर्णरुचिरं भवति ।
- 6) संगणकयन्त्रं नश्रान्तं भवति न च कष्टमनुभवति अतः योयावन्तकालं पठितुमिच्छति तावन्तकालं पठितुं शक्नोति ।
- 7) संगणके निहितं भाषाशिक्षणतन्त्रांशम् असंख्यकान्जनान् उपकर्तुं प्रभवति ।
- 8) छात्रः इह भयं संकोचं विना अध्येतुं प्रभवति ।
- 9) सर्वजनसुलभं सर्वजनभाषाशिक्षायै महदुपकरोति ।
- 10) कर्गजरहितशिक्षणमेतत् भवति ।
- 11) चेतनाध्यापकशिक्षणे नवीनता, स्वाभाविकता, सर्जनता भवति अपि च छात्राभाषायां प्रावीण्यमुपयान्ति ।
- 12) छात्रकेन्द्रिता शिक्षा भवति ।

संगणकसहकृतभाषाशिक्षणस्य न्यूनताः -

- 1) क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे ।

- 2) सर्वेषुभाषाकौशलेषुप्रावीण्यमनेननसंभवति।
 - 3) संगणकयन्त्रमचेतनम्अतः परस्परसंवादाय ,पृच्छासमाधानाय,च्छात्राध्यापकयोः मिथः प्रीत्यात्मीयतासंवर्धनायनैवोपकरोति।
 - 4) गुरोः भीत्या ,श्रद्धया, हियावाच्छात्रः अनुशासनेसन्मध्येतुंप्रवर्तते , परमिहतथासतिच्छात्रस्यक्रमिकंभाषाशिक्षणंभवितुंनार्हति,आलस्यवशात्अध्येतुमपिनप्रवर्तते।
 - 5) छात्राणांत्रुटिसंशोधनं,तच्छक्षणसमाधानंवैविध्यपूर्णानिसमाधानिभाषाया वैविध्यभरितंस्वरूपम्अत्रनभवति।
 - 6) यन्त्राधीनव्ययसाध्यमस्ति।
 - 7) कक्षायांअध्यापकः प्रसंगानुरोधेनच्छात्रान्प्रेरयतिनानाविषयान्बोधयति ,च्छात्राध्यापकयोः अन्तःक्रियाभिः छात्राः अभिप्रेरिताः सक्रियाश्चभवन्तितथेहनसंभवति।
 - 8) चेतनाध्यापकशिक्षणेनवीनता, स्वाभाविकता, सर्जनताभवतिअपिचच्छात्राभाषायांप्रावीण्यमुपयान्तितद्यन्त्रमुखशिक्षणेनसंभवति
 - 9) चेतनानामनुष्याणांव्यवहाराधीनाभाषाकिंचपरिवर्तमानेकालेभाषासुपरिवर्तनंदृश्यतेअत एतादृशंपरिवर्तनंयन्त्रंबोद्धुं,शिक्षितुंनपारयतिअपिचभाषायाः सर्वविधकौशलानियन्त्रमुखेननसम्पाद्यन्ते। एवंभूतेपिभाषाशिक्षणेसंगणकयन्त्रस्यभूयान्प्रयोगोवरीवर्ति, अस्यव्यापकत्वंचजायमानमस्ति।
- इथंसंस्कृतभाषाशिक्षणेनवीनप्रवृत्तीनांप्रयोगस्य विस्तरभीया केवलं दिङ्मात्रं दर्शितम्।

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- 5) पाणिनीयव्याकरणमहाभाष्यम्, भार्गवशास्त्री,चौखम्बासंस्कृतप्रतिष्ठान , १९८७, दिल्ली
- 6) पाणिनिकालीन भारतवर्ष ,वासुदेवशरण अग्रवाल चौखम्बा विद्याभवन १९९६, वाराणसी
- 7) शिक्षा में नवाचार और नवीन प्रवृत्तियां,भाई योगेन्द्रजीत ,विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर २००६,आगरा

अनुशीलितग्रन्थाः

- 8) वाक्यपदीयम् ,पण्डितचारुदेवशास्त्री,मोतीलालबनारसीदास, १९९६,दिल्ली
- 9) विशुद्धमनुस्मृतिः,सम्पादकः,आचार्यः सुरेन्द्रस्नातक,आर्षसाहित्यप्रचारट्रस्ट१९९४, दिल्ली
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- 12) पाणिनीयव्याकरणमहाभाष्यम्, भार्गवशास्त्री,चौखम्बासंस्कृतप्रतिष्ठान , १९८७, दिल्ली

- 13) पाणिनिकालीन भारतवर्ष ,वासुदेवशरण अग्रवाल चौखम्बा विद्याभवन १९९६, वाराणसी
14) शिक्षा में नवाचार और नवीन प्रवृत्तियां, भाई योगेन्द्रजीत ,विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर २००६, आगरा

COGNITIVE STYLE, OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG MARKETING AND BANKING PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract

In today's competitive era, it is very important for a professional to continuously work towards achieving organisational goals and targets allocated to him in order to prove himself as a productive and indispensable asset for the organisation. In doing so these professionals go through tremendous workload and pressure to achieve the given targets and meet the deadlines. Purpose of this study was to assess the Cognitive Styles, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals and to find out whether any relationship exists among Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals. In this study 30 Young Professionals from two groups i.e. 15 each from Banking (Government sector Banks) and Marketing (Private Marketing Firms) in the age range 25-35 years were selected as participants using purposive and snowball sampling methods.

For the study Cognitive Style Inventory by Dr. Praveen Kumar Jha (2001), Occupational Stress Index developed by Dr. A.K. Srivastava and Dr. A.K. Singh (1984) and Job Satisfaction Questionnaire by Dr. Hardeo Ojha (2011) were used. For the statistical analysis, SPSS version 20 was used. Kruskal Wallis Test was used to assess the significant difference

whereas Spearman's Rank Order Method was used to assess the relationship between Cognitive style, Occupational stress and Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals.

The results of study indicate that significant difference was found among the Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals in relation to Occupational Stress ($p=0.02$) and Job Satisfaction ($p=0.05$) at 0.05 level. Also there was significant negative correlation between Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction at 0.01 level.

Keywords: Young Professionals, Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress, Job Satisfaction, Lucknow.

Introduction

In an organization, an individual's cognitive behaviours like learning, thinking ability, problem solving ability and decision-making capability impact his performance, productivity and growth. Every individual is unique due to his inborn skills and innate approaches. Individual's way of dealing with problems mainly depends upon the connecting 'link' between his cognition and personality. This 'link' is known as cognitive style.

Cognitive style is defined as the way an individual acquires information and the way his brain processes it in order to effectively deal with problems and to reach to a wise decision or solution. Hence it is often considered as an indicator of one's success. It gives an insight into how and why different individuals exhibit different approaches towards a situation and apply different styles or approaches to solve the problematic situations and this further explains the problem-solving abilities in different individuals and how this difference effects the maturity level of an individual.

Cognition

Neisser (1967) has defined cognition as set of mental processes which is utilized to organize the external or internal stimuli and process, transform i.e. increase or decrease, store, recover and use the information as per need. Various functions like attention, decision making, reasoning, problem solving, perception, memory coding, retention and recall, imaging, planning and executing actions are considered to be part of cognition. These mental processes, at different stages of processing may or may not operate independently and involve the use of internal representations.

COGNITIVE STYLE

The act or process of knowing is called cognition. It is also known a cluster of mental processes like reasoning, perception, awareness and judgment. It is a major process which helps the individuals to smoothly lead their lives. It is a universal phenomenon occurring in all humans but it also varies and differs from person to person. This difference brings the uniqueness in each individual and is referred to as 'cognitive style'.

Characteristics of cognitive style:

- 1) Converger: This style majorly relies upon active experimentation and abstract conceptualization which are one of the dominant learning capacities in an individual.
- 2) Diverger: The divergent cognitive style depends mainly on concrete experience and reflective observation and has the opposite learning advantages over converger.
- 3) Assimilator: This style majorly depends upon the reflective observation and abstract conceptualization.
- 4) Accommodator: This style depends mainly on active experimentation and concrete experience and has the opposite learning advantages over assimilation.

According to Martin (1988) there are five dimensions of Cognitive Styles:

1. Systematic Cognitive Style
2. Intuitive Cognitive Style
3. Integrated Cognitive Style
4. Undifferentiated Cognitive Style
5. Split Cognitive Style

STRESS

The word 'stress' is derived from the Latin word "strictus" which means "to tighten". It can be understood as stimuli in the environment that may require some adjustments or adaptive response on the part of an individual.

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

The term occupational stress refers to the feelings and experiences which develops as a result of individual's inability to cope up with the exceeding demands of his job. It is nowadays a very important occupational health problem since it can cause significant economic loss. It may produce both overt psychological and physiological issues in an individual and may also cause subtle morbidity that can affect individual's personal well-being and productivity. Increased workloads, downsizing, overtime, hostile work environments and shift work are few of the many causes of stressful working conditions (Quick, Murphy, et al., 1992).

JOB SATISFACTION

Job satisfaction is condition which arises when due to various psychological, physiological and environmental factors; a person acknowledges that he is "satisfied with his job" (Hoppock, 1935). It is the outcome of individual's feelings about his job and his need's fulfillment. Hence this can differ from person to person. Job satisfaction is considered as an important aspect of an employee's health and overall personality. It enhances the employee's performance and also improves his effectiveness at his workplace. It refers to an employees' adjustment at his workplace and his behaviour is linked to it (Davis et al., 1985).

Review of Literature

Natarajan and Punitha (2017) studied the occupational stress in private sector employees in Coimbatore on a sample size of 354 employees and concluded that 76 percent of the respondents have moderate level of occupational stress, 13.8 percent of the respondents have low level of occupational stress and 10.2 percent of the respondents have high level of occupational stress.

Agrawal, Chandraiah et al., (2003) conducted a study to investigate the effect of age on occupational stress and job satisfaction among managers of different age groups on a sample of 105 industrial managers working in different large-scale organizations. The findings of the study reveals higher levels of job stress and less job satisfaction among managers of 25-35 years age than their counterparts in the middle age (36-45 years) and the old age groups (46-55 years). The study also found that the age is negatively correlated with occupational stress and positively with job satisfaction.

Shah (2003) examined role stress among employees in banking industry. The results indicated that most of the employees were experiencing moderate level of stress at work. It revealed that role stagnation, inadequacy of role authority, role erosion and role overload were the main stressors being encountered by employees.

Siu and Cooper (1998) investigated the direct and moderating effects of locus of control and organizational commitment on the relationship of sources of stress with psychological distress, job satisfaction and quitting intention of 122 employees (66 males, 54 females, two unclassified) working in Hong Kong firms. The results of the study suggested that locus of control and organizational commitment had strong direct effects (externals were dissatisfied with the job itself and thought of quitting the job quite often; employees who had a high commitment had higher job satisfaction) and moderating effects (the stressor-strain relationships were significant in externals; and commitment buffered most of the stressor-strain relationships).

Reddy and Poornima (2012) investigated the occupational stress and the professional burnout of university teachers in South India. Results revealed that majority (74%) of the university teachers are experiencing moderate and high levels of occupational stress and 86 percent of teachers have professional burnout and there is a positive relationship between the occupational stress and professional burnout of university teachers.

Tytherleigh et al., (2005) found that occupational stress in UK university staff is widespread and academic staff were stressed by lack of control over decisions affecting their jobs, lack of resources, not being informed about job relevant information, work interfering with home and personal life, insufficient time to do their jobs at the quality level the academics felt necessary, and the level of their pay and benefits.

Winefield, Dua et al., (2003) identified research, educational change, management styles, re-organisation and restructuring and inadequate resources as major source of occupational stress in the university staff.

Dar and Najar (2017) studied the job satisfaction of lecturers with respect to marital status. Sample was collected from 60 male lecturers (30 married and 30 unmarried) working at plus two level in Kashmir. Results revealed that there is a significant difference between married and unmarried male lecturers on composite score but on dimension wise no significant difference was found except for dimension Salary, Promotional Avenues and Service Conditions.

Raj and Lalita (2013) studied the job satisfaction on gender basis and government and private sector. Results revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction of male and female teachers. Furthermore, it was again revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction of Govt. and Private school teachers.

Hemali and Kaji (2014) conducted a study to find out job satisfaction of employees in relation to education and work experience in industry on a sample of 120 out of which 61 were from SSC & 59 from above SSC and 80 less than five-year work experience and 40 above five-year work experience. The result showed that there was no significant difference found between SSC and above SSC pass & less than five-year work experience and more than five-year work experience employees of job satisfaction.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

In today's competitive era, it is necessary for every professional to give his best so that he survives and performs up to the expectations of his organisation. Professionals who have daily and monthly targets to achieve as part of their job might face stressors related to their work. For example, those in marketing profession have to work in-order to achieve targets in sales, likewise those in banking profession have to achieve targets given by their managers in order to improve the bank's profit and also improve customer satisfaction and those in teaching profession have to take classes on new topics hence face new challenges on daily basis. In all these professions it can be said that they have to work under tremendous stress to give the desired and favourable results.

Individuals acquire and processes information and solve problems in their own unique ways which we call as cognitive style. An individual can perform better if he gets to work based upon his unique style and abilities else he would find out difficult to manage his work and this may result in increased occupational stress and decreased job satisfaction.

Studies show that there exists a negative correlation between occupational stress and job satisfaction. There exists a need to explore whether cognitive style, occupational stress and job satisfaction have any relationship in context to young professionals in banking, marketing and teaching professions.

Objectives:

- To assess the Cognitive Style of Young Professionals.
- To assess the level of Occupational Stress among the Young Professionals.

- To assess the level of Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals.
- To explore the relationship among Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals.

Hypotheses:

- There will be significant difference in the Cognitive Style among Young Professionals.
- There will be significantly high Occupational Stress among the Young Professionals.
- There will be significantly high Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals.
- There will be a significant relationship among Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals.

Research design

- Ex post facto research design

Sample

The total sample consisted of 30 Young Professionals from two groups i.e. 15 each from Banking (Government sector Banks) and Marketing (Private Marketing Firms) in the age range 25-35 years.

Nature of sampling used was purposive and snowball sampling.

Tools used:

1. Socio-demographic data sheet

The socio-demographic data sheet is a semi structured sheet made by the researcher which is especially drafted for the study. It includes information about socio-demographic details like age, gender, religious faith, family type, marital status, occupation, qualification, nature of job, work experience, age at the time of joining, working hours, annual income, history of medical illness, history of psychiatric illness and frequent use of any substance against medical advice.

2. Cognitive Style Inventory (CSI)

Cognitive Style Inventory was earlier developed by Martin (1983) and has been standardized on Indian population by Praveen Kumar Jha (2001). It is a self-report inventory which measures the five styles i.e., Systematic style, Intuitive style, Integrated style, Undifferentiated style and Split style. It comprises of 40 items and the responses are recorded on a five-point scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree). The Split half reliability is 0.653 and has high content validity.

3. Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (JSQ-OH)

Job Satisfaction Questionnaire was developed by Dr. Hardeo Ojha, Bhagalpur in 2011. The inventory consists of 32 items with yes/no response pattern. The test reliability is 0.77 and validity is 0.52.

4. Occupational Stress Index

The Occupational Stress Index was developed by A. K. Srivastava and A. P. Singh in 1984. The scale consisted of 46 items, each to be rated on five-point scale. Reliability was found to be 0.935 by the Split half method.

Procedure

The total sample of 30 young professionals was taken for all the three groups, i.e., 15 Marketing Professionals and 15 Banking Professionals were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample was taken by using purposive and snowball sampling. Informed consent was taken by the participants. The socio-demographic details were filled by the participants and the tools were administered on them. Then, the appropriate statistical tools were used to analyze the data through SPSS version 20.

Analysis

For the statistical analysis, SPSS version 20 was used. Kruskal Wallis Test was used to assess the significant difference whereas Spearman's Rho Correlation Test was used to assess the relationship between Cognitive style, Occupational stress and Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals.

Result:

Variable		Group- I (Marketing) n=15	Group- II (Banking Professionals) n=15
Age	Mean	29.13	30
	Standard deviation	2.79	2.20

The result **table 1**, showing the mean and standard deviation of age amongst Marketing Professionals, Banking Professionals

Table 2.0: Showing the frequency and percentage of socio-demographic details

Demographics		Group- I (Marketing) n=15		Group- II (Banking Professionals) n=15	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	11	73.3%	8	53.3%
	Female	4	26.7%	7	46.7%
Religious faith	Hindu	10	66.7%	11	73.3%
	Islam	5	33.3%	4	26.7%
Marital Status	Unmarried	7	46.7%	4	26.7%
	Married	8	53.3%	11	73.3%
Family Type	Nuclear	5	33.3%	7	46.7%
	Joint	10	66.7%	8	53.3%
Qualification	Graduate	11	73.3%	9	60%
	Postgraduate	4	26.7%	6	40%

The result table 2.0, showing the frequency and percentage of gender, religious faith, marital status, family type and qualification amongst Marketing Professionals, Banking Professionals

Table 2.1: Showing the frequency and percentage of socio-demographic details.

Demographics		Group- I (Marketing) n=15		Group- II (Banking Professionals) n=15	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Age at joining	22 years	2	13.3%	0	0
	23 years	4	26.7%	2	13.3%
	24 years	6	40.0%	2	13.3%
	25 years	2	13.3%	6	40.0%
	26 years	1	6.7%	4	26.7%
	27 years	0	0	0	0
	28 years	0	0	1	6.7%

Work experience	0-5 years	8	53.3%	9	60%
	6-10 years	7	46.7%	5	33.3%
	More than 10 years	0	0	1	6.7%
Working hours	6-8 hours	9	60%	8	53.3%
	9-10 hours	6	40%	7	46.7%
Income	Below Rs 5 Lakh	11	73.3%	8	53.3%
	Rs 5-10 Lakh	4	26.7%	7	46.7%

Table 3: Showing the 'level of significance' in dimensions of Cognitive style, Occupational stress and Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals.

Variable	Groups	Mean rank	N	H Value	df	P
Systematic Style	Marketing	24.00	15	0.53	2	0.76
	Banking Professionals	22.50	15			
Intuitive Style	Marketing	22.50	15	2.00	2	0.36
	Banking Professionals	22.50	15			
Integrated Style	Marketing	22.50	15	0.25	2	0.88
	Banking Professionals	24.00	15			
Undifferentiated Style	Marketing	25.00	15	1.18	2	0.55
	Banking Professionals	22.00	15			
Split Style	Marketing	21.50	15	0.52	2	0.77
	Banking Professionals	24.50	15			
Occupational Stress	Marketing	29.77	15	7.54	2	0.02*
	Banking Professionals	17.57	15			
Job Satisfaction	Marketing	16.57	15	5.79	2	0.05*
	Banking Professionals	26.43	15			

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

* Correlation is significant at the

0.05 level (2-tailed)

The result table 3 showing the Mean Rank, Number of sample, Kruskal Wallis or Chi-Square, Degree of freedom and Level of Significance of dimensions of Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among Marketing and Banking Professionals

Discussion

The aim of the present research was to study the relationship between Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among Young Professionals. The total sample consisted of 30 Young Professionals from two groups i.e. 15 each from Banking (Government sector Banks) and Marketing (Private Marketing Firms) Professions, in the age range 25-35 years, following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample was selected by using purposive and snowball sampling technique. Ex-post facto research design was used for the present study. The tools used were Socio-demographic datasheet, Cognitive Style

Inventory by Praveen Kumar Jha (2001), Job Satisfaction Questionnaire by Dr. Hardeo Ojha (2011), Occupational Stress Index by A. K. Srivastava and A. P. Singh (1984). The results were analyzed using Spearman's Rank Order Method for correlation and Kruskal-Wallis to assess significant difference among all variables.

In the present study, first hypothesis suggested that there will be a significant difference in the Cognitive Style among Young Professionals. The results of the present study revealed that there was no significant difference in Cognitive Style among Young Professionals. Systematic Style (table 3) was more frequently used by Marketing Professionals (Mean Rank=24.00) and equally used by Banking Professionals. Intuitive Style was equally used by Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals (Mean Rank= 22.50). Integrated Style was more frequently used by Banking Professionals (Mean Rank=24.00) as compared to Marketing. Undifferentiated style was more frequently used by Marketing Professionals (Mean Rank=25.00) as compared to Banking Professionals (Mean Rank= 22.00). Split Style was more frequently used by Banking Professionals (Mean Rank=24.50) and Marketing Professionals used this Cognitive Style less frequently as compared to other groups (Mean rank = 21.50). The hypothesis formulated that there will be significant difference in the Cognitive Style among Young Professionals is rejected.

The second hypothesis of this research suggested that there will be a significantly high Occupational Stress among the Young Professionals. The results of the present study revealed that there was a significant difference in Occupational Stress among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals ($p=0.02$) at 0.05 level. The Occupational Stress (table 3) was found to be high among Marketing Professionals (Mean Rank= 29.77). The hypothesis formulated that there will be significantly high Occupational Stress among the Young Professionals is accepted.

Natarajan and Punitha, (2017) found that occupational stress is at higher level in private sector employees which was found that 76% of private sector employees have moderate level of occupational stress, 13.8% had low level of occupational stress.

Agrawal and Chandraiah, (2003) found that there is higher level of occupational stress among the managers and this stress is negatively correlated with age and Job Satisfaction.

The third hypothesis of this research suggested that there will be a significantly high Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals. The results of the present study revealed that there was a significant difference in Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals at 0.05 level. The Job Satisfaction (table 3) was found to be high among Banking Professionals (Mean Rank= 26.43) and was found to be low among Marketing Professionals (Mean Rank= 16.57). There was a significant difference between Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals ($p=0.05$) at 0.05 level. The hypothesis formulated that there will be significantly high Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals is accepted.

Karim and Islam, (2014) found that job satisfaction amongst the bankers is determined by a wide spectrum of factors such as: demographic characteristics, management and supervision,

monetary compensation, non monetary recognition, work environment, job responsibility and type of tasks, social atmosphere at work, and general satisfaction with life.

Hemali and Kaji, (2014) found that there is no significant difference found between SSC and above SSC pass & less than five year work experience and more than five year work experience in employees.

Benders and Looj, (1994) found that there is no direct relation between job satisfaction and salary. Their research suggested that younger employees have a greater tendency to quit their jobs than older employees and demonstrate a greater tendency to be willing to work overtime. Younger employees also tend to be less satisfied with their salary.

Nahar et al., (2008) found that the success of any organization greatly depends on its qualified, efficient and dedicated workforce and their dedication depends upon their satisfaction and their satisfaction depends upon factors like compensation and other benefits provided to them.

The fourth hypothesis of this research suggested that there will be a significant relationship among Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals. The results of the present study revealed that there was no significant relationship between the dimensions of Cognitive Style and Job Satisfaction. There was no significant relationship between the dimensions of Cognitive Style and Occupational Stress. However there was a significant negative correlation between Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis formulated that there will be a significant relationship among Cognitive Style, Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction among the Young Professionals is accepted.

Ali and Jamaldeen, (2015) found that there was a negative significant relationship between occupational stress and job satisfaction among employees of textile industry in Sri Lanka.

Ismail and Yao, (2009) demonstrated that level of physiological stress has increased job satisfaction and level of psychological stress had not decreased job satisfaction.

On the basis of the statistical analysis i.e. Spearman Rank Order Method and Kruskal Wallis Test, it can be concluded that there was a significant difference in Occupational Stress among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals. There was a significant difference in Job Satisfaction among Marketing Professionals and Banking Professionals. There was a significant negative correlation between Occupational Stress and Job Satisfaction.

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**PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG GENERAL
PHYSICIANS AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS**

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Abstract

Aim: In the professional field, the individual characteristics of the medical and mental health professionals play an important role in dealing with their patients and overall functioning of their life. Stressful working situations may precipitate psychological distress which may impact the psychological functioning of the health and mental health professionals. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Method: A sample of 30 practitioners were taken for both groups i.e., General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists from different government, private hospitals and clinics of Lucknow, following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample was selected by using purposive and snowball sampling technique and ex-post facto research design was used. The tools used were Sociodemographic datasheet, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised by Hans J. Eysenck and Sybil B. G. Eysenck (1991) and Kessler Psychological Distress Scale by Ronald C. Kessler and Mroczek (1994). The results were analysed using Spearman's Rank Order Method for correlation and Kruskal-Wallis to assess significant difference among all variables.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference in Neuroticism among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists at 0.05 level. The results also showed that there was a significant positive relationship between Psychoticism and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists ($P < 0.01$) and a significant positive relationship between Neuroticism and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Clinical Psychologists scored high in Psychoticism and Extraversion. General Physicians scored high in Neuroticism. Lie Scale (Social Desirability) and Psychological Distress was found to be high among General Physicians.

Keywords: Personality, Psychological Distress, General Physicians, Clinical Psychologists

Introduction

Mental health professionals and Medical health professionals play a central role in improving the illness and provide services to promote mental health and prevent disease of human being. Mental health care and physical health care are demanding profession which may result in risk for physical, mental as well as emotional issues. They work for long hours, often during emergency services. They provide support and care at their best efforts; still unfortunately often they have to face the failure, in saving life of their patients. These life and death situations make the overall health care providers susceptible to any risk factors. The research evidences are suggestive of high vulnerability among health care providers. On the contrary part there has been extensive researches evident of that health care professionals are able to deal effectively with the stressful situations. The researcher has tried to find out the possible supporting or vulnerable factors which help them in dealing with day to day hazards of such situations. The researcher has focused on analyzing the personality correlates and psychological distress among mental and medical health care professionals.

PERSONALITY

Every individual is unique and diverse in the way they appear and act. They show specific pattern of thinking, feeling, acting and perceiving which represents who they are and provide a basis of their interaction with others. More often, individual use the term personality to describe others such as happy, aggressive, jolly and so on which also creates impression of people which they carry with them. The inimitable impression that a person makes on others is also important in understanding personality of other individual.

The term personality carries a lot of meaning with several psychological concepts. The term personality has been derived from the Latin word "persona" which means "mask". Personality is described as combination of an individuals' thoughts, characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, ideas and habits. In 1970, Hans Jurgen Eysenck, a personality theorist, defined personality as the more or less stable and enduring organization of a person's character, temperament, intellect and physique which determines his or her unique adjustment to the environment.

Hans Eysenck (1916-1997) suggested that personality is composed of 'traits or factors' which are derived from the factor-analytic method. He gave three combinations of traits or factors and based his theory upon these dimensions. Eysenck acknowledged these combinations as superfactors (Eysenck, 1990, Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985).

The dimensions are as follows:

Extraversion

Individuals who tend to be more oriented towards the outside world are known as extroverts. Such persons prefer to be in company of other people and they tend to be active, remain carefree and lively, adventurous and sensation-seeking and are assertive and dominating in nature. Individuals having extraversion traits show characteristics like being social, outgoing and talkative (Ozer, Benet-Martinez V, 2006). These individuals are supposed to perform better in professions which involve social interaction (Mount, et al.,

1998). Additionally, such persons tend to easily perform their activities and work more efficiently in situations where others persons are present (Morgenstern et al., 1974).

Neuroticism

Individuals who exhibit characteristics like moody, tensed, anxious, depressed, shy and irrational are known as neurotics. They are guilt prone and may have low self-esteem. Individuals who have higher extravert and low level of neuroticism characteristics show increasing satisfaction from work and social relationships (Scollon & Diener, 2006). Also, those individuals who scored high in neuroticism showed low on verbal abilities as compared to people low in neuroticism (Chamorro-Premuzic, Furnham & Petrides, 2006).

Psychoticism

Eysenck (1982) proposed another trait known as psychoticism. People who exhibit characteristics like aggressive and antisocial, tough-minded, cold and egocentric are supposed to be high on psychoticism. They tend to be hostile, cruel and insensitive to other's needs and feelings and are generally unconcerned regarding other people's rights and welfare. Additionally, such persons are reported to have greater tendency to indulge in alcohol and drug abuse as compared to those scoring low on psychoticism. However, it is also reported that people scoring high on psychoticism can be highly creative too (Sher, et al., 2000).

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

An unpleasant subjective state which is characterised by depression and anxiety (being tense, restless, worried, irritable and afraid) is known as psychological distress. It is manifested both emotionally and psychologically (Mirowsky and Ross, 1989). This psychological distress can range in between mild level to severe level and is considered severe level as a mental disorder for example schizoaffective disorder (Shaheen, 2012).

Chalfant et al. (1990) explained psychological distress as problematic interpersonal relationships characterised by continuous experience of irritability, nervousness and unhappiness. Decker, Burnette and Mui (1997) further explained psychological distress as a condition where individual lacks enthusiasm, faces problems with sleep (trouble falling asleep or staying asleep), feels downhearted or blue, feels hopeless about the future, feels emotionally bored (for example, crying easily or feeling like crying) and or loses interest in things and can have thoughts of suicide (Weaver, 1995).

GENERAL PHYSICIANS

A General Practitioner is a medical practitioner having qualification in medicine and expertise in diagnosing and treatment of various systemic ailments irrespective of age and sex of the patients. A person qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and medical treatment as distinct from surgery (Oxford dictionary, 1989). Doctor of Medicine or M.D is a postgraduate Medicine course. M.D. course is more practical oriented, and research-based as compared to M.B.B.S. Medical Council of India, is the authority which approves and recognises various Institutes to provide Doctor of Medicine Degree Course.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) started the professional course of Clinical Psychology in year 2000, which had been recognized as one of the core specialities within the mental health sector 205 giving it a professional identity, fostering inter and intra-professional interaction and groups who work together as a team as well as with their own clients and field of work.

A Clinical Psychologist is a mental health professional who conduct detailed assessment, leading to diagnose, treat and manage the individuals with various mental illnesses or disorders or any behavioural, emotional and psychological problems by non-pharmacological devices.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Personality, General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists

Byravan and Ramanaiah (1995) found that psychiatrists had high emotional stability and low neuroticism which explained that psychiatrists tend to feel less negative emotional affect. It was also found that psychiatrists exhibited high social activity as they scored high on extraversion.

Bachtold and Werner (1970) conducted a study to compare women psychologists with group of general women, college women and academic men. Results suggested that women psychologists were significantly more intelligent and showed characteristics like dominant, serious, adventuresome, socially aloof, sensitive, flexible, imaginative, insightful, unconventional, secure, self-sufficient, and less anxiety-prone as compared to general women and college women.

Brooks (1999) conducted a study to examine the personality style, psychological adaptation and expectations among clinical psychology trainees on 364 trainees in U.K. The results revealed that 8% of trainees had 'poor' personality adjustment as they scored worse on psychological adaptation indicators. Further it was found that 41% of the trainees had one or more significant problems like depression, anxiety, low self-esteem and work adjustment. Moreover, approximately one-third of the trainees tend to have substance use problem.

Jones et al., (2012) conducted a study to find out the personality of general practitioners on 372 rural general practitioners and 100 urban general practitioners from New South Wales (Australia). The results suggested that Rural General Practitioners scored high on conscientiousness and agreeableness but lower on openness as compared to the urban practitioners.

Psychological Distress, General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists

Sutherland & Cooper (1993) explored personality factors and job stressors among a large sample of general practitioners in the United Kingdom. Findings of the study suggested that job demands, patient's expectation and routine medical works were the major predictors of

job stress and lack of mental well-being and the general practitioners used 'social support' as their coping strategy.

Sherman and Thelen (1998) in their study explored psychological distress and professional impairment among 522 psychologists working in clinical settings. The findings revealed that very high positive correlation exists between psychological distress and impairment for both life events and work factors.

Edwards et al., (2002) did a study to explore the psychological distress among general practitioners in England and found that 50% of General Practitioners scored as being stressed which was also twice in comparison to the general public.

Hatice and Selma (2011) explored work stress and personality factors among 462 Turkish health care professionals. The results suggested that a negative link was there between extraversion and work stress and it further revealed that neuroticism was positively linked with work stress.

A study, 'The level of experienced stress and personality traits in health professionals - the Polish study', revealed that there was statistically significant correlation was observed in relation to subjectively experienced tension and results in scale of Psychoticism and Neuroticism (positive relationship). In case of extraversion scale correlation has negative character, but is not statistically important (Lukasik et al., 2018).

Asrat, Girma et al, (2015) assessed the prevalence and risk factors of mental distress among health professionals on 403 health professionals. Results showed that 29.9% of them were found to have mental distress. Prevalence of mental distress among substance user health professionals was higher compared with non-users.

Dendle et al., (2018) conducted study on 126 first year medical students to examine the effects of study related stress and workplace on the student's psychological distress and their academic performance. Results revealed that psychological distress was reported to be 33.1-47.4% in the medical students.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

All the medical and mental health professionals have moral and ethical responsibilities towards their patients. In such professional fields, their own individual characteristics play an important role in dealing with their patients or clients and normal day to day functioning as well.

The overall personality factors could be helpful to deal with the stress and anxiety faced by the medical and mental health professionals. It has been also observed through researches that some of the medical and mental health professionals' manifests signs or features like anxiety, depression and even take refuge to drug culture.

There are vast researches evidences are available on selected population, yet, the area of Personality and Psychological Distress seems to be less explored. Thus, emerges a need to

assess the Personality of Medical and Mental Health Professionals and its impact on psychological functioning. The outcome of the study will help to plan management for Psychological Distress and related issues among Medical and Mental Health Professionals.

METHODS

Aim: To study the relationship between Personality and Psychological Distress among, General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Variables

- Personality
- Psychological Distress

Objectives

1. To assess the relationship between Personality correlates among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.
2. To assess the relationship between Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.
3. To study the relationship among Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Hypotheses

1. There will be a significant difference in the Personality correlates of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.
2. There will be a significant difference in Psychological Distress of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.
3. There will be a significant relationship among Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Research design

Ex-post facto research design was used for the present study.

Sample

The total sample consisted of 30 practitioners taken for two groups i.e., 15 each for General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists from different government and private hospitals and clinics of Lucknow. The sample has been selected by using purposive and snowball sampling technique.

Inclusion criteria

1. Individuals with minimum qualification of Master of Philosophy in Clinical Psychology and Professional Diploma in Clinical Psychology and working as a Clinical Psychologist.
2. Individuals with minimum qualification of Doctor of Medicine (MD) and working as a General Physician.
3. Individuals working in both private and government hospitals/clinics.
4. Individuals of both genders i.e. Male and Female.
5. Individuals with a minimum working experience of 2 years.

Exclusion criteria

1. Individual with history of any major psychiatric illness.
2. Individual who are passed and not practising even after having Medical Council of India registration.
3. Individual who are passed and not practising even after having Rehabilitation Council of India registration.
4. Individual who did not give the consent.

Tools

2. Socio-demographic data sheet

The socio-demographic data sheet is a semi structured sheet made by the researcher which is especially drafted for the study. It includes information about socio-demographic details like age, gender, religious faith, family type, marital status, occupation, qualification, registration, nature of job, work experience, age at the time of joining or initiating private practice, working hours, annual income, history of medical illness, history of psychiatric illness and frequent use of any substance against medical advice.

3. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (EPQR)

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised was developed by Hans J. Eysenck and Sybil B. G. Eysenck in 1991. It measures personality dimensions of the individual i.e., Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Lie. It comprises of 90 items. The responses are recorded in the form of yes and no. Scoring can be done with the help of stencils as well as can be done manually. For each correct response according to the scoring key of EPQ-R, 1 mark will be given. The reliability ranges are 0.80 to 0.90 and validity of test has satisfactory factor validity.

4. Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10)

Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) was developed by Ronald C. Kessler and Mroczek in 1994. It is a self report measure. It measures distress that a person has experienced in the past 30 days. It comprises of 10 items and the responses are recorded on a five-point scale (None of the time, a little of the time, some of the time, most of the time, all of the time). It is moderately reliable (the ending kappa and weighted kappa scores ranged from 0.42 to 0.74).

Procedure

A sample of 30 medical and mental health professionals was taken for two groups, i.e., 15 General Physicians and 15 Clinical Psychologists were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample was taken by using purposive and snowball sampling. Informed consent was taken from the participants. The socio-demographic details were filled by the participants and the tools were administered on them. Then, the appropriate statistical tools were used to analyze the data through SPSS version 20.

Analysis

For the statistical analysis, SPSS version 20 was used. Kruskal Wallis test was used to assess the significant difference whereas Spearman's Rho Correlation test was used to assess the relationship among Personality correlates and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

RESULTS

Table 1: Showing the mean and standard deviation of age

		Group- I (General Physicians) n=15	Group- II (Clinical Psychologists) n=15
Age	Mean	41.33	35.73
	Standard deviation	11.02	12.60

The result table 1, showing the mean and standard deviation of age among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Table 2.0: Showing the frequency and percentage of socio-demographic details

Demographics	Group- I (General Physicians) n=15	Group- II (Clinical Psychologists) n=15
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		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	8	53.3%	3	20%
	Female	7	46.7%	12	80%
Religious faith	Hindu	14	93.3%	6	40%
	Islam	1	6.7%	5	33%
	Other	0	0%	3	20%
	No Religious Faith	0	0%	1	6.7%
Marital Status	Single	1	6.7%	4	26.7%
	Married	14	93.3%	11	73.3%
Family Type	Nuclear	7	46.7%	12	80%
	Joint	8	53.3%	3	20%

The result table 2.0, showing the frequency and percentage of gender, religious faith, marital status and family type among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Table 2.1: Showing the frequency and percentage of socio-demographic details

Demographics		Group- I (General Physicians) n=15		Group- II (Clinical Psychologists) n=15	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Nature of job	Government	5	33.3%	6	40%
	Private	10	66.7%	9	60%
Work experience	0-5 years	2	13.3%	9	60%
	6-10 years	7	46.7%	2	13.3%
	11-15 years	0	0%	0	0%
	16 above	6	40%	4	6.7%
Age at the time of joining	21-25 years	3	20%	6	40%
	26-30 years	8	53.3%	8	53.3%
	31-35 years	4	26.7%	1	6.7%
Working hours	6-8 hours	7	46.7%	12	80%
	9-10 hours	4	26.7%	3	20%
	11-12 hours	4	26.7%	0	0%
	13-14 hours	0	0%	0	0%

Annual income	Below Rs 5 Lakh	1	6.7%	5	33.3%
	Rs 5-10 Lakh	7	46.7%	9	60%
	Above Rs 10 Lakh	7	46.7%	1	6.7%

The result table 2.1, showing the frequency and percentage of nature of job, work experience, age at the time of joining, working hours and annual income among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Table 3: Showing the 'level of significance' of Personality dimensions and Psychological distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists

Variable	Groups	Mean rank	N	H value	df	P
Psychoticism	General Physicians	21.70	15	0.75	2	0.68
	Clinical Psychologists	25.33	15			
Extraversion	General Physicians	19.50	15	2.70	2	0.25
	Clinical Psychologists	27.17	15			
Neuroticism	General Physicians	26.73	15	5.81	2	0.05*
	Clinical Psychologists	16.43	15			
Lie Scale	General Physicians	24.57	15	2.17	2	0.33
	Clinical Psychologists	20.17	15			
Psychological Distress	General Physicians	25.27	15	1.03	2	0.59
	Clinical Psychologists	20.43	15			

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

*Correlation is significant

The result table 3, showing the Mean Rank, Number of sample, Kruskal Wallis value, Degree of freedom and Level of Significance of Personality dimensions and Psychological distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

The results table 3, shows that there is a significant difference at 0.05 level in Neuroticism among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists.

Table: 4. Showing the correlation between dimensions of Personality and Psychological distress

		Psychoticism	Extraversion	Neuroticism	Lie Scale
Psychological Distress	Correlation Coefficient	0.33*	-0.19	0.65**	-0.12
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.41

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

*Correlation is significant

The result table 4, showing the correlations between dimensions of Personality i.e., Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Lie Scale and Psychological distress. The result shows that there is a significant positive correlation between Psychological distress and Psychoticism at 0.01 level and there is a significant positive correlation between Psychological distress and Neuroticism at 0.05 level.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the present research was to study the relationship between Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists. A sample of 30 practitioners were taken for two groups i.e., 15 each General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists from different government, private hospitals and clinics of Lucknow, following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample was selected by using purposive and snowball sampling technique. An ex-post facto research design was used. The tools used were Sociodemographic datasheet, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised by Hans J. Eysenck and Sybil B. G. Eysenck (1991) and Kessler Psychological Distress Scale by Ronald C. Kessler and Mroczek (1994). The results were analysed using Spearman's Rank Order Method for correlation and Kruskal-Wallis to assess significant difference among all variables.

The mean age of General Physicians was 41.33 with standard deviation of 11.02 and Clinical Psychologists was 35.73 with standard deviation of 12.60 (Table 1).

The number of professionals included from each occupation were 53.3 % male professionals and 46.7% female professionals among General Physicians and 20% male professionals and 80 % female professionals among Clinical Psychologists (Table 2.0).

General Physicians based upon their religious faith following Hinduism were 93.3% and Islam was followed by 6.7%. Clinical Psychologists following Hinduism was 40%, Islam was followed by 33%, other religious faith was followed by 20% and no religious faith was found in 6.7% (Table 2.0).

The marital status data suggested that 6.7% General Physicians were single and 93.3% were married. Clinical Psychologists suggested that 26.7% were single and 73.3% were married (Table 2.0).

46.7% General Physicians were from nuclear family and 53.3% were from joint family. 80% Clinical Psychologists belonged to nuclear family and 20% were from joint family (Table 2.0).

33.3% General Physicians were working in government sector and those working in private sector were 66.7%. Clinical Psychologists working in government sector were 40% whereas 60% of the Clinical Psychologists were working in private sector (Table 2.1).

The General Physicians having work experience of 0-5 years were 13.3%, those having 6-10 years of work experience were 46.7%, those having 11-15 years of experience were 0% and those having 16 or above years of work experience were 40%. The Clinical Psychologists who had 0-5 years of work experience were found to be 60%, those having 6-10 years of work experience were 13.3%, those having 11-15 years of work experience were 0% and those having 16 or more years of work experience were found to be 6.7%.

Among General Physicians, the age at the time of joining or initiating private practice at 21-25 years were 20%, 26-30 years were 53.3% and 31-35 years were 26.7%. Among Clinical Psychologists, the age at the time of joining or initiating private practice at 21-25 years were 40%, 26-30 years were 53.3% and 31-35 years were 6.7%.

General Physicians who had working hours ranging from 6-8 hours were 46.7%, those having 9-10 hours of working were found to be 26.7%, 11-12 working hours were 26.7% and those having 13-14 working hours were 0%. Clinical Psychologists who had working hours ranging from 6-8 hours were 80%, those having 9-10 working hours were 20%, those having 11-12 working hours and 13-14 hours were 0% (table 2.1).

The General Physicians having annual income of below Rs. 5 Lakh were 6.7%, those having annual income between Rs. 5-10 Lakhs were 46.7% and those having annual income above Rs. 10 Lakhs were 46.7%. The Clinical Psychologists having annual income of below Rs. 5 Lakh were 33.3%, those having annual income between Rs. 5-10 Lakhs were 60% and those having annual income above Rs. 10 Lakhs were 6.7%.

In the present study, the first hypothesis suggested that there will be a significant difference in the Personality correlates of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists. The results of the present study revealed that there was a significant difference in Neuroticism among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists at 0.05 level. Psychoticism was found to be high in Clinical Psychologists (Mean Rank=25.33) and low in other group (General Physicians=

21.70). Extraversion was found to be high in Clinical Psychologists (Mean Rank=27.17) and low in other group (General Physicians= 19.50). Neuroticism was found to be high in General Physicians (Mean Rank=26.73) low in other group (Clinical Psychologists= 16.43). Lie Scale was found to be high among General Physicians (Mean Rank= 24.57) and low among Clinical Psychologists (Mean Rank = 20.17)(table 3). The hypothesis formulated that there will be a significant difference in the Personality correlates of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists is accepted and there are previous studies which had similar findings.

Deary et al., (1996) found that Psychiatrists scored significantly different from Physicians and Surgeons by being higher in Neuroticism, openness to experience and agreeableness and low in conscientiousness. Similarly, Martin et al., (2018) also suggested that Physicians scored lower on neuroticism and higher on extraversion.

The second hypothesis of the research suggested that there will be significant difference in Psychological Distress of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists. The results of the present study revealed that there was no significant difference in Psychological distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists. The Psychological Distress (table 3) was found to be high among General Physicians (Mean Rank= 25.27), followed by Clinical Psychologists (Mean Rank= 20.43). The hypothesis formulated that there will be a significant difference in Psychological Distress of General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists is rejected.

Appleton et al., (1998) found that 52% of the General Practitioners scored above cut off in Psychological Distress. The results also indicated that there is approximately two times more problem among the General Practitioners as compared to the general population. Edwards et al., (2002) found that prevalence rates of psychiatric morbidity were between 16% and 37%. Sherman and Thelen, (1998) found that among Psychologists, very high positive correlation exists between psychological distress and impairment for both life events and work factors.

The third hypothesis of the research suggested that there will be a significant relationship among Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists. The results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between Psychological Distress and Psychoticism at 0.01 level and there was a significant positive correlation between Psychological Distress and Neuroticism at 0.05 level (table 4) hence the hypothesis formulated that there will be a significant relationship among Personality and Psychological Distress among General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists is accepted.

Hatice and Selma (2011) found that there was a negative link between extraversion and work stress among health care Professionals. Further, it was revealed that neuroticism was positively linked with work stress.

Limitations

There were following limitations in the current study:

- The sample size was small; thus, the results could not be generalized.
- Sample was area specific i.e. taken from Lucknow city only.
- Work environment/culture was not compared among different Professions.

- No intervention was planned for Health and Mental Health Professionals going through moderate and high level of Psychological Distress.

Future Directions

- Further study with larger sample size is needed to validate and generalize the findings.
- Further study with samples from different areas/regions to be taken in order to maintain heterogeneity in samples.
- Further study to be done while including the work environment/culture among different professions.
- Awareness program can be planned for different Professionals in general and General Physicians and Clinical Psychologists showing high scores or high-risk cases in particular.

Implications

Since, Psychological Distress in Health and Mental Health Professionals is higher in specific personality dimensions i.e., high neuroticism and psychoticism may aggravate Psychological Distress, preventive efforts such as counselling and stress management may help those prone to adverse effects.

Career counselling in early career of Health and Mental Health Professionals should take into account the importance of stress prone personality types, with special attention to those with high neuroticism and high psychoticism.

The facilities of emotional counselling as already initiated for medical students in some of the medical institutes should be strengthened and extended.

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CONFLICTS IN HOMOSEXUALS: INDIAN SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

The present study was an exploratory study conducted to find out the conflicts in homosexuals. Homosexual individuals may face conflicts in their lives that are unique to them owing to their sexual orientation. Due to a discrepancy with the identified and accepted ethical, moral, religious, and sometimes legal norms of the society, homosexuals often face the hardships of social conventions, further making them a marginalized population.

Methodology

The aim of the study was to explore the conflicts in homosexuals. The study involved individual interviews with 10 self-identified homosexual participants. An interview was conducted with each participant separately, which included administration of Thematic Apperception Test (Indian Adaptation by Dr. Uma Chowdhary, 1960).

Result and Conclusion

Results from the study indicated that the conflicts in homosexuals are majorly reflected as conflicts with family members, conflicts with the society, conflicts with self, and conflict with the partner.

Keywords : Homosexuals, Conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual Orientation is a central element of an individual's life. It is a continuous pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions towards men, women, or both sexes. It also includes participation and membership in community of others who share similar attractions. Sexual orientation ranges along a continuum, from exclusive attraction to the opposite sex to exclusive attraction to the same sex. Henceforth, it is usually discussed in terms of three categories: Heterosexual, that is, having an emotional, romantic and/or sexual attraction toward members of the opposite sex; Homosexual (gay and lesbian), that is, having an emotional, romantic and/or sexual attraction toward members of one's own sex; and Bisexual, that is, having emotional, romantic and/or sexual attraction to both men and women (American Psychological Association, 2008).

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

"Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender" together are commonly referred as LGBT community. The terms lesbian, gay, and bisexual (and heterosexual) describes a person's sexual orientation, while transgender relates to gender identity, or an individual's own sense of being a male or female. Transgender people can be heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual.

Lesbian

A lesbian woman is one who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to women.

Gay

A gay man is one who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to men.

Bisexual

A bisexual person is someone who is romantically, sexually and/or emotionally attracted to people of both male and female sexes. Being bisexual does not specifically imply that an individual is involved in multiple relationships at once.

Transgender

The term transgender means “gender non-conforming”, and is an umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity and/or gender expression does not correspond to that associated with the sex assigned at birth (American Psychological Association, 2006).

Homosexuality in India

Homosexuality in India has a historical significance dating back to the time of pre-colonial Indian society when same-sex relationships were not criminalized and were not viewed as morally wrong or sinful. Contemporary societal homophobia was brought down to India by the European colonizers and the succeeding enactment of Section 377 by the British, which stood legal for more than past 70 years after Indian independence. Up till now, Section 377 (valid from 1864) of the Indian Penal Code made sex with persons of the same gender punishable by law. On 6 September 2018, the Supreme Court of India unanimously ruled that the imposition of Section 377 to “consensual homosexual sex between adults was unconstitutional, irrational, indefensible, manifestly arbitrary and it infringed on the fundamental rights of autonomy, intimacy and identity”, and thus legalized homosexuality in India.

The social climate of the country towards homosexuality has moved slightly towards a positive direction and in recent years there have been more portrayals, discussions and advocacy of homosexuality in the Indian news media, movies and television. Also, many governmental and non-governmental organizations expressed support for the rights and integration of homosexuality and at present India is among one of the countries with a positive social element of a third gender. On the other hand, homophobia is still prevalent in India and the attitude of the law and the heterosexual majority towards homosexuality creates a stressful situation, further preventing normal integration of homosexuals into the community and leading to various mental health issues and conflicts. Survey data from India indicates that most people possess negative attitude towards homosexuality (Badgett, 2014).

The present study aims to explore the conflicts that may be experienced by homosexual individuals owing to their sexual identity.

Defining conflicts, they can be described as situations in which a person or more than one person or groups of people recognize their goals and/or interests being in direct contradiction with one another and further decide to act on the basis of this perception. (Baronov and Galtung, 2004). Homosexual individuals may face conflicts in their lives that are unique to them owing to their sexual orientation. Due to a discrepancy with the identified and accepted ethical, moral, religious, and sometimes legal norms of the society, homosexuals often face the hardships of social conventions often making them a marginalized or ostracized population. This may lead to conflicts within self, with the family and peers, educational and economic limitations, conflicts with religious values, rejection by the society and so on.

The incapacity to realize one's homosexual desires may create inner chaos, accompanied by disappointment, loneliness, and conflict (Robinson, 1999). Awareness of stigma that surrounds homosexuality often leads to a negative perception towards self and one's own sexuality and may lead an individual to believe that homosexuality is inferior to heterosexuality (Plummer, 1995). Such self devaluation further may lead to low self esteem, inability to express and fulfill one's needs and desire and difficulty in accepting one's own sexual identity, which sometimes may lead to coexisting feelings of guilt and shame. This further, may be accompanied by negative body image and dissatisfaction with one's own physical appearance (Reyes 2015)

Family rejection has a severe impact on LGBT individual's health and mental health. LGBT people abandoned or highly criticized by their families because of their identity have lower self-esteem and have fewer people they can turn to for help (Ryan, 2009). Family plays a crucial role in the growth of an individual's identity and criticism, hostility, aggression, and/or rejection by family members further pushes an individual towards feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness and isolation (Elizur & Mintzer 2003; Lewis et al. 2003; Miller and Kaiser, 2001). It is also observed that parents often experience shame and guilt as a result of a child's disclosure about homosexuality (Ben-Ari, 1995).

Further, LGBT individuals often face non-acceptance and disapproval towards their sexual identity from acquaintances and other members of the society like religious groups, educational institutes, government bodies and peers. In contrast to members of other minority groups like ethnic and racial minorities, LGBT persons mostly are not nurtured in a community of those similar to their sexual identity from whom they can learn about their identity and can seek support and reinforcement and are rather brought up in communities that are intolerant, ignorant and/or hostile toward homosexuality (Rossario et al. 2006). An individual's religious faith may also lead to moral and ethical dilemma regarding sexual orientation and render the individual to a constant state of fear and guilt (Barton, 2010; Kubicek et al., 2009). The stigma, prejudice, and discrimination may give rise to various mental health problems like anxiety, depression, suicide and increased drug use in the homosexual (Meyer, 2007; Mays & Cochran 2001; Radkowsky & Siegel 1997; Hammelman, 1993).

Indian literature reflects that LGBT individuals face discrimination and exclusion in educational settings. Experiences of harassment and violence by teachers and classmates in school, creates difficulty in continuing with education. Specifically, transgender students face more harassment and discrimination by students and teachers in schools (Nirantar, a Centre for Gender and Education, 2013; Khan et al. 2005)

METHODOLOGY

Aim

The aim of the present study was to explore conflicts in homosexuals.

Sample

The sample included 10 participants, selected from Lucknow, between the age group 18 to 40 years, with a minimum education till eighth grade, and included those individuals who have come out as homosexuals.

Tools

The tools used for the purpose of study were Socio demographic data sheet and Thematic Apperception Test (Indian adaptation by Dr. Uma Choudhary, 1961).

Socio Demographic data sheet: It was a structured Performa drafted for the present study. The data sheet was used to obtain information about socio-demographic variables like age, gender, educational qualification, occupation and other significant details.

Thematic Apperception Test: Thematic Apperception Test, originally given by Henry Murray, in 1930s, is a projective test which aims at revealing an individual's dominant drives, emotions, sentiments, complexes and conflicts of personality. The test aims to project the underlying needs and fantasies of an individual through the picture cards, each of which portray a critical situation.

The reliability of TAT was found to be as Cronbach's alpha scores up to .84. (Gruber and Kreuzpointner 2013). Validity of the test could not be established, as seen from previous studies.

Indian Adaption of Thematic Apperception Test by Dr. Uma Choudhury, developed in 1960, was used in the present study to explore the conflicts of the participants.

Procedure

The participants were selected using snowball and purposive sampling method. The nature and purpose of the study was explained to each participant following which informed consent was taken from the participants. Each participant was interviewed separately and Thematic Apperception Test was conducted, after providing necessary instructions. Qualitative analysis of Thematic Apperception Test was done using Murray's need-press method and mainly conflicts were explored through the test.

RESULTS

The present study was carried out to explore the conflicts in homosexuals. As seen from Table 1, socio demographic details reveal that out of the ten participants, 1 participant was Transgender, 2 were Lesbians and 7 participants were Gays. The average age of participants was found to be between 21 years to 23 years (50% participants), and the overall age group of the participants was between 18 to 26 years. Average education level of the participants was found to be graduation. 90% participants were graduates while 10% participants were post-graduates. 70% participants were students, 20% participants were working, and were self-employed, while 10% participants were not working. 50% participants belonged to middle socio economic status, 30% belonged to lower middle socio economic status, while 20% participants belonged to upper middle socio economic status. 60% participants were from nuclear family setup and 40% were from joint family setup. The religion of 70% participants was Hinduism, 20% participants was Islam and 10% belonged to Sikhism, while nationality of all participants was Indian.

Conflicts were identified in four areas, which were society, family, self and partner As seen from Table 2, the maximum responses were reported as conflicts with family which was 31%, followed by conflicts with society which was 25%, further followed by conflicts with self recorded as 23%, and lastly conflict with partner reported in 19% responses.

Table 1: Socio Demographic Details

Demographics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Gay	7	70%
Lesbian	2	20%
Transgender	1	10%
Age		

18-20	2	20%
21-23	5	50%
24-26	3	30%
27-29	0	0%
30-32	0	0%
33-35	0	0%
36-38	0	0%
Education		
12 th class	0	0%
Graduation	9	90%
Post-graduation	1	10%
Occupation		
Student	7	70%
Working	2	20%
Non- working	1	10%
Socio Economic Status		
Lower Class	0	0%
Lower Middle Class	3	30%
Middle	5	50%
Upper Middle Class	2	20%
Upper class	0	0%
Family Type		
Joint	4	40%
Nuclear	6	60%
Nationality		
Indian	10	100%
Religion		
Hinduism	7	70%
Islam	2	20%
Sikhism	1	10%
Christianity	0	0%
Others	0	0%

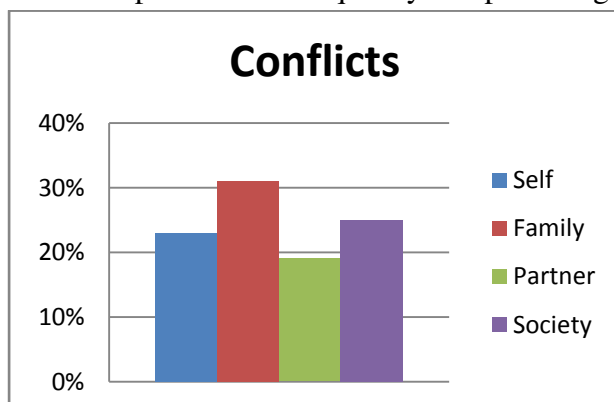
Table 1 represents the frequency and percentage of distribution of socio demographic variables of homosexual participants.

Table 2: Conflicts

Conflict	Frequency	Percentage
Self	11	23%
Family	15	31%
Partner	9	19%

Society	12	25%
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Table 2 represents the frequency and percentage of distribution of conflicts



DISCUSSION

The present study was an exploratory study, conducted to explore the conflicts in the life of homosexuals. A sample of 10 self-identified homosexual participants was selected for the purpose, as per the aforesaid inclusion criteria. The conflicts of the participants were identified which were primarily found to be conflicts related to self, family, partner and society.

Evidenced by previous studies, the sexual orientation of homosexuals broadens the gap between the individuals, and ideologies and norms of society, which leads to emergence of conflicts and interpersonal issues with their family and society. These conflicts sometimes are internalized to self and it may lead to complex relationships with their partners. In support of this proposition, literature suggests that homosexuals face the problem of adapting to a stigmatized identity. Social disapproval of homosexual behavior leads to complex psychological development and identity formation for the homosexual adolescent (Malyon and Alan, 1981). The awareness of stigma that surrounds homosexuality often leads to a negative perception towards self and one's own sexuality and the individual may believe that homosexuality is inferior to heterosexuality. Due to internalized homophobia, the individuals struggle with their sexual identities, and their interpersonal communication is also affected and as a result they may communicate differently with heterosexual and homosexual individuals (Plummer, 1995).

Several researchers reflect the fact that parents often experience shame and guilt as a result of a child's disclosure of being homosexual (Ben-Ari, 1995; Hom, 1994; Zuger, 1980). Studies further emphasize that transgender youth report parental rejection as a significant stressor, which may contribute to suicidal attempts and other negative mental health outcomes (Haas AP, et al. 2011). Family rejection can also lead to homelessness, which in turn puts youth at greater risk for adverse health outcomes (Saewyc EM, 2011).

Social stigmatization often interferes with the ability of gay adolescents to live a normal life. As their sexual identity is criticized by society, they face difficulty in forming a positive self-identity and in establishing healthy peer and intimate relationships. Further, family relations

are often strained which makes them vulnerable to loneliness, isolation, depression, and suicide (Lewis et al. 2003; Radkowsky & Siegel, 1997).

On the other hand, family support has been linked with increased well being and a decreased rate of suicidal behaviour, distress, depression, hopelessness, and substance use. As further established, family acceptance has been associated with higher self-esteem and physical and mental health (Ryan C, et al. 2010) and family support towards sexuality leads to a decrease in distress (Doty ND, et al. 2010).

It is further suggested that social affiliations and general social support, which is not related to an individual's sexuality, predicts high levels of life satisfaction and negatively predicts depression in homosexual individuals (Sheets and Mohr, 2009).

LIMITATIONS

Few limitations must be noted. The findings of the study cannot be generalized as the sample size was small and further the distribution of sample was not uniform. There was no control group to compare the findings and the data was collected from one city only.

CONCLUSION

The presence of conflicts in homosexuals, as evidenced from the findings of the study, is exhibited as conflicts with family members, mainly with a parental or an authority figure, conflicts with the society, conflicts with self, and conflict with the partner, indicating unfulfilled and dissatisfactory relationship with the partners.

The findings from the study offer insight to various issues faced by homosexuals and aims to reflect the impact of family dynamics and societal attitude in the lives of LGBT community members with regard to the social climate of India.

For future implications and generalization of the study, the sample size shall be increased and collected from different geographical areas. The study may be used as a guideline for preparing intervention programs.

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RESILIENCE AND SELF CONCEPT AMONG LESBIAN, GAY BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER

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ABSTRACT

Resilience is the capacity to deal with success during a critical situation and to bounce back effectively to normal state. Self-concept is considered as an essential factor for individuals and it has the ability to transform the beliefs, attitudes, and reactions towards its own and social life. Self-concept facilitates physical and psychosocial well-being of an individual. LGBT individuals go through various difficulties in their life everyday that affects their mental health. The LGBT people experience damaging encounters throughout their life because of their sexual orientation. The present study aims to examine the relationship between resilience and self concept among LGBT population. 30 individuals who have come out themselves as LGBT were part of study. The Resilience Scale developed by Wagnild and Young (1993) was used to assess resilience. Self-concept of the individuals was assessed by Self-Concept Questionnaire by R.K Saraswat, (1999). The results indicated that there is a non-significant correlation ($r = -.213$; $p < .000$), between resiliency and self-concept, which indicates that there is a correlation but not a significant relationship is found between self-concept and resilience.

Keywords: -Resilience, Self –concept, LGBT

INTRODUCTION

Resilience is the capacity to deal with success during a critical situation and to bounce back effectively to normal state (Stephens & Christine, 2014). It is defined as bouncing back from difficult experiences. Individual uses its cognitive processes and actions to promote personal assets and to protect itself from the potential negative effects of different stress of life this considered to be resilient (Robertson, Cooper, Cary, Sarkar, Mustafa; Curran & Thomas

2015). It is an ineffable quality which helps an individual to return back strongly whenever knocked down by life. Homosexuals have high prevalence rate of mental health issues in comparison to the heterosexuals (Meyer, 2003).

It is one of the important element of positive psychology which has significant role as catalyst of any individual's well-being (Mak et al. 2011). Individuals with high resilience develop a unique psychological and behavioral ability which allows them to stay relaxed while facing any crises situation of life and continue living a normal life without experiencing negative consequences in future. Individuals who are high on resilience generally exhibit highly adaptable behavior in the areas of social and moral functioning, it also facilitates the somatic health (Wagnild & Young, 1993). It enables the person to stay positive during the stressful situations (Tugade & Fredrickson, 2004). Resilience helps in overcoming the difficulties of the life without draining their positivity and by resolving the issues; they strive to find ways to rise from the ashes. Researches state about resilience that it is a unique feature that each individual possesses, it might vary in some degree, and it can be enhanced in later life (Wagnild, 2003). Resilience is a personality characteristic which diminishes the gloomy outcome of stress and fosters adaptation (Wagnild & Young 1993). Individuals high on resilience often develop preventing factors to aid and adjust to difficult situations that they encounter in their life. Gay and bisexual men, being members of sexual minority group, suffer from psychological distress. This stress is often a result of negative life experiences in the dominant heterosexual society (Meyer, 1995).

SELF-CONCEPT

Development and advancement of self- concept starts when an individual starts identifying itself as a distinct object. Self concept is the totality of opinions that an individual contains about itself.

Self- concept facilitates physical and psychosocial well-being of an individual. Self-concept is considered as an essential factor for individuals and it has the ability to transform the beliefs, attitudes, and reactions towards its own and social life (Mehrad, 2016). Parental support, education, failures, unhappiness, and internal self-criticism are various factors that play a major role in building up one's self-concept. Individuals with high self esteem and self-reported state and trait happiness are more likely to look back at their childhoods in a positive light (Arnett, 1999).

Self-concept helps individuals to be selective in the perception of the stimulus. It enables the individuals to understand that self is the only stimulus that is visible socially but it has extreme significance, and it is the most symbolic and recognized commodity of human being. Gay men found that devaluation of self, further results in internal conflicts and poor self-esteem. This negative self-evaluation and self-criticism is often referred as internal homophobia (Meyer & Dean, 1998).

Self-concept is considered as multi-dimensional construct that has a single common fact and various other peculiar facts (Tan & Yates, 2007). Possible self might function as incentives for different kind of behavior. It could be considered as a systematized pattern of perceptions of the self which are tolerable to consciousness. It comprises of elements such as the perceptions of one's characteristics and abilities, the perception and concepts for the "self" in respect to individuals and their outside surroundings.

LESBIANS, GAYS, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER

LGBT is an abbreviation that portrays the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. LGBT term here is referred to, the sexual orientation of the individuals. Sexual orientation is a person's feeling of sexual attraction towards others on the basis of the assigned biological sex or gender. It may be towards the opposite sex, same sex, or towards sex (Savin & Williams, 2005).

Lesbian: A lesbian is one who is romantically, sexually and emotionally attracted to women. A lesbian is a homosexual woman. The word lesbian is also used to depict women in terms of their sexual identity or sexual behavior in spite of sexual orientation; it is an adjective to describe female homosexuality or same-sex attraction.

Gay: Gay is the term used to depict sexual and emotional attraction of a man towards a man.

Bisexual: A bisexual person is someone who is romantically, sexually and sensitively fascinated to people of both genders. Bisexuality is defined as romantic and sexual fascination, towards male and female both (American Psychiatric Association, 2012)

Transgender: It is an umbrella term for the people whose gender identity or gender expression doesn't match to the sex to which they are assigned at time of birth. Transgender individuals have a gender identity or gender expression that contrasts from their allotted sex.

METHODOLOGY

AIM

To examine the relationship between resilience, and self concept among LGBT population.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be no significant relationship between resilience and self concept.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Ex-post facto Design with correlation orientation

SAMPLE

The present study was conducted on 30 individuals who have come out themselves as LGBT. The participants for the study have been selected using snowball sampling. The samples for the study were collected from NGOs that work for the welfare of LGBT community.

TOOLS USED

1. Socio Demographic Details Sheet

The socio-demographic detail sheet was developed by the researcher.

2. The Resilience scale by Wagnild and Young (1993)

The 25 item Resilience scale developed by Wagnild and Young and scale measures the degree of an individual. It measures resilience through five components: equanimity, perseverance, self-reliance, meaningfulness and existential aloneness. (Wagnild & Young 1993). Reliability co-efficient for the scale was found to be .91.

3. Self -Concept Questionnaire (Dr R.K Saraswat, 1999)

The self-concept questionnaire is developed by Dr R.K. Saraswat in the year 1999. The questionnaire has 48 questions. The self-concept questionnaire has six different dimensions

of self-concept like; Physical, Social, Intellectual, Moral, Educational and Temperamental Self concept (Dr R.K Saraswat, 1999). Reliability of the questionnaire was established by test retest method that is .91.

RESULTS

The chapter presents the processes of data analysis and the results obtained. The data analysis was done using the IBM Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS-20.0) software.

Table 1, 2, & 3 Gives information about the socio demographic characteristics of the samples; discrete variables (Gender, Education, Family Type)

Table 1

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Lesbian	8	26.7%
Gay	15	50.0%
Bisexual	4	13.3%
Transgender	3	10.0%
Total	30	100

Table 1 Shows gender of each participant; Out of 30 sample, 8 (26.7%) were Lesbian; 15 (50%) were found to be Gay; 4 (13.3%) belonged to Bisexual group and 3 (10%) were transgenders.

Table 2

Education	Frequency	Percent
Undergraduate	13	43.3
Graduation	5	16.7
Post-Graduation	12	40.0
Total	30	100.0

Table 2 shows education of the participants. Out of the total sample, 13 (43.3%) were undergraduate; 5 (16.7%) belonged to graduate and 12 (40.0%) were post graduate.

Table 3

Family Type	Frequency	Percent
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Joint	8	26.7
Nuclear	22	73.3
Total	30	100

Table 3 represents the family type of the participants, 8 (26.7%) belonged to joint family and 22(73.3%) belonged to nuclear family.

Table number 4

Self-concept	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
	30	2.10	0.30

Table number 5

	Frequency	Percent
Above Average	27	90%
Average	3	10%
Total	30	100.0

Table 4 &5 shows the mean and SD for self-concept score was 2.129 ± 0.340 . Out of the total sample, 27 (90%) had above average self-concept and 3 (10%) individuals had average self-concept.

Resilience	Mean	Std. Deviation
	3.46	1.22

Table number 6

	Frequency	Percent
High	1	3.3
Moderately High	3	10.0
Moderate	15	50.0
On the low end	7	23.3
Low	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

Table number 7

Table 6 & 7 shows the mean and SD for resilience score was 3.54 ± 1.28 . Out of the total sample, 1 (3.3%) had high resilience, 3 (10%) had moderately high resilience 15 (50%) moderate resilience; 7 (23.6 %) individuals were on the low end of resilience and 4 (13.3%) indicated low resilience.

Table number 8

	Gender	Education	Family	Self concept	Resilience
Gender	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-.284	-	-	-	-
Family	.214	.308	-	-	-
Self concept	-.232	-.206	-.148	-	-
Resilience	.094	-.070	.267	-.213	-

The Table 8 also indicates the significant partial correlation coefficient was $r = -.213$ ($p < .000$), indicating a non-significant correlation between resiliency and self-concept. It implies that there is a correlation but no significant relationship is found between self- concept and resilience.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Lesbian ,Gay, Bisexual and Transgender is that special part of society which still demands a lot of attention in regard to their psychological, social and emotional well being along with their sexual orientation. Therefore, the individuals belonging to this group need special attention and support from the society and an empathetic attitude towards them from every individual. To enable their sustainable living in the society, acceptance and respect should be shown for the choices made by these individuals. It is found in many researches that a barrier in development of positive sexual identity can be stress (Carter, Mollen, & Smith, 2014). The self acceptance about being an LGBT individual has an influence on development of positive sexual identity (Kietzer, 2105). The individuals, who face difficulties with their sexual identity development, may experience poor psychological adjustment.

A clear sense of identity allows the person to expose the self in the external world. Clear understanding about identity results in good mental health state. These people are confident and they are able to establish free association with people and they do not have a fear of losing the own identity

In the present study the results indicates that there is insignificant relationship is found between self concept and resilience. The correlation is found to be $r = .115$ ($p < .000$) which indicates, negative correlation between resilience and self-concept.

Resilience is skill for a person to bounce back from harsh conditions. Although one may experience many of the symptoms like sadness, hopelessness, stress, depression etc. The individual can develop a good sense about self through support from family, social relationships, and the larger society. Resilience has a relationship with high and low self-efficacy. It develops a positive and successful view about life. Good social supports act as an antecedent of well-being (Elder, 1998). Researchers have found that "Individuals with high

level of well-being tend to have high resilience and well being is an important contributor of high resilience" (Kuntz, Näswall, & Malinen, 2016).

The non significant relationship between self-concept and resilience in the present study is supported by various other studies suggesting that individuals with good mental health, supportive family, good academic environment tend to experience more positive emotions and positive emotions foster resilience. Positive an emotion facilitates high resilience by promoting supple thought and also develops better coping (Isen, Daubman, & Nowicki, 1987). People who assumed to have high social support are likely to report few symptoms of depression. "It has been found in researches that social support operates as a safeguard for stress and depression" (Cobb, 1976). Quality of parent and peer attachments was highly related to well-being, particularly to self-esteem and life satisfaction. Stigma is negatively associated through positive self-perceptions. The existing literature states that, "cultural stigma is negatively associated with positive self-perceptions" (Frale, Wortman & Joseph, 1997).

"Family relationships and bonding is strongly linked with well-being, it is also believed to influence the self-esteem of the individual" (Mortime & Lorence, 1980). Family is seen as the major foundation so that the person can reveal their sexual orientation to them and to society. The revelation of sexual orientation may allow the subjects to feel protected by the family and the people that surround them in society and to maintain good health outcomes in general, as well as experience and feel the support received (Corliss, Austin, Roberts, & Molnar, 2009).

Another possible reason of the insignificant association among resilience and self-concept could be the role of culture. Different culture treats LGBT individuals differently; every culture has a distinct view about homosexuality. This affects the life of the homosexually greatly because culture has a very important role in a life of an individual. "Cultural stigma is pessimistically connected with positive self-perception" (Frale, Wortman & Joseph, 1997). "LGBT individuals tend to face more discrimination, prejudice and stigma from society, which leads poor mental health in them" (Eric & Lavadia, 2005). "It is found that the western and eastern culture have a constructive association between resilience and self-concept" (Campbell et al., 1996).

LIMITATIONS

- A major limitation to the current study was the small sample size; hence the results obtained cannot be generalized.
- The data was conducted from Lucknow city only; the data did consist of participants from different geographical areas.
- The study had uneven distribution of samples from each category lesbian, gay, bisexuals and transgender hence the results cannot be generalized.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- The sample size can be increased and data can be collected from different geographical areas.
- A comparative study between homosexuals and heterosexuals can be done in future.

- The results can be used for planning psychological intervention for the LGBT individuals.

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मौर्य युगीन वस्त्र परिधान एवं उनके सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ

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हर युग विकास के एक आयाम को छूता है जिसकी प्रक्रिया अतीत में प्रारम्भ हो चुकी होती है। भारत के इतिहास में मौर्य युग ऐसा ही युग था, जहां पर विकास की नींव और भवन प्रारम्भ हुआ था। यह

युग अंधकार से प्रकाश की ओर आने वाला युग माना जाता है। जहां पर कला साहित्य, स्थापत्य और मनुष्य के जीवन सहज सुलभ एवं आधुनिक बनाने हेतु विविष्ट उपक्रम किये जाते हैं। मौर्य युग भी राजनैतिक दृष्टि से एक आदर्श राज्य की स्थापना मानी जाती है। जिसमें धर्म, दर्शन एवं आध्यात्मिकता के साथ-साथ मनुष्य के भौतिक जीवन को उन्नयन बनाया गया है। यह उस कालखण्ड के विकास में विकसित प्रगति के वह प्रतिमान हैं, जिसके मूल में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से उत्कृष्ट युग के तत्त्व मौजूद थे। मौर्य युग में वस्त्र परिधान के संदर्भ में जहां पाषाण मूर्तिकला, मंदिर स्थापत्य, स्तम्भ लेख, शिलालेख से जानकारी प्राप्त होती है। वही वैदिक परम्परा के ग्रन्थ अर्थशास्त्र, अष्टाध्यायी जैसे 'षास्त्र हमें वस्त्र निर्माण की सूक्ष्म जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। वही बौद्ध ग्रन्थों में वस्त्रों के प्राचीन नाम बनाने की कला एवं धारण करने के सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ प्राप्त होते हैं। क्योंकि मौर्य युग अतीत का एक ऐसा युग है जिस पर भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने व्यापक शोध कार्य किया जिसमें सर कनिंघम, सर मार्शल एवं कुमारस्वामी जैसे विद्वान शामिल हैं। इनके शोध कार्यों से भी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी एवं दृष्टि प्राप्त होती है। मौर्य युग की वस्त्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में जहां अतीत का ज्ञान मौजूद था वहीं भारतीय इतिहास की भविष्य के लिये भी दिशा बोध व्याप्त था।

भारतीय इतिहास में उपनिषद् युग के पश्चात् आबाद द्वितीय नगरीकरण जनपद युग एक सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से नवीन युग का सूत्रपात था। ज्ञान विज्ञान एवं अध्यात्मिक उन्नति के इस युग में भारत में नगरों की स्थापना होने के प्रबल प्रमाण प्राप्त होते हैं। नगर संस्कृति में भारत में कला एवं साहित्य का उत्थान होना निश्चित था। मौर्य युग भारतीय इतिहास में बौद्ध चिन्तन ही व्यापकता से विस्तार का युग माना गया है। बौद्ध विचार की संस्थापना का स्थाई प्रसार इस युग में दृष्टिगत होता है। मौर्य और शुंग युग के सांस्कृतिक परिवेश को जानने हेतु जहां चाणक्य का अर्थशास्त्र और मेगस्थनीज की इंडिका महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ है वही मिलिंदपन्हो और अशोक के अभिलेख में मौर्य युग का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और धार्मिक परिदृश्य स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

वैसे तो मौर्ययुग स्थापत्य की दृष्टि से उत्कृष्ट युग माना जाता रहा है जहां सांची, सारनाथ, सातधर धोली के कला प्रसादों को इतिहास का अमिट लेख माना जाता है। पर कला के साथ-साथ वस्त्र परिधानों में कालज्य-विकास मौर्य युग में हुआ जिसका विस्तार शुंग राजवंश और परवर्ती सभी शासन व्यवस्था में देखा जा सकता है। मौर्य काल में राजनैतिक दृष्टि से शान्ति की स्थापना हुई तो कला एवं साहित्य के स्वर मुखरित हुए व चन्द्रगुप्त के पश्चात् अशोक के युग में धार्मिक वातावरण में भारतीय समाज एक नवीन सांस्कृतिक चेतना में गतिमान हुआ। वस्त्र परिधान में उन्नति होना हमारे सांस्कृतिक वैभव का विस्तार मौर्य युग में देखा जा सकता है।

मौर्य एवं शुंग युगीन वस्त्र परिधान –

मौर्य युग में कौटिल्य ने विभिन्न स्थान विशेष के नाम पर प्रसिद्ध होने वाले सूती वस्त्रों का उल्लेख किया है, जैसे बांगक (बंगाल में निर्मित), अपरान्तक (कोकण), माधुर (पाण्ड्य देश की राजधानी मदुराई) कलिंगक, माहिषक (कुंडल देश की राजधानी, माहिष्मती), वात्सक (वत्स या कौषांबो), काषिक (काषी में निर्मित)। आदि। उसने रेषमी, सूती वस्त्रों के अतिरिक्त ऊनी वस्त्रों का भी वर्णन किया है। कम्बल वर्णक, तलिच्छक, परिस्तमि, वारवाण, सौमितिका, कलमितिका, समून्तभद्रक, तुरगास्तरण आदि ऊनी वस्त्र मौर्य-युग में अधिक प्रचलित थे।¹ पंतजलि ने कार्पास (कपास), ऊमा, भंगा, कौषेय और ऊणा के तंतुओं से बने विभिन्न वस्त्रों का उल्लेख किया गया है। वस्त्र बनाने वाले प्रायः अधिक वस्त्र बनाने

का प्रयास तो करते ही थे, साथ ही उत्तम वस्त्र भी तैयार करने का उद्योग करते थे।² उत्तरीय, अन्तरीय, शाटक (धोती अथवा साड़ी), प्रावारक या प्रवर अथवा आच्छादन, कुतप (हल्का कंबल), कन्था (आस्तरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता था), उष्णीय आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के वस्त्रों का वर्णन महाभाष्य में किया गया है। 'ऊर्णापलषतम्' से 'पण्यकम्बल' बनता था जिसका भार लगभग पाँच सेर होता था।³ स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों पाचः कंचुक पहनते थे।⁴ जो सम्भवतः आज के कुर्ते और कुर्ती (चोली) जैसा रहा होगा। परवर्ती काल में निर्मित मूर्तियों और भित्तिचित्रों में अनेक प्रकार की वेष-भूषा का पता चलता है। कुछ ऐसी यक्ष-मूर्तियाँ मिली हैं जो चुन्नटदार धोती पहने हुए हैं, जिसके कटि-भाग में कायबंध है और शरीर के ऊर्ध्व भाग पर उत्तरीय।⁵ बेसनगर से प्राप्त यक्षिणी की मूर्ति देखने से स्पष्ट होता है कि तत्कालीन समाज में स्त्रियाँ साड़ी और कटि-भाग में करधनी भी धारण करती थीं।⁶ भरहुत के चित्रों में भी स्त्रियाँ घुटने तक साड़ी पहने हुए हैं, जिसपर करधनी और कमरबंध है।⁷ पुरुष भी कमरबंध पहनते थे।⁸ ये कमरबंध कलात्मक और आकर्षक होते थे, जो स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों की शोभा बढ़ाते थे। कभी-कभी इन कमरबंधों की फुंदनेदार छोर लटकती रहती थी।⁹ पुरुष वर्ग पगड़ी तो बहुत पहले से पहनता रहा है, जिसे वह नाना प्रकार से कलात्मक रूप प्रदान करता था।¹⁰ उसकी पगड़ियाँ झालरदार, लट्टूदार, चूनरदार, पुष्पो और अलंकारों से युक्त रहा करती थीं। प्रायः पगड़ी के दो फेंटे बाँधे जाते थे तथा उसके दोनों छोर मध्य में जाकर खुंसे जाते थे।¹¹ बृहदाकार पगड़ी भी बाँधी जाती थी जो शीष के पूरे भाग को आच्छादित कर लेती थी।¹² कभी-कभी पुरुष कोट भी पहनता था तथा अपने ऊर्ध्व भाग को उससे शोभित करता था।¹³ साँची के उत्कीर्ण पुरुषों की पगड़ियाँ अत्यन्त आकर्षक और मनोहारी हैं, जिनमें भरहुत की ही तरह चित्ताकर्षक फुलने आर झालरें लगी हैं।¹⁴ पुरुष अपनी धोती कमर के चारों ओर लपेटकर नीचे तक लटकाता था।¹⁵ साँची के चित्रों से विदित होता है कि तब तक पुरुष विदेशी प्रभाव के कारण विभिन्न प्रकार की टोपियाँ भी धारण करने लगा था, जो गोलाकार लम्बाकार, पुछिल्लेदार और कुलाहनुमा होती थीं।¹⁶ कभी-कभी स्त्रियाँ भी अपने सिर ओढ़नियों से ढका करती थीं।¹⁷

इस काल में कपास की अच्छी खेती होती थी। इसलिए सूत्री वस्त्र का व्यवसाय बड़ी उन्नत दशा में था। सूती कपड़े के लिये काषी, वत्स, अपरान्त, बंग और मदुरा विशेष रूप से विख्यात थे। सूत कातन के लिये चरखों तथा कपड़ा बुनने के लिए करघों का उपयोग किया जाता था। मेगस्थनीज तथा कौटिल्य दोनों के द्वारा दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार देश में कपास की खेती प्रचुरता में होती थी इसलिये तंतुवाह (जुलाहे) काफी व्यस्त रहते थे। वस्त्र बनाने के लिए सन का भी प्रयोग किया जाता था। मगध तथा काषी सन के वस्त्रों के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। वृक्षों के पत्तों तथा उनकी छाल के रेशों से भी वस्त्र बनाये जाते थे। अर्थशास्त्र से ज्ञात होता है कि मौर्य-काल में कई प्रकार के ऊनी वस्त्र बनते थे। मेगस्थनीज ने कई प्रकार के बहुमूल्य वस्त्रों का उल्लेख किया है। उसने मलमल के कामदार वस्त्रों की मुक्त-कंट से प्रशंसा की है। उस काल में बंगाल उच्चकोटि के मलमल वस्त्रों के लिए प्रसिद्ध था।¹⁸

इस प्रकार मौर्यकाल में वस्त्राभूषण से विशेष लगाव था। पुरुष तथा स्त्रियों में उत्तरीय तथा अधोवस्त्र का विशेष प्रचलन था। निम्न तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लोग प्रायः सूती तथा अलंकरणहीन वस्त्रों का प्रयोग करते थे। समृद्ध वर्ग के लोगों के वस्त्रों पर जरी का काम होता था। वे बारीक मलमल तथा जालीदार वस्त्र भी पहनते थे। पुरुष प्रायः बहुमूल्य वस्त्र की पगड़ी पहनते थे। वेष्याओं के वस्त्र बहुमूल्य तथा सुन्दर होते थे।¹⁹

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट होता है कि मौर्य युग में साम्राज्य का व्यापक विस्तार हुआ। जिसका व्यापक प्रभाव वस्त्र निर्माण पर भी हुआ। व्यापार के विस्तार से वस्त्र निर्माण की सामग्री का आदान-प्रदान होना प्रारम्भ हो गया। विभिन्न जनपद एक संयुक्त इकाई के रूप में स्थापित हुए और वस्त्रों के नवीन रूप सामने आये। बौद्ध कालीन मूर्ति कला जिसने मौर्य युग में अपने चरम को छूआ था इन मूर्तियों के वस्त्रविन्यास से ही उस युग के सोहार्दिक स्थापत्य का सहज ज्ञान हो जाता है। युद्ध एवं मारकाट के आभाव से समाज का ध्यान विभिन्न वैभव की तरफ गया। तलवारों की बजाय अन्य अट्टालिकाएं एवं आमोद-प्रमोद के साधनों का निर्माण वस्त्र निर्माण में नवीन युग का सूत्रपात हुआ। जिसका प्रभाव प्रवृत्तिस शृंग काल में भी स्पष्ट देखा जा सकता है।

संदर्भ

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**RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS WITH THE
REFERENCE OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH AND RABINDRANATH TAGORE**

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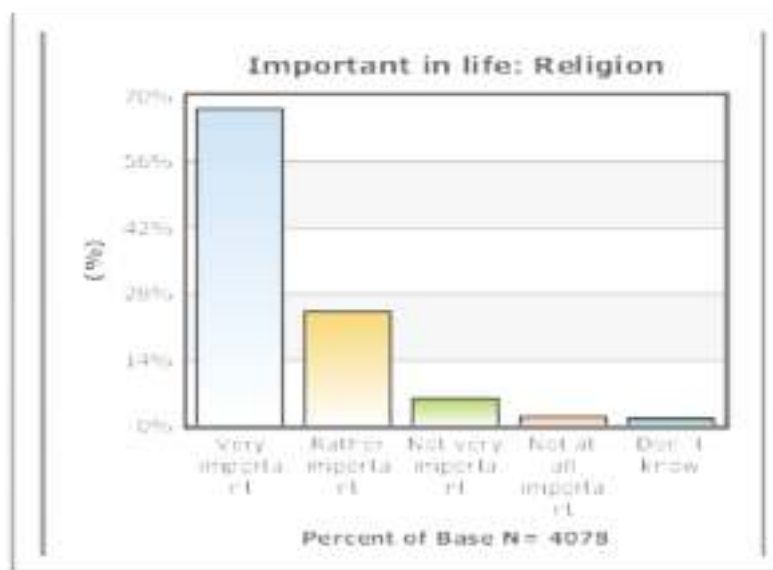
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Introduction: Religion and spirituality often consider as one aspect of the same coin. They both play a vital role in happiness of human beings except caste, creed, culture and tradition. It is deeply observed that countries, races and cultures may be different but deeply affected by the religion and spiritual beliefs of that particular area. Human races are developing with the emotions and beliefs they have from one civilization to another. In many civilizations religions were so well knitted with spiritual aspects that it was adaptable and enriched with the taste of Supreme Soul. Every religion has some aspects of spiritualism and all spiritual faith ends with some sort of religions.

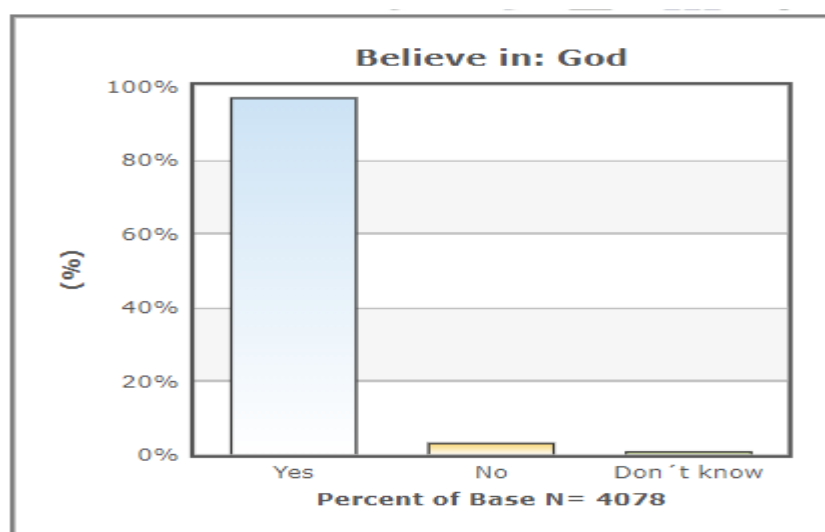
With the passage of time, the definition of religion is manipulated by many followers as per the convenience of their own needs. The religion gives faith to a human being; and that faith helps to fight with internal fears of a man. The beliefs and faith give a feeling of security, happiness and a set of procedures to follow healthy life style. The core agenda of every religion seems lost in today's world. The need of the 22nd century is different so the religion is. Now a day's religions are trying to keep two objectives. Some are trying to convince that old era rules and beliefs were very pious and highly ethical so one should follow all rituals and need to avoid modern life styles. Some groups trying to cop up with modern generation and pretending to be a liberal religion in term of life style.

Data Analysis of Importance of Religion according to World Values Survey:



According to World Value Survey (2010-2014), this is the data analysis of Indian People with a questionnaire of importance of religion in their lives. The data represents that 67.1%

have strong faith in religion; rather important 24.2. 5.5% people belief that religion is not very important in their lives, 1.8 feels it is not at all important and 1.4% feels they don't know about it. World Value survey analyses the people who are having strong faith in traditional religions they are far from social evils like abortions, drunken habits and fix life standards. More the people are moving far from traditions more they are indulging in social evils. So Religious Practices make us better human beings, it gives a sense of moral ethics to the humanity.



	Number of cases	%/Total
Yes	3,933	96.4%
No	116	2.8%
Don't know	29	0.7%
(N)	(4,078)	100%

Selected sample: India 2012 (4078)

In the other hand the survey represents that God believing people are 96.4%, only 2.8% don't have faith in God and 0.7% don't know about it. The God believing people comes under self expression, secular and liberal categories. Out of these traditional, self expressive are having more social values and secular and liberal deal with more struggles in the terms of social norms.

The comparative study of data analysis of World Value Survey of both the segments signifies that 96.4% people have faith in God So people who have faith in God are more than who feel religion is important. The religious faith and God Faith are two ratios which if not are diverted from each other but have some difference of opinions.

Cultural Contexts: The legends William Wordsworth and Rabindranath Tagore Cultural Contexts refer the development of faith and beliefs of people. In some areas it is wider than religious context; somehow it can be related as nation context or a context of civilizations. Different religions developed under common civilizations have some common beliefs. For example in the Vedic period of Hindu religion, carried only chanting of mantras and havans and the followers of Buddhism made the scriptures of Lord Buddha. With the

passage of time as the mixture of both the cultures came out as result of “Murti Pooja” in Hindu religion and Buddhism opted. In religious beliefs we may consider way of prayers, concept of rebirth, concept of heaven and hell, concept of origin, concept of end of universe. Cultural Contexts develop the point of view to see the world, surroundings and even the Universe. For Aryan the sky is the temple, In Sanatan Dharam we refer temple a building where we worship but both belong to Hinduism.

William Wordsworth and Rabindranath Tagore are two legends who dealt with different situations, cultures, upbringings, social environments and experiences. The work style and writings are different but the connections, the glimpses, the height of harmony and the depth of melancholy are same. They both have different religious beliefs and traditions but as they had their own journeys; they reached one ultimate destination. Although the difference of culture is very much visible to both the legends.

As Rabindranath Tagore beautifully described in his song offering 45:

*“Have you not heard his silent steps? He comes, comes ever comes.
Every moment and every age, every day and every night
he comes, comes and ever comes.”*

William Wordsworth depicted same in his poem “The Tables Turned”

“And hark! How blithe the throstle sings!

*He, too, is no mean preacher;
come forth in to the light of things,
Let nature be your teacher.”*

Both poets described the supreme soul in their own words and style. The cultural contexts may bring difference as way of expressions, the need to know God, the sense of experiencing but as one universe we all belong to each other by this supreme soul. Both the poets have their religious as well as spiritual journeys but in different ways. Rabindranath Tagore had strong faith in Hindu Religion and he followed it from heart and touched the height of spirituality as a great saint as well as a poet. The journey of Rabindranath is a journey of religious man to spiritual man who graced the rituals with his piousness. William Wordsworth in beginning years started feeling his life near to nature. As he moved on he found himself close to somewhat beyond the physical exquisiteness. He experienced all worldly things as one and reached the pinnacle of oneness. He found himself in such stage where he found kindness, mercy, compassion for each part and particle of universe.

He ends his journey with bliss of Christianity.

*“That sometimes, when I think of it, I seem
Two Consciousness, conscious of myself
And of some other being. A grey stone
Of native rock.” Book II, 30-34*

The Hinduism and Christianity have different theories, different beliefs and contexts. Rabindranath and Wordsworth had different life styles, family structures, and different upbringings. Both poets belong to religions which are different from each other in philosophies.

Tagore Says

"I leave no trace of wings in the air, but I am glad I had my flight."

His song offering 63 conveys *"When one knows thee, then alien there is none, then no door is shut. Oh, grant me my prayer that I may never lose the bliss of the touch of the one in the play of the many."*

Religions have different goals and perspectives, cultural contexts have different theories but still if with all odds some people, somewhere feel connected, with all difference if they feel something is common which derives us in to lives.

Review of Literature:

"The dialectic of God: The Theosophical views of Tagore and Gandhi" is one of the good work in this aspect. Dr Satya Sinha has elaborated the concept beautifully. Dr Sinha has written a comparative study on Tagore and Gandhi. She wrote Tagore's point of view of God in comparison of Gandhi. She made a quick reference of Vedas and Christianity. She handled the technical terms in comparative study beautifully like Polytheism vs. Monotheism. Dr Sinha proved her point of view as Saguna and Nirguna. She moves around in Indian Society only and was not able to touch the concept of Spirituality in wider aspect beyond the caste, creed and religions.

Research Scholar Amartya Sen wrote on Nobel Prize Blog about Tagore. She explained *"The idea of a direct, joyful and totally fearless relationship with God can be found in many of Tagore's writings."* Under the title *"Tagore and his India"*, she touched the topics as Voice of Bengal, The mystic, Confluence of Cultures, Abode of Peace. She has presented very fair and clear picture of Tagore's faith. She expresses *"Tagore's writings are sensible and devoted that everyone falls in love of God after reading Tagore"*

In 2013, The Journal of Literature, Culture, and Media Studies published an article written by Somnath Kolay(Vol15, No 9&10) *"God in Eyes of Rabindranath Tagore"* it seems very near to the concept of spirituality. He used the concept of God in broader sense. He penned down the philosophy of Tagore as a person who beliefs the concept of soul and super soul. He directly linked the aspect of Tagore with William Blake's *"Songs of Innocence"*.

E. Hershey Sneath wrote *"Wordsworth poet of nature and Poet of man"*, he explained his concept of nature. He explained two worlds; the world of unconscious things and world of conscious things. He explained the conscious life of both the vegetable and animal world seems to be a pleasure consciousness. With him, according to the poet's own confession, these conceptions attain unto the dignity of a faith, and a faith which is of the nature of a revelation.

Conclusion: With the reference of both the poets, the analysis of religion and spirituality went well. Religion has important place in life of human beings. Religion inculcates social value and moral values deeply. From the centuries human civilizations followed religions, the reason may vary. With the help of data analysis we conclude that the difference between Faith in religion and Faith in God; 67% and 97% is available respectively. Many people are here who have faith in God but they don't feel religion is very important for them (29% according to World Values survey). Religion is a first basic step to follow the path or we may say in many cases it is just a way or means to reach the heights of Spirituality. It is not

completely different from spirituality; spirituality is the broader way of religion. The spiritual man is beyond the caste, creed, cultures and even religions. Spirituality is to respect or follow any religion but accept and respect all religions from heart. As if we keep water in jug and glass it seems different but if observed with the eyes of spirituality we see only water, it doesn't matter what is the medium to carry it.

Rabindranath Tagore and William Wordsworth both are the legends in their fields. They both have their journeys and end with one note. It is to explain the state of both; one who had human experience as a saint and the other one who had spiritual experience as human. They both touched the pinnacle of Poetry with humanism while connecting with two different religions. The religions only tell how to acknowledge the supreme soul; but Spirituality is to know that Supreme Soul. The force behind the winds, the sound behind the songs, the sight behind the eyes, and the super soul behind the soul; to experience to have such bliss is Spirituality.

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जैन धर्म की प्राचीनता

हरबंस सिंह

शोधार्थी

जैन विद्या एवं तुलनात्मक धर्म तथा दर्शन विभाग
जैन विषयभारती संस्थान, लाडनू (राजस्थान)

प्रस्तावना :- जिसे हम आज जैन धर्म कहते हैं। यह इसका पुरातन नहीं अपितु अधुनातन नाम है। भगवान महावीर से उत्तरवर्ती समय में महात्मा बुद्ध के धर्म दर्शन का प्रचार बौद्ध धर्म-दर्शन के रूप में हुआ और भगवान महावीर के धर्म दर्शन का प्रचार जैन धर्म के रूप में हुआ। पूर्व में जैन धर्म को ब्राह्म-धर्म, श्रमण धर्म, अर्हत् धर्म जिन शासन आदि नामों से जाना जाता रहा है। व्रत प्रधान होने के कारण यह धर्म ब्राह्म धर्म तथा श्रम समता और संयम प्रधान होने के कारण यह धर्म ब्राह्म धर्म तथा श्रम समता और संयम प्रधान होने के कारण श्रमण धर्म तथा मोक्ष की योग्यता का पथ प्रशस्त करने वाला होने के कारण अर्हत् धर्म के रूप में प्रचलित रहा है। यह तीर्थकरों की वाणी का विस्तार है इसलिए जिन शासन की विचारधारा का उद्भावक, संवर्धन एवं संपोषक होने के कारण वर्तमान काल में इसका नाम सभी परम्पराओं को एक मत से जैन धर्म के रूप में स्वीकार है। ब्राह्म शब्द का प्रयोग ऋग्वेद में जैन श्रमणों आर्हत्तों के लिए किया गया है।¹ यह निर्ग्रन्थ धर्म के नाम से भी जाना जाता रहा है। बौद्ध साहित्य में भगवान महावीर के लिए निगण्डुणाथपुत्र शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। वर्तमान समय में दिगम्बर एवं श्वेताम्बर दोनों परम्पराओं को तीर्थकर प्रणीत धर्म के लिए जैन शब्द आदर पूर्वक स्वीकार है।

सृष्टि विचार — जैन दर्शन के अनुसार सृष्टि अनदि-अनिधन है। सृष्टि ध्रुव है, अटल है, उत्पाद और व्यय इसकी पर्यायों का होता रहता है। यह चक्र की भांति है। गोल चक्र का कोई आदि बिन्दु या अन्त बिन्दु निर्धारित करना कठिन है। सीधी दिशा पर चलने पर जहाँ से हम शुरू करते हैं वहीं आकर हम पहुँच जाते हैं। मुर्गी पहले है या अण्डा, वृक्ष पहले है या बीज आदि सवालों का जवाब भगवान महावीर ने सृष्टि के अनादि निधन होने से ही दिया है। व्याप्ति के लक्षण का ध्यान रखते हुए यह न्यायवाक्य बना है। यत्र-यत्र उत्पन्नत्वं तत्र-तत्र विनाशत्व यत्र उत्पन्नत्वनारित तत्र विनाशलगपिभारित आकाश काल वत्

भारतीय चिंतन परम्परा में सृष्टि को चक्रक ही माना है किन्तु जैन धर्म में किसी प्रकार की प्रलय की चर्चा नहीं है जिससे कि संपूर्ण सृष्टि का लय हो जाय और पुनः सृष्टि का विकास हो। सामी धर्म दर्शन सृष्टि को दण्डक मानते हैं अर्थात् इस सृष्टि का सृजन हुआ है और एक दिन यह संपूर्ण रूप से समाप्त होगी। जैन दर्शन अपने काल चक्र को दो भागों में विभक्त करता है।

काल विभाजन — यहाँ काल के चक्र को दो विभागों में विभाजित किया गया है। पहला काल है उत्सर्पिणी दूसरा अवसर्पिणी पुनः उत्सर्पिणी काल के छः विभेद और अवसर्पिणी काल के छः विभेद किए गये हैं। दुःख एवं सुख की मात्रा तो दोनों कालों में बराबर ही है किन्तु उत्सर्पिणी काल में काल की यात्रा दुःख की बहुलता से सुख की ओर जाती है तथा अवसर्पिणी काल में काल की यात्रा सुख की बहुलता से दुःख की ओर जाती है। इस उत्सर्पिणी और अवसर्पिणी

काल के चक्र को एक मास के शुक्ल पक्ष और कृष्ण पक्ष के उदाहरण से समझा जा सकता है। वर्तमान काल अवसर्पिणी काल का पंचम आरा है।

भगवान महावीर की वाणी के आधार पर अंग-उपांग आदि आगम ग्रंथों का सृजन हुआ। भगवान महावीर ने केवल धर्म की प्रवाचना की है। ये तो गौतमादि ग्यारह गणधर हैं जिन्होंने उनकी वीतराग वाणी या जिनवाणी को कण्ठस्थ कर लिया और उसे आगम नाम से जाना गया। जैसा कि आगम की परिभाषा ही है आगच्छतीतिपरम्पराया यः आगमः जो परम्परा से चला आ रहा हो वह आगम है। यहां यह कहना योग्य है कि आगम ही हमारे इतिहास संबंधी ज्ञान का उत्स हैं। इसकी उदाहरण स्वरूप हम उत्तराध्ययन सूत्र में वर्णित केसीगोयमिज्जं तथा रहनेमिज्जः रथनोमीय क्रमशः 23 वें और 22 वें अध्ययनों से 23 वें और 22 वें तीर्थकर संबंधी सूचना प्राप्त होती है। इसीलिए हम अरिष्टनेमि और पार्श्वनाथ को ऐतिहासिक तीर्थकर मानते हैं। प्रथम से लेकर इक्कीसवें तीर्थकर तक के तीर्थकर प्रागैतिहासिक काल के तीर्थकर माने जाते हैं। आगम की दृष्टि से जब हम विचार करते हैं तब हमें षड् आवश्यक 1. सामायिक 2. चतुर्विंशति स्तव, 3. वंदन, 4. प्रतिक्रमण, 5. कायोत्सर्ग 6. प्रव्याख्यान में समाहित चतुर्विंशति स्तवन हमें सभी तथ्यकारों का स्मरण दिलाते हैं।¹⁷

भोगभूमि और कर्मभूमि—भोग भूमि में कल्पवृक्ष सभी की इच्छाओं के अनुरूप फल देते थे लोगों की मनाकामनाएं पूर्ण रहती थी।¹⁸ यौगलिक युग था। समस्या नाम की कोई चीज नहीं थी। लोग आप्तकाम थे। यौगलिक युग और कुलकर व्यवस्था का अन्तिम चरण था और अन्तिम कुलकर नाभि तथा मरुदेवा को भगवान ऋषभ के रूप में पुत्र रूप में प्राप्ति हुई भारत वर्ष जिसका पूर्व नाम अजनाम देश था उसके प्रथम राजा के रूप में ऋषभदेव का राज्याभिषेक हुआ। भगवान ऋषभदेव के काल से कर्मभूमि की शुरुआत हुई। कल्पवृक्षों ने मनोवांछित कामनाओं को पूर्ण करना बन्ध कर दिया था। दुग्ध फल आदि के अभाव में कृषि कार्य करना आवश्यक हो गया था। ग्राम, नगर आदि का निर्माण एवं अंसि, मसि एवं कृषि की व्यवस्था का प्रवर्तन भगवान ऋषभ के राज्य में हुआ। ऋषभदेव के 100 पुत्र एवं दो पुत्रियां हुई। इनके समय ही कर्म के आधार पर वर्ण व्यवस्था बनी थी। श्वेताम्बर परम्परा में तुमंगला और सुनन्दा दो रानियों के होने का वर्णन होता है। भगवान ऋषभदेव के 2 पुत्रियां भी थी जिनका नाम ब्राह्मी और सुन्दरी था। यह भी वर्णन मिलता है कि उन्होंने ब्राह्मी को 'अक्षर' विद्या का ज्ञान तथा सुन्दरी को अंक विद्या का ज्ञान दिया था। ब्राह्मी और सुन्दरी को भगवान ऋषभ के धर्म तीर्थ की प्रथम साध्वी बनने का गौरव प्राप्त हुआ था। ब्राह्मी के नाम से ही आज ब्रह्मी लिपि का प्रचलन है। ऋषभदेव प्रमुख रूप से कर्म भूमि व्यवस्था के अग्रगामी मार्गदर्शक थे। इसीलिए इन्हें आदि ब्रह्म या आदिनाथ कहा जाता है। इन्होंने ही पशुओं की शक्ति को मानवीय सहायता से जोड़ा। वृषभों (बैलों) का कृषि में प्रयोग का शस्त्रों में वर्णन मिलता है। भगवान ऋषभ का चिह्न भी वृषभ है।

भगवान ने जहां अंसि (तलवार) मसि (स्याही, लेखन) तथा कृषि खेती का प्रवर्तन किया वहीं अहिंसा धर्म का का उपदेश देना आवश्यक हो गया। वे अहिंसा धर्म के प्रथम प्रवर्तक बने। उन्होंने सर्व प्रथम अहिंसा, सत्य, अचौर्य और अपरिग्रह व्रत का प्रवर्तन किया था जिसका परिपालन तेइसवें तीर्थकर पार्श्वनाथ के समय तक होता रहा है। उन्हीं के समय दृष्टि युद्ध, मुष्टि युद्ध का भी विकास हुआ था। राज्य व्यवस्था को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए हा, मा, धिक्, मण्डलीवंध जैसे दण्ड का प्रवर्तन कर दिया था। आदि राजा के रूप में जो-जो व्यवस्थाएं सम्भव थी, उनका उन्होंने प्रवर्तन किया था।

राजकार्य के देखते हुए भगवान ऋषभ सम्यक्दर्शन सम्पन्न थे। सावध क्रियाओं से बचते थे। अन्ततः उन्होंने राज्य त्याग और श्रमण बनने का फैसला अपने जीवन में कर लिया। अयोध्या का राज्य भरत को तथा तक्षशिला का राज्य बाहुबली को सौंपकर स्वयं श्रमण बन गये। बाहुबली विरक्त हो गये इस प्रकार भरत चक्रवर्ती सम्राट बने। भगवान ऋषभ अखण्ड व्रती बनकर कर्मकषायों का सम्पूर्ण क्षय करके केवली बन गये। उन्होंने तीर्थकर का प्रवर्तन किया। आज तत्त्वज्ञान को जो स्वरूप हमारे सम्मुख है उसकी आधारशिला भगवान ऋषभदेव ने चौथे आरे के प्रथम चरण में रखी थी। ऋषभदेव के काल का स्मरण इसलिए किया जाता है कि उन्होंने राजा के रूप में साथ ही श्रमण के रूप में अपना जीवन यापन कर एवं स्वस्थ समाज की रचना, उसके संचालन के नियम का व्याख्यान किया। उन्होंने केवल ज्ञान प्राप्त कर अहिंसा धर्म को एक व्यवस्थित रूप देते हुए आत्मा के मूल गुणों का विकास करने वाला बताया। समस्त आत्माओं को स्वतन्त्र, परिपूर्ण और अखण्ड मौलिक द्रव्य मानकर अपनी तरह समस्त जगत् के प्राणियों को जीवित रहने के समान अधिकार को प्रतिपादित किया। उनकी अहिंसा की व्याख्या में सर्वोदय के विकास का मार्ग है।

प्राकृति जिसे सांख्य दर्शन में जड़ कहा गया है जैन दर्शन ने उसे अजीव द्रव्य के अन्तर्गत रखा है। जीव और पुद्गल इन दोनों चेतन और जड़ द्रव्यों में स्वभाव और विभाव परिणमन सदा ही होते रहते हैं। जीव को पहचानने के लिए व्यवहार जगत में स्वभाव को ही महत्त्व दे। तीर्थंकर आदिनाथ ने अहिंसा स्वभाव है और हिंसा विभाव है का उपदेश देकर यह सिद्ध किया अहिंसा से जीव का कल्याण होगा हिंसा से बंध। अनेकान्त के विचार का भी उन्होंने प्रादुर्भाव किया। यही कारण है कि ऋषभ देव की स्तुति में उनके धर्मतीर्थ कर और स्याद्वादी गुणों का उच्चारण किया जाता है।¹⁷⁷

वैदिक साहित्य में ऋषभदेव की अवतार रूप में मान्यता का जहां ब्रह्म ने भागवत में विष्णु के 28 अवतारों का उल्लेख किया है वहां कहा है कि नाभि की सुपत्ति सुदेवि (मरुदेवी) के गर्भ से ऋषभदेव के रूप में जन्म लिया। इस अवतार में उन्होंने समस्त आसक्तियों से रहित होकर अपनी इन्द्रियों और मन को अत्यन्त शान्त करके एवं अपने स्वरूप में स्थित होकर समदर्शी के रूप में जड़ों की भांति योगचर्या का आचरण किया।¹⁷⁸

श्री ऋषभदेव जैनधर्म के प्रवर्तक, ग्यारह हजार शिष्यों को धारण करने वाले मुनि ने जगति तल पर जैन धर्म का विस्तार किया है।¹⁷⁹ वातरशना (प्राणायाम करने वाले) योगियों, श्रमणों, ऋषियों तथा ऊर्ध्वमंथिन (ब्रह्मचारियों) का धर्म प्रकट करने के लिए ऋषभदेव शुक्ल सत्त्वमय विग्रह से प्रगट हुए।¹⁸⁰ निरन्तर विषय भोगों की अभिलाषा के कारण अपने वास्तविक श्रेय से चिरकाल तक बेसुध हुए लोगों को जिन्होंने करुणामय निर्भय आत्मलोक का उपदेश दिया था और जो स्वयं निरन्तर अनुभव होने वाले आत्मरूप की प्राप्ति से सब प्रकार की तृष्णाओं से मुक्त थे, उस भगवान ऋषभदेव को नमस्कार है।¹⁸¹ श्री हीरालाल दुग्गड़जी ने अपनी पुस्तक मध्य एशिया और पंजाब में जैनधर्म नामक पुस्तक में ऋषभ के संबंध में जो उदाहरण वेदों में आये हैं उनका उल्लेख किया है।¹⁸²

अरिष्टनेमि – बाईसवें तीर्थंकर नेमिनाथ जिन्हें प्राकृत में रिद्धनेमी और संस्कृत में अरिष्टनेमि कहा जाता है। उनका जन्म स्थान द्वारिका माना जाता है इनके पिता का नाम समुद्र विजय है। जब इनके विवाह के समय बारात निकली और आगे चली तब बारात में शामिल होने हेतु आये हुए लोगों के स्वागतार्थ वध किए जाने वाले पशुओं का रुदन-क्रन्दन इनके कानों में पड़ा। इस क्रन्दन को सुनकर नेमि नाथ के वैवाहिक सुख के सपनों पर परनी फिर गया। उनके हृदय में अहिंसा का भाव उमड़ पड़ा। उनकी आत्मा तीर्थंकर नाम के गोता कर्म से भावित था। वे रथ से उतर पड़े। उन पशुओं में जाकर उनके बंधन अपने हाथ से खोले। विवाह की वेशभूषा और विलास के स्वप्न तुरन्त निःसार हो गये। वे भग से कर्मक्षय की यात्रा पर चल पड़े। उन्होंने आन्तरिक आर बाह्य ग्रंथियों का भेदन किया और निर्ग्रन्थ बन गये।

योग वाशिष्ठ ग्रंथ में अरिष्टनेमि का प्रसंग आता है अन्वेषण का विषय है कि क्या वे वही अरिष्टनेमि हैं। वैदिक मंत्र में

ओउम् स्वास्ति नः इन्द्रो वृद्धश्रवाः स्वस्तिनः पूषा विश्ववेदाः।

स्वस्ति नस्तार्क्ष्यो अरिष्टनेमि स्वास्तिनो बृहस्पतिर्दधातु।¹⁸³

भगवद्गीता के परिशिष्ट में भी श्रीयुक्त बखे स्वीकार करते हैं कि श्री अरिष्टनेमि श्री कृष्ण के (ताऊ समुद्रविजय के पुत्र) भाई थे और ये जैनियों के बाईसवें तीर्थंकर तथा श्री कृष्ण के समकालीन थे।¹⁸⁴ रथनेमि और राजीमती दोनों केवली हुए आर समस्त भवोपग्राही कर्मों का क्षय करके सर्वोत्कृष्ट सिद्धि; प्राप्त की।¹⁸⁵ राजा समुद्रविजय और रानी शिवादेवी के चार पुत्र थे अरिष्टनेमि, रथनेमि, सत्यनेमि और दृढनेमि भगवान रथनेमि 400 वर्ष तक गृहस्थपर्याय में 1 वर्ष छद्मावस्था में और 500 वर्ष तक केवली पर्याय में रहे। इनकी कुल आयु 901 वर्ष की थी। इतना ही आयुष्य राजीमती का था।¹⁸⁶

23 वें तीर्थंकर पार्श्वनाथ – भगवान पार्श्वनाथ की जन्मस्थली बनारस है उनकी जन्म स्थली पर दिगम्बर परम्परा और मन्दिरमार्गी श्वेताम्बर परम्परा के मन्दिर हैं। यह स्थान बनारस के भेलूपुर में स्थित है। इनके पिता श्री का नाम राजा अश्वसेन माँ का नाम वामादेवी था। इनके जीवन की एक बहुचर्चित कथा है कि जब ये अपने साथियों के साथ गंगा के किनारे घूमने जा रहे थे उसी समय गंगा तट पर कमठ नाम के एक तपस्वी पंचाग्नि तप कर रहे थे। क्षमा और दया के आध्यात्मिक गुणों से समपन्न तीर्थंकर की आत्मा के धारा पार्श्वनाथ ने जलते हुए लकड़ से अधजले नाग नागिन

को बाहर निकाल कर प्रतिबोध दिया और करुणा का दान दिया। वे ही नाग युगल धरणेन्द्र और पद्मावती के रूप में इनके भक्त हुए। पार्श्व कुमार का मन इस प्रकार के बालतप जिसमें हिंसा हो उससे विरक्त हो गया। यह भी कहा जाता है कि प्रारम्भ काल में भगवान बुद्ध भी पार्श्वनाथ की परम्परा में दीक्षित हुए थे।

पद टिप्पणियां / संदर्भ संकेत

- पग ब्राह्मणकाण्ड में पूर्ण ब्रह्मचारी को ब्राह्मण कहा गया है। अथर्ववेद 5/22, 4-5, 8
- पग लोगस्स उज्जोगरे धम्म तित्थयरे जिणे।
अरहंते कित्तइस्सं चउवीसंपि केवली॥1॥
उसभमजियं च वंदे सम्भवमभिणंदमं च सुमइं च।
पउमप्पहं सुपपासं जिणं च चन्दप्पहं वंदे॥2॥
सुविह च पुप्फदंतं सीयलसिज्जंस वासुपुज्जं च।
विमलंगतं च जिणं धम्मं संतिं च वंदामि॥3॥
कुंथुं अरंचमल्लिं वंदे मुमि सुव्वयं नमिजिणं च।
वंदामि रिद्धिनेमिं पासं तह वद्धमाणं च॥4॥ आवश्यक सूत्र, द्वितीय अध्ययन
- पग मनोभिरुचितान् भोगान् यस्मात् पुण्यकृतानृणाम्।
कल्पयन्ति ततस्तज्ज्ञैर्निरुक्ताः कल्पादपाः॥ आदि पुराण 3रु38
- पग धर्मतीर्थकरेभ्योऽस्तु स्याद्वादिभ्यो नमो नमः।
ऋषभादिमहावीरान्तेभ्यः स्वात्मोपलब्धये। लघीयस्त्रय श्लोक 1, जैन दर्शन पं. महेन्द्रकुमार न्यायाचार्य
- पग नाभेर सा वृषभः आस सुदेवि
स्वस्थः प्रशांतकरणः परिमुक्तसंगः भगवत खण्ड 1, स्कन्ध 2, अध्याय 7/10
- पग प्रथम ऋषभो देवो जैन धर्म प्रवर्तकः। एकादश सहस्राणि शिष्याणां धारितो मुनिः। जैन धर्मस्य विसतारं करोति जगति तले।
श्रीमालपुराण, अ. 72 श्लोक 11-12
- पग श्रीमद्भागवत खं. 5 अध्याय 4, श्लोक 20
- पग नित्यानुभूत निजलाभ निवृत्ति तृष्णा श्रेयस्यतद्वचनयाचिर सप्तबुद्धेः।
लोकस्य यः करुणाऽभयमात्म लोकमाख्यान्मो भगवते ऋषभाय तस्मै।
श्रीमद्भागवत् ख. 1, अध्याय 3, श्लोक 13
- पग मध्य एशिया और पंजाब में जैनधर्म, पृष्ठ 20
- पग यजुर्वेद अ. 25
- पग मध्य एशिया और पंजाब में जैन धर्म, पृ. 21
- पग बृहदवृत्ति, पत्र 496
- पग नियुक्ति गाथा 443 से 447, बृहदवृत्ति, पत्र 496

ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ

ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)

ਐੱਸ. ਯੂ. ਐੱਸ. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਕੰਸਟੀਚਿਊਐਂਟਕਾਲਜ

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ਅਬਸਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ:-

ਹੱਥਲੇ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿਚ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸੇਵੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਵਸੀਲੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਉਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਆਕਦਰਾ-
ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਮੀਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਪੇਪਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਜੇਤ ਸਵੀਰ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਈ ਹੈ,
ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਤੋਂਉਪਰੰਤਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ:-

ਭਾਰਤ 1947 ਈ: ਵਿਚਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀਸਾਮਰਾਜਤੋਂਮੁਕਤਹੋਇਆ।

ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀਦੇਤੁਰੰਤਬਾਅਦਨਹਿਰੂਦੀਸਰਪ੍ਰਸਤੀਹੇਠਕਾਂਗਰਸਪਾਰਟੀਨੇਦੇਸ਼ਦੀਸੱਤਾਸੰਭਾਲੀ।

ਦੇਸ਼ਦੀਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਆਰਥਕਤਾਦੇਵੱਧਤੋਂਵੱਧਵਸੀਲੇਪੈਦਾਕਰਨਉੱਤੇਜ਼ੋਰਦਿੱਤਾਤਾਂਕਿਦੇਸ਼ਦਾਵਿਕਾਸਹੋਸਕੇਅਤੇਇਸਨੂੰਤਰੱਕੀਦੇਰਾਹਉੱਪਰਤੇਰਿਆਜਾਸਕੇ। ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾਦੇਵੱਧਵਸੀਲੇਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਕਰਨਲਈਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਪੰਜ-

ਵਰਸ਼ੀਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂਦਾਸਿਲਸਿਲਾਸ਼ੁਰੂਕੀਤਾ, ਜਿਸਨਾਲਦੇਸ਼ਦੀਆਰਥਿਕਤਾਨੂੰਹੁਲਾਰਾਦਿੱਤਾਜਾਸਕੇ।

1961 ਈ: ਦੇਸ਼ਮੈਂਦਰਾਨਭਾਰਤਵਿਚਅਨਾਜਦੇਵਾਧੂਉਤਪਾਦਨਵੱਲਧਿਆਨਦੇਣਲਈਦੂਜੀਪੰਜ-

ਵਰਸ਼ੀਯੋਜਨਾਦੇਰਾਨਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਦੇਵਿਕਾਸਲਈਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਜਤਨਕੀਤੇਗਏ।

ਇਸੇਦੇਰਾਨਮੈਂਕਸੀਕੇਤੋਂਉੱਨਤਕਣਕਦੇਬੀਜਾਂਨੂੰਆਯਾਤਕੀਤਾਗਿਆਅਤੇਪੰਜਾਬਨੂੰਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਨੂੰਸਿਰਜਣਵਾਲੇਸਥਾਨਦੇਤੌਰ 'ਤੇਸਵੀਕਾਰਿਆਗਿਆ।

ਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਪੰਜਾਬਵਰਗੇਛੋਟੇਰਾਜਨੂੰਭਾਰਤਵਰਗੇਵੱਡੇਦੇਸ਼ਦਾਅੰਨਦਾਤਾਬਣਨਦਾਅਵਾਸਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਹੋਇਆ।

ਇਹਉਹਸਮਾਂਸੀਜਦੋਂਭਾਰਤਵਿਚਭੁੱਖਮਰੀਦਾਦੌਰਸੀ।

ਇਹੋਜਿਹੇਸਮੇਂਵਿਚਸਾਰੇਭਾਰਤਦੀਨਜ਼ਰਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਉਪਜਾਊਮਿੱਟੀਅਤੇਮਿਹਨਤੀਪੰਜਾਬੀਲੋਕਾਂਵੱਲਸੀ। ਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਵ

ਲੋਂਪੰਜਾਬਨੂੰਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਲਿਆਉਣਦੇਸੂਬੇਵਜੋਮਾਨਤਾਪ੍ਰਦਾਨਕੀਤੀਗਈ।

ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਖੇਤਰਵਿਚਸਫਲਤਾਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਕਰਨਵਾਸਤੇਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਬੀਜਾਂਦੇਵਿਕਾਸ,

ਮੰਡੀਅਤੇਸਿੰਚਾਈਸਾਧਨਾਂਦੇਵਿਕਾਸਵੱਲਧਿਆਨਦਿੱਤਾ। ਭਾਵੇਂਕਿ

"ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਦੀਆਂਜੜ੍ਹਾਂਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਧਰਤੀਵਿੱਚੋਂਪੈਦਾਨਹੀਂਸਨਹੋਈਆਂ।

ਇਹਤਾਂਸਾਮਰਾਜੀਆਂਦੀਆਂਸੰਸਾਰਮੰਡੀਦੀਆਂਲੋੜਾਂਵਿਚੋਂਉਪਜੀਆਂਸਨਅਤੇਉਸੇਦੀਉਪਜਹੋਣਕਰਕੇਇਸਦਾਰੂਪਵੀਸਰ

ਮਾਏਦਾਰੀਕਿਸਮਦਾਸੀ। ਅਤੇਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੂੰਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਆਪਣੀਆਂਲੋੜਾਂਲਈਇਸਧਰਤੀਉੱਪਰਲਗਾਇਆਸੀ।

ਪਰਇਸਨੇ (ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬ)

ਸੰਬੰਧਤਖਿੱਤੇਦੀਖੇਤੀਆਧਾਰਤਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕਚੇਤਨਾਵਿਚਸਰਮਾਏਦਾਰੀਕਿਸਮਦਾਵਰਤਾਉਲਿਆਉਣਵਿਚਮਹੱਤਵਪੂ

ਰਨਭੂਮਿਕਾਨਿਭਾਈ।"¹ਡਾ. ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘਘੁੰਮਣਦੇਵਿਚਾਰਨਕਿਭਾਰਤਦੀਤੀਜੀਪੰਜ-ਸਾਲਾਯੋਜਨਾ (1961-

1966) ਖਤਮਹੋਚੁੱਕੀਸੀਅਤੇਇਸਯੋਜਨਾਦੇਆਖਰੀਸਾਲਾਂ 'ਚਖੇਤੀਅਤੇਸੱਨਅਤਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਕਾਫੀਘੱਟਗਈਸੀ।

1965-1966 ਦੇਸ਼ੇਕੀਆਂਅਤੇਕਾਲਾਂਦੇਸਮੇਂਅੰਨਦੀਬੁੜ੍ਹਕਾਰਨਸਮੱਸਿਆਹੋਰਵੀਗੰਭੀਰਹੋਗਈ। 1965

'ਚਹੀਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨਨਾਲਲੜਾਈਕਰਕੇਅਮਰੀਕਾਤੋਂਆਉਂਦੀਮੱਦਦਵੀਰੁਝਸਮੇਂਲਈਬੰਦਹੋਗਈ।

ਸਮੁੱਚੀਆਰਥਿਕਤਾਦੇਵਧਦੇਸੰਕਟਕਰਕੇਸਰਕਾਰਲਈਯੋਜਨਾਬੰਦਵਿਕਾਸਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮਾਂਨੂੰਲਾਗੂਕਰਨਾਅਤੇਚਾਲੂਰੱਖਣਾਮੁ

ਸ਼ਕਿਲਹੋਗਿਆ।²ਨਤੀਜੇਵਜੋਅਗਲੇਸਾਲਾਂਵਿਚਭਾਰਤਨੂੰ 'ਯੋਜਨਾਬੰਦ' ਤਰੀਕੇਨਾਲਕੰਮਬੰਦਕਰਨਾਪਿਆ।

ਇਸਸਮੇਂਅਮਰੀਕਨਸਾਮਰਾਜੀਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਪਣੇਸਰਮਾਏਨੂੰਨਵੇਂਬੀਜਾਂਅਤੇਖਾਦਾਂਦੀਉਤਪੱਤੀਲਈਲਗਾਰਹੀਸੀ।

ਅਮਰੀਕੀਸਾਮਰਾਜੀਸ਼ਕਤੀਨੇਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਨੂੰਕੀਮਤਾਂਉੱਤੇਕਾਬੂਪਾਉਣਲਈਕਿਹਾ।

ਆਪਣੀਕਮਜ਼ੋਰਹੁੰਦੀਜਾਰਹੀਆਰਥਿਕਸਥਿਤੀਨੂੰਭਾਂਪਦਿਆਂਭਾਰਤਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਉਹਅੰਤਰਰਾਜੀਸ਼ਰਤਾਂਮੰਨਲਈਆਂਜਿਸ ਨਾਲਭਾਰਤਦੀਧਰਤੀਉਤੇਹਰਾਇਨਕਲਾਬਆਗਿਆ।

ਇਹਹਰਾਇਨਕਲਾਬਸਿਰਫਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਦੇਵਾਧੇਦਾਹੀਸੂਚਕਨਹੀਂਸੀਬਲਕਿਇਹਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਆਂਆਰਥਿਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕਅਤੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂਲਈਵੀਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰਸਾਬਤਹੋਇਆ।

ਜੇਕਰਅਸੀਂਭਾਰਤਵਿਚਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੀਸਫਲਤਾਦੀਗੱਲਕਰੀਏਤਾਂਕਿਹਾਜਾਸਕਦਾਹੈਕਿਇਸਨੂੰਸਭਤੋਂਵੱਧਸਫਲਤਾਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚਹੀਮਿਲੀ। ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦਾਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਦੇਮੁੱਖਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਉਪਰਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹਮੁੱਖਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ- ਕਣਕਅਤੇਚਾਵਲਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੋਨਾਂਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਦੇਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇਹੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਰਿਕਾਰਡਵਾਧਾਦਰਜਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ। ਨਤੀਜਾਇਹਹੋਇਆਕਿਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਸਿੱਟੇਪਹਿਲਾਂਨਾਲੋਂਚੰਗੇਆਉਣਲੱਗੇ। ਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੁਆਰਾਬੀਜਿਆਨਿਰੋਲਰਕਬਾ, ਕੁਲਰਕਬੇਦੇਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਵਿਚਜੇਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ, ਉਸਬਾਰੇਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘਘੁੰਮਣਨੇਹੇਠਲਿਖੇਅੰਕੜੇਪੇਸ਼ਕੀਤੇਹਨ:

"1965-66 'ਚਇਹ 76 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਸੀਜਦਕਿ 1975-76 'ਚਵਧਕੇ

83 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਹੋਗਿਆ। ਨਵੀਂਤਕਨੀਕਦੇਸਿੱਟੇਵਜੋਇਕਤੋਂਵੱਧਵਾਰ

ਬੀਜੇਰਕਬੇ 'ਚਵੀਕਾਫ਼ੀਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹ 1965-66 'ਚ 1076

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਤੋਂਵੱਧਕੇ 1969-70 'ਚ 1472 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰ

ਅਤੇ 1980-81 'ਚ 2572 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਹੋਗਿਆ।"³

ਦੂਜੀਆਂਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਦੇਮੁਕਾਬਲੇਝੋਨੇਤੇਕਣਕਅਧੀਨਰਕਬਾਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਵਧਿਆ।

ਇਹਰਕਬਾਝੋਨੇਅਧੀਨਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਇਸਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਹੈ:

"1965-66 'ਚ 292 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਸੀਜਦਕਿ 1969-70 'ਚ 359

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰ, 1975-76 'ਚ 567 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਅਤੇ 1979-80

ਵਿਚ 1172 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਹੋਗਿਆ।"⁴

ਕਣਕਅਧੀਨਰਕਬਾਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਇਸਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਹੈ:

"1965-66 'ਚ 1550 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਤੋਂਵੱਧਕੇ 1969-70 'ਚ 2166

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰ, 1975-76 'ਚ 2439 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਅਤੇ 1979-80

'ਚ 2813 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਹੋਗਿਆ।"⁵

ਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੁਆਰਾਸਿੰਚਾਈਸਾਧਨਾਂਵਿਚਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਜਿੱਥੇਪਹਿਲਾਂਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਲਈਨਹਿਰਾਂ,

ਤਲਾਬਾਂਅਤੇਖੂਹਾਂਦੀਵਰਤੋਂਕੀਤੀਜਾਂਦੀਸੀਉਥੇਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਆਉਣਨਾਲਟਿਊਬਵੈੱਲਲਗਾਏਏ,

ਜਿਸਨਾਲਖੇਤਾਂਲਈਪਾਣੀਦੀਲੋੜੀਂਦੀਮਾਤਰਾਨੂੰਪੈਦਾਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ।"1966-67 ਵਿਚਪੂਰੇਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚ 74,566

ਨਿੱਜੀਟਿਊਬਵੈੱਲਸਨ। 1975-76 ਤਕਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਟਿਊਬਵੈੱਲਦੀਗਿਣਤੀਸਾਢੇਚਾਰਲੱਖਟਿਊਬਵੈੱਲਾਂਤਕਜਾਪਹੁੰਚੀ।

ਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰੀਦਾਖੇਤਰ 31.36 ਲੱਖਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਤੋਂਵੱਧਕੇਇੰਨੇਹੀਸਮੇਂਵਿਚ 47.69 ਲੱਖਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਹੋਗਿਆ।"⁶

ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਅਧੀਨਸਿੰਚਾਈਹੇਠਲੇਰਕਬੇਵਿਚਵੀਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਪਹਿਲਾਂ

"ਪੰਜਾਬਦਾਸਿੰਚਾਈਹੇਠਕੁਲਰਕਬਾਜੇ 1960 ਵਿਚ 54 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਸੀ, 1980 ਵਿਚਵਧਕੇ 80.8 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਹੋਗਿਆ।"⁷ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਟਰੈਕਟਰਾਂਦੀਗਿਣਤੀਵਿਚਵੀਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਜਿੱਥੇਪਹਿਲਾਂ "ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਟਰੈਕਟਰਾਂਦੀਗਿਣਤੀ 1960 ਵਿਚ 5,000 ਸੀ 1977 ਵਿਚਵਧਕੇ 65,000 ਹੋਗਈ।"⁸ਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਅਧੀਨਵੱਡੇ-ਵੱਡੇਡੈਮਾਂਦਾਨਿਰਮਾਣਕਰਾਇਆਗਿਆ। ਜਿੱਥੇਪਹਿਲਾਂ "ਬਿਜਲੀਘਰਅਤੇਡੈਮਬਣਨਨਾਲਬਿਜਲੀਦਾਕੁੱਲਉਤਪਾਦਨਜੇ 1970-71 ਵਿਚ 23648 ਲੱਖਕਿਲੋਵਾਟਘੰਟੇਸੀ। 1980-81 ਵਿਚਵਧਕੇ 77766 ਲੱਖਕਿਲੋਵਾਟਘੰਟੇਹੋਗਿਆ।"⁹ਇਸੇਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਅਧੀਨਪੰਜਾਬਰਸਾਇਣਿਕਖਾਦਾਂਦੀਵਰਤੋਂਵਿਚਭਾਰਤਦੇਦੂ ਜੇਸੂਬਿਆਂਨਾਲੋਅੱਗੇਲੰਘਗਿਆ। "ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਖਾਦਤੱਤਾਂਦੀਵਰਤੋਂਜੇ 1960-61 ਵਿਚ 5,000 ਟਨਸੀ 1984-85 ਵਿਚਵਧਕੇ 10,48,000 ਟਨਹੋਗਈ।"¹⁰

ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਕਾਸ਼ਤਕਾਰੀਲਈਕਿਸਾਨਾਂਨੇਬੈਕਾਂਤੋਂਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲੈਣਾਸ਼ੁਰੂਕੀਤਾ। ਸਿੱਟੇਵਜੋਲੋਕਕਰਜ਼ਾਈਹੋਣੇਸ਼ੁਰੂਹੋਗਏ। "1970-71 ਵਿਚਫਸਲਾਂਤੋਂਕਰਜ਼ੇਦੀਰਕਮ 28.31 ਕਰੋੜਸੀਜੇ 1976 ਤਕਵਧਦੀ-ਵਧਦੀਤਕਰੀਬਨ 60 ਕਰੋੜਤਕਜਾਪਹੁੰਚੀ।"¹¹

ਸਰਕਾਰਦੀਆਂਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂਅਤੇਲੋਕਾਂਦੁਆਰਾਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਲਈਸਾਧਨਜੁਟਾਉਣਨਾਲਉਤਪਾਦਨਵਿਚਰਿਕਾਰਡਤੇੜਵਾਧਾਦਰ ਜਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ। ਕਣਕਦੇਉਤਪਾਦਨਦਾਵਾਧਾ "1965-66 ਵਿਚ 19.16 ਲੱਖਟਨਦੇਪੱਧਰਤੋਂਉਤਾਹਉੱਠਕੇ 1975-76 ਤਕ 56 ਲੱਖਟਨਹੋਗਿਆ। ਇਸੇਸਮੇਂਦੌਰਾਨਉਪਜਵੀ 1238 ਕਿਲੋਪ੍ਰਤੀਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਤੋਂਵਧਕੇ 2400 ਕਿਲੋਪ੍ਰਤੀਹੈਕਟੇਅਰਹੋਗਈ।"¹²ਇਸੇਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਝੋਨੇਦੇਉਤਪਾਦਨਵਿਚਵੀਵਾਧਾਰਿਕਾਰਡਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ। "1965-66 ਵਿਚਇਸਫਸਲਦੀਉਪਜ 2.93 ਲੱਖਟਨਸੀ, ਜੇ 1971-72 ਵਿਚ 9.20 ਲੱਖਟਨਹੋਗਈਅਤੇ 1975-76 ਤਕ 15 ਲੱਖਟਨਹੋਗਈ।"¹³ਅਜਿਹੇਅੰਕੜਿਆਂਤੋਂਜਾਹਿਰਹੁੰਦਾਹੈਕਿਕਣਕਅਤੇਝੋਨੇਦੇਨਵੇਂਬੀਜਾਂਅਧੀਨਰਿਕਾਰਡਵਾਧਾਦਰਜਕੀ ਤਾਗਿਆ। ਭਾਰਤਵਿਚਲੇਦੂਜੇਸੂਬਿਆਂਦੇਮੁਕਾਬਲੇਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਇਸਨੂੰਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਸਫਲਤਾਮਿਲੀ।

ਦਰਅਸਲਖੇਤੀਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਵਾਧਾਉਸਸਮੇਂਹੋਣਾਸ਼ੁਰੂਹੋਇਆ, ਜਦਸੱਠਵਿਆਂਵਿਚਖੇਤੀਦੀਪਦਾਰਥਕਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਨੂੰਵਧਾਉਣਲਈਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀਸਾਮਰਾਜੀਨੀਤੀਨੂੰਲਾਗੂਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ। ਸਿੱਟੇਵਜੋਂਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਛੋਟੇ, ਦਰਮਿਆਨੇਤੋਂਵੱਡੇਕਿਸਾਨਾਂਦੀਆਂਤਿੰਨਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂਬਣਗਈਆਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬ 20ਵੀਂਸਦੀਦੇਪਹਿਲੇਅੱਧਵਿਚਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀਸਾਮਰਾਜਦੇਬਸਤੀਵਾਦੀਕੰਟਰੋਲਹੇਠਸੀ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀਸਰਕਾਰਸਮੇਂਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਖੇਤੀਦੇਖੇਤਰਵਿਚਵਿਕਾਸਹੋਣਾਸ਼ੁਰੂਹੋਇਆ। ਪੰਜਾਹਵਿਆਂਤੋਂਬਾਅਦਖੇਤੀਦੇਖੇਤਰਵਿਚਕੁਝਹੋਰਸੁਧਾਰਹੋਏ। ਸੱਠਵਿਆਂਵਿਚਖੇਤੀਦੀਨਵੀਂਤਕਨੀਕਕਾਰਨਖੇਤੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਬਹੁਤਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹਵਾਧਾਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਮੁੱਖਤੌਰਉੱਤੇਕੇਵਲਦੋਫਸਲਾਂਵਿਚਹੀਰਿਕਾਰਡਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ। ਇਸਦੇਨਤੀਜੇਵਜੋਂ "1967-68

ਤੋਲੈਕੇਸੱਤਰਵਿਆਂਦੇਪਹਿਲੇਅੱਧਤਕਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਦੇਝਾੜਅਤੇਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਕਈਗੁਣਾਂਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ। ਖੇਤੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ 'ਚਇਹਇਕਸਾਧਾਰਨਗੱਲਨਹੀਂਸੀ।

ਇਸਪਿਛੇਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀਸਿਆਸਤਕੰਮਕਰਰਹੀਸੀਅਤੇਇਸਨਾਲਕਈਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ, ਆਰਥਕਅਤੇਸਮਾਜਕਤਬਦੀਲੀਆਂਜੁੜੀਆਂਹੋਈਆਂਹਨ।¹⁴

ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਹਰਾਇਨਕਲਾਬਮੁੱਖਤੌਰਉੱਤੇਦੋਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ (ਕਣਕਅਤੇਝੋਨੇ) ਤਕਹੀਸੀਮਤਰਿਹਾ।

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਦੋਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਤੋਂਬਿਨਾਂਹੋਰਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਵਿਚਮੁਕਾਬਲਨਬਹੁਤਘੱਟਸਫਲਤਾਮਿਲੀ।

ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਦੁਆਰਾਪੰਜਾਬਖੇਤੀਅਰਥਚਾਰਾਸਰਮਾਏਦਾਰੀਖੇਤੀਅਰਥਚਾਰੇਦਾਸਰੂਪਗ੍ਰਹਿਣਕਰਨਲੱਗਾ।

ਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਸਰਕਾਰਨੇਖੇਤੀਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਾਂਨੂੰਸੁਧਾਰਨਅਤੇਅਰਥਚਾਰੇਵਿਚਵਾਧੇਲਈਕਈਕਦਮਚੁੱਕੇ, ਜਿਵੇਂ

"ਸਿੰਚਾਈਸਹੂਲਤਾਂਵਿਚਵਾਧਾ, ਬਿਜਲੀਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਵਾਧਾ, ਭਾਖੜਾਨੰਗਲਬੰਨ੍ਹਦੀਉਸਾਰੀ,

ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀਸੰਮਤੀਆਂਦਾਵਿਕਾਸ, ਲੈਂਡਮਾਰਟਗੇਜ਼ (ਲੈਂਡਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ)

ਬੈਂਕਾਂਦੀਸਥਾਪਨਾਆਦਿਸਨ।"¹⁵ਸਰਕਾਰਦੁਆਰਾਲਗਾਏਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂਨਾਲਖੇਤੀ-

ਸੁਧਾਰਨਾਲਖੇਤੀਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਭਰਪੂਰਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆ।

ਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਵਿਚਆਈਤਬਦੀਲੀਨੇਇਸ ਵਿਚਵਿੰਭਿਨਤਾਲਿਆਂਦੀ।

ਪਿੰਡਾਂਦੇਲੋਕਹੁਣਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀਵਿਚਲੀਆਂਮੁੱਖਦੋਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ (ਕਣਕਤੇਝੋਨਾ)

ਤੋਂਇਲਾਵਾਹੋਰਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਕਰਨਲੱਗਪਏ। ਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਲੇਦੇ-

ਤਿੰਨਏਕੜਜ਼ਮੀਨਦੇਮਾਲਕਸਬਜ਼ੀਆਂਦੀਖੇਤੀਕਰਨਲੱਗਪਏ। ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਨੇਅਜਿਹੀ

"ਛੋਟੀਕਿਸਾਨੀਸਾਹਮਣੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰਦੀਸਮੱਸਿਆਵੀਪੈਦਾਕਰਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਇਹਨਾਂਦਾਹੱਲਉਹਖੇਤੀਦੇਸਹਾਇਕਧੰਦੇਜਿਵੇਂਡੇਅਰੀ, ਸ਼ਹਿਦ-ਮੱਖੀਪਾਲਣ, ਪੇਲਟਰੀ, ਖੁੰਭਾਂਦੀਖੇਤੀ,

ਸਬਜ਼ੀਦੀਖੇਤੀ, ਮੱਛੀਪਾਲਣ, ਸੂਰਪਾਲਣ, ਭੇਡਾਂਬੱਕਰੀਆਂਪਾਲਣਆਦਿਅਪਣਾਕੇਕਰਸਕਦੇਹਨ।"¹⁶

ਭਾਰਤਦੇਖੇਤੀਉਤਪਾਦਨਵਿਚਸਭਤੋਂਵਧਯੋਗਦਾਨਪੰਜਾਬਰਾਜਦਾਰਿਹਾਹੈ।"ਪੰਜਾਬਕੋਲਕੇਵਲਦੇਸ਼ਦਾ 1.54

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਰਕਬਾਹੈਜਦੋਂਕਿਦੇਸ਼ਦੇਅੰਨਭੰਡਾਰਵਿਚਪੰਜਾਬਨੇ 62.3 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਕਣਕਅਤੇ 42.5 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤਚਾਵਲਦਿੱਤੇ

(1982-83)।"¹⁷ਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚ 1950-51 ਤੋਂਲੈਕੇ 1984-85

ਤਕਫ਼ਸਲਾਂਵਿਚਜੇਵਾਧਾਦਰਜਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ, ਉਹਇਸਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਹੈ:¹⁸

(ਉਪਜਲੱਖਣਨ)

ਸਾਲ	ਕਣਕ	ਝੋਨਾ	ਗੰਨਾ	ਕਪਾਹ (ਲੱਖਗੱਠਾਂ)	ਅਨਾਜ
1950-51	10.24	1.07	25.70	2.69	19.95
1960-61	17.42	2.29	48.60	7.05	31.62
1970-71	51.45	6.88	52.70	8.66	73.04
1984.85	101.80	50.57	62.34	12.38	161.70

ਸਮਾਜਵਿਚਨਵੀਂਪੈਦਾਹੋਰਹੀਅਰਥ-ਵਿਵਸਥਾਨੇਜੇਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਉਸਾਰਿਆਹੈ,
ਉਹਪਹਿਲਾਂਮੌਜੂਦਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਤੋਂਭਿੰਨਹੈ।
ਨਵੀਂਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਦੇਪਰਿਵਰਤਿਤਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਵਿਚਸਮਾਜਦਾਸਾਧਾਰਨਵਿਅਕਤੀਵੀਖਰਚੀਲਾਬਣਗਿਆਹੈ।
ਵਾਧੂਪੂੰਜੀਆਉਂਣਨਾਲਉਹਫਜ਼ੂਲਵਸਤੂਨੂੰਵੀਜ਼ਰੂਰੀਵਸਤੂਸਮਝਣਲੱਗਪਿਆਹੈ।
ਸਮਾਜਦਾਅਮਵਿਅਕਤੀਖਪਤਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ,
ਉਪਭੋਗੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਤੇਵਸਤੂਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਦੀਗੁਲਾਮੀਤੋਂਬਚਨਾਸਕਿਆ।
ਧਨੀਵਿਅਕਤੀਲਈਤਾਂਇਹਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਢੁੱਕਵਾਂਹੋਸਕਦਾਹੈ, ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂਮੱਧਵਰਗਦੇਗਲਕਰਜੇਦਾਫੰਧਾਪੈਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ।
ਨਿਮਨਵਰਗਤਾਂਮਹਿੰਗਾਈਦੇਬੋਝਥੱਲੇਆਕੇਟੁੱਟਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ।
ਇਸਤਰ੍ਹਾਂਸਮਾਜਵਿਚਆਰਥਿਕਵਰਤਾਰੇਦੀਤਬਦੀਲੀਨਾਲਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਵਿਚਵੀਤਬਦੀਲੀਵਾਪਰੀਹੈ।
ਅਸਲਵਿਚਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਨੇਸਮਾਜਵਿਚਲੇਤਿੰਨਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਦੇਲੋਕਾਂਨੂੰਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤਕੀਤਾ। ਪਹਿਲੇਉਹਧਨੀਕਿਸਾਨ,
ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂਕੋਲਜ਼ਮੀਨਤੇਪੈਸਾਸੀ। ਦੂਜੇਉਹ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂਕੋਲਪੈਸਾਸੀ, ਪਰਜ਼ਮੀਨਨਹੀਂ। ਤੀਜੇਉਹ,
ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂਕੋਲਨਾਤਾਂਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂਸਨਅਤੇਨਾਹੀਪੈਸਾ। ਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਦੇਵਰਤਾਰੇਨੇਸਮਾਜਦੇਪਹਿਲੇਦੇਵਰਗਾਂਨੂੰਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਮੋਕੇਦਿੱਤੇ।
ਪ੍ਰੰਤੂਤੀਜੇਵਰਗਨੂੰਮਾਇਕਬੋਝਹੇਠਦੱਬਦਿੱਤਾ।
ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਨਾਲਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਖੇਤੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਵਿਚਵਾਧਾਹੋਇਆਪਰਛੇਟੀਤੇਦਰਮਿਆਨੀਕਿਸਾਨੀਕਰਜੇਦੇਭਾਰਹੇਠਦੱਬ
ਕੇਰਹਿਗਈ।
ਕਿਉਂਕਿਨਵੀਂਤਕਨੀਕਦੁਆਰਾਸਰਕਾਰਅਤੇਖੇਤੀਏਜੰਸੀਆਂਵਲੋਂਅਪਣਾਈਗਈਨੀਤੀਤਹਿਤਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਲੋਕਾਂਨੇਕਰਜੇਦੁਆਰਾ
ਟਰੈਕਟਰ, ਥਰੈਸ਼ਰ, ਟਿਊਬਵੈੱਲਆਦਿਸਾਧਨਾਂਉਪਰਪੈਸਾਖਰਚਕੀਤਾ।
ਅਜਿਹੇਲੋਕਾਂਨੇਖੇਤੀਦੀਪੈਦਾਵਾਰਲਈਖੇਤੀਸਾਧਨਾਂਲਈਵਾਧੂਪੂੰਜੀਲਗਾਈਪ੍ਰੰਤੂਉਸਦੇਮੁਕਾਬਲੇਉਹਨਾਂਨੂੰਉਪਜਬਹੁਤਘੱਟ
ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਹੋਈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂਤੋਂਇਲਾਵਾਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਇਕਹੋਰਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਹੈ-ਕਿਰਤੀ। ਇਹਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਪੰਜਾਬਦੇਖੇਤਾਂ, ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ,
ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂਅਤੇਵਿਕਾਸਪਰਾਜੈਕਟਾਂਵਿਚਕੰਮਕਰਨਵਾਲੀਹੈ।
ਅਮਰਜੀਤਗਰੇਵਾਲਨੇਅਜੇਕੇਪੰਜਾਬਦੇਸਮਾਜਕਸਰੂਪਨੂੰਪੰਜਜਮਾਤਾਂਵਿਚਵੰਡਿਆਹੈ, "ਹਾਕਮਜਮਾਤ,
ਮੱਧਵਰਗੀਜਮਾਤਾਂਦਾਸੰਗਠਨ, ਕਿਰਤੀਜਮਾਤ, ਕਿਰਸਾਣੀਅਤੇਸੀਮਾਵਰਤੀਲੋਕ"।¹⁹
ਹਰਾਇਨਕਲਾਬਪੰਜਾਬਵਿਚਬਹੁਤਕਾਮਯਾਬਹੋਇਆਪਰਇਸਨੇਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਮਾਜਦੇਵਿਭਿੰਨਸਮਾਜਕਵਰਗਾਂਵਿਚਵੱਡੇਪੱਧ
ਰਉਤੇਤਬਦੀਲੀਲਿਆਂਦੀ। ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਕਾਰਣਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਵਿਚਜੇਪਰਿਵਰਤਨਆਏ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂਬਾਰੇਡਾ.
ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰਸਿੰਘਦੇਇਹਵਿਚਾਰਦਰੁਸਤਹਨ:
"ਹਰੇਇਨਕਲਾਬਨੇਜਿਥੇਪੇਂਡੂਪੰਜਾਬਨੂੰਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲਕੀਤਾਹੈ, ਬਹੁਤਸਾਰੇ
ਪਰੰਪਰਾਗਤਬੰਧਨਾਂਨੂੰਅਤੇਆਰਥਿਕਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰੀਆਂਨੂੰਦੂਰਕੀਤਾਹੈ;
ਉਥੇਜਬਰੀਮੰਡੀਕਰਣਪੇਂਡੂਕਿਸਾਨੀਨੂੰਅਥਾਹਕਰਜੇਅਤੇਮੰਡੀਦੇ
ਜ਼ਾਬਰਜਬਾੜਿਆਂਹੇਠਦਰੜਰਹੀਹੈ। ਪੇਂਡੂਪੰਜਾਬੀਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਵਿਚ

ਸਾਂਝੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਵਿਗਠਨ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਹਿਰਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ

ਰੂਪਾਂਤ ਰਣਅਮਲ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖਤਾ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।"²⁰

ਹਰੀਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉਪਜੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਕਸਬਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਬੜੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਇਹ ਕਸਬੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ, ਖੇਤੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਐਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਨਵੀਂ ਖੇਤੀ ਦੇ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਦਾਂ, ਕੀੜੇ ਮਾਰਦ ਵਾਈਆਂ, ਸੁਧਰੇ ਬੀਜਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ।

ਪੇਂਡੂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਧ ਗਈ।

ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਮਰੱਥਾ ਵਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਰੋਜ਼ਮਰਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਦਰਅਸਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਅਰਥਚਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਲੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਅੱਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਲਾਭ ਹੋਇਆ।

ਆ। ਰਸਾਇਣਿਕ ਖਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਖਰੀਦਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਟਰੈਕਟਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਮੰਗਵਾਉਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਬੈਂਕਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇੰਡ,

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਵੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਿਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ

'ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਅਸਾਵਾਂ ਪਣ ਤੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਵੱਖ ਆਏ,

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਆਏ ਖੇਤ-

ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪੱਖ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਅੰਤ ਉਤੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਦੇਸ਼,

ਕੌਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਬੜਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

"ਜਦੋਂ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਸਨਅਤੀ ਲੀਹਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਤੁਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ ਕੋਣ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਗਦਾ

ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਤਾਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵੱਲ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ,

ਰਸਮਾਂ ਰਿਵਾਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਤਿਆਗ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਵੇਂ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਪਣਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

"²¹

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SPATIO-TEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF FEMALE POPULATION IN VAISHALI (BIHAR)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study 'Women in Vaishali district' and the extent of women's contribution to the country's economy and social development through their unpaid work. For the purpose of the study, the researchers conducted in-depth interviews with women in both working and non-working category with a special focus on Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural areas of district of Bihar namely Vaishali to understand their attitudes and views regarding the value of household work that they and others undertake. At the same time, the researchers collected quantitative data from both men and women in urban and rural areas to assess the time that they spent on paid work and unpaid household activities. Overall, women remain the largest group that experiences poverty, despite the fact that women constitute 50% of the work force. But growth in women's jobs has mainly been in low-paid, part-time, temporary work that does little to improve women's desperate poverty, much less offer them a way out. Women's vulnerability to poverty and their low positions in the labour market are a result of a combination of economic, social and cultural factors, including their continued role as homemakers and primary caregivers for family. A division of labour by gender within both paid and unpaid work exists in almost all societies in Bihar.

Keywords: Vaishali, Women, Bihar, Population, Urban.

INTRODUCTION

Vaishali district of Bihar has **total population of 3,495,021** as per the Census 2011. Out of which 1,844,535 are males while 1,650,486 are females. In 2011 there were total 626,087 families residing in Vaishali district. The **Average Sex Ratio of Vaishali district is 895**. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 6.7% people lives in Urban areas while 93.3% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 74.2% while that in the rural areas is 66%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Vaishali district is 890 while that of Rural areas is 895. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Vaishali district is 601893 which is 17% of the total population. There are 316129 male children and 285764 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the **Child Sex Ratio of Vaishali is 904** which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (895) of Vaishali district. **The total literacy rate of Vaishali district is 66.6%**. The male literacy rate is 62.49% and the female literacy rate is 46.91% in Vaishali district. To facilitate the administration, Vaishali district is further divided into 16 Blocks (Taluka/Tehsil/Tahsil) which are administrative divisions denoting sub-districts. Blocks consists of multiple villages and a few towns.

VAISHALI DATA AS PER CENSUS 2011

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Vaishali district.

	Total	Male	Female
Children (Age 0-6)	601,893	316,129	285,764
Literacy	66.6%	62.49%	46.91%
Scheduled Caste	738,031	387,827	350,204
Scheduled Tribe	2,274	1,232	1,042

Illiterate 1,568,281 691,959 876,322



CASTE-WISE POPULATION - VAISHALI DISTRICT

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 21.1% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 0.1% of total population in Vaishali district of Bihar.

	Total	Male	Female
Schedule Caste	738,031	387,827	350,204
Schedule Tribe	2,274	1,232	1,042

RELIGION-WISE POPULATION - VAISHALI DISTRICT

Religion	Total	Male	Female
Hindu	3,152,346 (90.2%)	1,666,953	1,485,393
Muslim	333,980 (9.56%)	172,906	161,074
Christian	2,203 (0.06%)	1,136	1,067
Sikh	707 (0.02%)	354	353
Buddhist	362 (0.01%)	186	176
Jain	246 (0.01%)	131	115
Other Religion	71 (0%)	41	30
No Religion Specified	5,106 (0.15%)	2,828	2,278

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LITERACY RATE - VAISHALI DISTRICT

The total literacy rate of Vaishali district was **66.6%** in 2011 which is greater than average literacy rate 61.8% of Bihar. Population-wise, out of total 1,926,740 literates, males were

1,152,576 while females were 774,164. Also the male literacy rate was 75.41% and the female literacy rate was 56.73% in Vaishali district.

	Vaishali district	Bihar
Female	56.73%	51.5%
Male	75.41%	71.2%
Total	66.6%	61.8%

SEX RATIO - VAISHALI DISTRICT

The Sex Ratio of Vaishali district is 895 . Thus for every 1000 men there were 895 females in Vaishali district. Also as per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio was 904 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (895) of Vaishali district.

POPULATION DENSITY - VAISHALI DISTRICT

The total area of Vaishali district is 2,036 km². Thus the density of Vaishali district is 1,717 people per square kilometer. As per the initial provisional data of Census 2011, around 38 sq. km. area is under urban region while 1,998 sq. km. is under rural region.

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION - VAISHALI DISTRICT

As per the Census 2011 out of total population of Vaishali, 6.67% people lived in urban regions while 93.33% in rural areas. The total figure of population of urban population was 233,079 out of which 123,314 were males while remaining 109,765 were females. In rural areas of Vaishali, male population was 1,721,221 while female population was 1,540,721. The average sex ratio in urban regions of Vaishali was 890 females per 1000 males. Also the Child (0-6 age) sex ration of urban areas in Vaishali was 899 girls per 1000 boys. Thus the total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Vaishali were 35,373 which is 15.18% of total urban population. Similarly the average sex ratio in rural areas of Vaishali was 895 females per 1000 males. The Child sex ratio of rural areas in Vaishali was 904 girls per 1000 boys. The average literacy rate in Vaishali for urban regions was 74.23 percent in which males were 80.31% literate while female literacy stood at 67.38%. The total literate population of Vaishali was 1,926,740. Similarly in rural areas of Vaishali, the average literacy rate was 66.04 percent. Out of which literacy rate of males and females stood at 75.05% and 55.95% respectively. Total literates in rural areas of Vaishali were 1,779,987.

	Rural	Urban
Population %	93.33%	6.67%
Total population	3,261,942	233,079
Male population	1,721,221	123,314
Female population	1,540,721	109,765

Sex ratio	895	890
Child sex ratio (0-6 age)	904	899
Child population	566,520	35,373
Literates	1,779,987	146,753
Average literacy	66.04%	74.23%
Male literacy	75.05%	80.31%
Female literacy	55.95%	67.38%

WORKING POPULATION - VAISHALI DISTRICT

In Vaishali district out of total population, 1,060,344 were engaged in work activities. 67.5% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 32.5% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1,060,344 workers engaged in Main Work, 206,593 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 285,634 were Agricultural labourer.

	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	716,006	622,933	93,073
Cultivators	206,593	188,152	18,441
Agriculture Labourer	285,634	243,893	41,741
Household Industries	22,657	15,730	6,927
Other Workers	201,122	175,158	25,964
Marginal Workers	344,338	235,715	108,623
Non Working	2,434,677	985,887	1,448,790

VAISHALI

Population & Household Size

Population Total	Person 2,718,421	Male 1,415,603	Female 1,302,818	No of Household Household size	412,669 7.0		
Rural	2,531,766	1,316,796	1,214,970	Involvement in Work	Person	Male	Female
Urban	186,655	98,807	87,848	Cultivators	242,516	210,252	32,264

SC	562,123	292,711	269,412	Agricultural labourers	325,785	243,604	82,181
ST	3,068	1,595	1,473	Workers in household industries	32,640	23,145	9,495
Sex Ratio(females per thousand males)			920	Other workers	181,776	163,620	18,156
Literacy rate	Person	Male	Female	Illiteracy rate	Person	Male	Female
(%)	50.5	63.2	36.6	(%)	74.5	61.5	88.7
Involvement & proportion of labour Participation							
	Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female
Total workers	782,717	640,621	142,096	Work Participation Rate(%)	28.8	45.3	10.9
Main workers	624,452	554,129	70,323	Proportion of Main Workers (%)	23.0	39.1	5.4
Marginal workers	158,265	86,492	71,773	Proportion of Marginal workers (%)	5.8	6.1	5.5
Non workers	1,935,704	774,982	1,160,722	Proportion of Non workers (%)	71.2	54.7	89.1

UNACCOUNTED HOUSEHOLD WORK PERFORMED BY WOMEN

Household chores occupy most of the time of women. Their participation in the household chores goes unaccounted. Majority of the respondents reported to be doing it without any change. Similarly taking care of children and elderly in the family as well as assisting children in schoolwork was the responsibility of women. In other household chores like cooking, cleaning, fetching water, washing clothes, collecting wood for fuel, looking after animals, fodder & preparing cow dung cakes etc, is also done by them. *These jobs are done by most of the working as well as non-working women.* They make indispensable contributions in all areas of rural life and economic activity, particularly in household maintenance, agriculture, and income-generating activities. The burden on working woman increases considerably as she has to work on two fronts – in home and at work place which is always invisible. Thus, it can easily be said that there still exists gender discrimination when it comes to doing household chores. Women carry a triple burden.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Household surveys are not the appropriate strategy of investigating violence against women, thus tools of community analysis was also employed. These include focus group discussions (FGDs) with men and women, key informant interviews with elderly members, local political leaders, and local NGOs. The graph indicates that **28.95%** women face considerable social insecurity due to being financially unsound. The study reveals that domestic violence and conflict are interlinked with economic insecurity (money). For example, men consider their wages as their own income and they give only a small amount to the women for meeting the family needs. Wages for agricultural work, even when paid to the women, are usually taken over and household is controlled by men. The squandering of money by the men on alcohol, etc. is a major concern for **15.01%** women respondents. The so- called breadwinners consider their income to be a private property whilst women are left

to manage the household with the meager amount given by their husbands. If they ask for money they become victims of physical violence. The study also reveals that the incidence of physical and verbal abuse of **13.42%** wives by their husbands over suspicion about their character is also very prominent. Sex is another reason of conflict for **13.30%** women. **13.78%** respondents suffered physical abuse at the hands of their in-laws. If the food was not ready on time the wife had to face violence. If the husband interferes in the domestic task it leads to conflict between the two. A whopping **70.50%** women respondent agreed to being abused verbally and **66.34%** of them said that the fight resulted in physical abuse. A fewer **6.34%** women respondents said that they faced sexual abuse. **63.14%** of the respondents also felt emotionally abused. We found that women were not afraid in answering to the kind of abuse even in the presence of male members of their family.

Women, Work and Their Health

Characteristics	Percent
Hours of sleep for the respondents	
5 - 8 hours	95.34
> 8 hours	4.66
Hours of sleep for the spouse	
5 - 8 hours	76.84
> 8 hours	22.84
Widow	0.32
First person to get up early in the morning	
Self	96.34
Husband	2.50
Daughter-in-law	1.16
Last person to go to bed	
Self	78.50
Husband	20.34
Daughter-in-law	1.16

Source: Field Survey

Increased workload with little rest often leads to health problems, which are neglected by the women. **Table** on previous page confirms this statement that **96.34%** women respondents were the first person in the family to wake up early in the morning and **78.50%** of them were the last person to go to bed.

INFORMAL SECTOR IMPORTANT SOURCE OF WORK FOR WOMEN

More women were found to be involved in undocumented or “disguised” wage work than in the formal labor force. The finding reveals that over **90%** of working women are involved in the informal sector and not included in official statistics. This is justified in the World Bank study, 1991. The informal sector includes jobs such as domestic servant, artisan, or field laborer on a family farm, vegetable vendor. Most of these jobs are unskilled and low paying and do not provide benefits to the worker. Research has estimated that female

laborers in Vaishali (1.82%) where the picture is somewhat different with regard to wage differential. It appears very likely that here men and women have same wage differential.

DECISION-MAKING AND CONTROL

1 Women in the households in the area of our study were found to be enjoying less decision-making power. Most women during the survey seemed to think that their ability to take the decision on buying or selling assets of most kinds on their own — without the knowledge and concurrence of a male in the family was not allowed. The only things that some women seem to be able to buy on their own are clothes, provided they are not very expensive, and costume jewellery.

2 Female-headed households were found to be relatively poorer in Vaishali district. Scheduled castes are invariably poor, followed by Muslims and backward castes. Attached labourers who constitute about one-third of total labour, are relatively poorer than casual wage labourers are generally of scheduled castes.

AGRICULTURAL PROFILE



In Bihar more than half of the populations earn their livelihood from agriculture. During the stakeholders' interview, an official of social welfare in Vaishali district said, "There are no women in any unorganized sector in our state." When the researchers further probed and asked, "*Are there any women who go to the forest to collect firewood? Do any of the women in rural areas have cattle?*" the official responded with, "*Of course, there are many women doing that type of work.*" Working women are invisible to most of the population.

During our study conducted in the Vaishali district of Bihar, it was found that rural women are extensively involved in agricultural activities. Women were found to provide one half of the labour in crop cultivation in almost all the areas under study. In the plantation sector women were found to be the crucial laborers. Depending on the region and crops, women's contributions varied but they were found to provide pivotal labour from planting to harvesting and post-harvest operations. In the Vaishali district of study, it was found that the work day of a woman agricultural labourer during the agricultural season lasted for 15 hours, from 4 am to 8 pm, with an hour's rest in between. Her male counterpart works for 7 to 8 hours, from 5 am to 10 am or 11 am and from 3 pm to 5 pm.

WOMEN AND LIVESTOCK

Our study highlights the fact that in all the areas surveyed, livestock was found to play a multi-faceted role in providing draught power for the farm, manure for crops, and energy for cooking and food for household consumption. Women's activities in animal husbandry seemed to vary widely ranging from care of animals, grazing, and fodder collection, cleaning of animal sheds to milking and livestock products. In livestock management, indoor jobs like milking, feeding, cleaning, preparing cow-dung etc. are done by women in **90%** of families surveyed. Women perform the tasks of collecting fodder, collecting and processing dung. Dung composting and carrying to the fields is undertaken by women. Women also prepare cooking fuel by mixing dung with twigs and crop residues. *Though women play a significant role in livestock management and production, women's control over livestock and its products is negligible.* The vast majority of the dairy cooperative membership is assumed by men, as was observed in Vaishali district which has a large number of Dairy cooperatives.

HEALTH PROFILE

Achievements made in the area of health in Bihar in comparison with other states have been anything but spectacular. The public health scenario has been dominated by several centrally sponsored vertical programmes dealing with the control of diseases like malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, and more recently HIV/AIDS. The data on wages and expenditure on health shows that more than **50%** of the women spend **50-70%** of their savings on health related problems of their family members leaving little amount for other household activity. There is very poor health infrastructure in rural areas. Easily treatable diseases are widespread. Many women die during childbirth due to a complete lack of maternity services. Because of poor or inadequate training, village doctors and 'Quacks' or 'jhola chaap' doctor (unregistered medical practitioner) often fail to recognise life-threatening complications. The nearest hospital is over 10-20 km away; it is private and much too expensive for the people to afford. Expenditure on health was stated to be a common impediment for the poor people to be able to amass surplus. In large families particularly, the expenditure per month in treating diseases was found to be extremely high, and often beyond the reach of the poor. The tasks performed by women are usually those that require them to be in one position for long periods of time, which can adversely affect their reproductive health. Our study in a rice-growing area of Vaishali district found that **45%** of all infant deaths occurred during sowing. The study also found that a majority of births were either premature or stillbirths. The study attributed this to the squatting position (To squat, the mother will bend at the hips and the knees until her bottom is close to the floor). The heels of her feet should remain on the floor throughout the squat. that had to be assumed during the rice transplanting months.

Educational Profile

The ratio of females in higher education and the ratio of female enrolment in colleges in Bihar are also quite low as compared to other states and the national average. This clearly indicates a persistent gender gap in educational attainment. The study explores this gap in 4 districts of Bihar cited the main factors



influencing educational attainment of women as parental background, wealth and opinions, individual ability, age at marriage, and the quality of primary school attended. The study of the four sample districts goes on to point out that "another disincentive for sending daughters to school is a concern for the protection of their virginity. When schools are located at a distance, when teachers are male, and when girls are expected to study along with boys, parents are often unwilling to expose their daughters to the potential assault on their virginity." There is little response to counter these obstacles: school hours remain inflexible to the labor demands of girls; many villages do not have a school; and less than 1/3 of Bihar's primary and middle-school teachers are women.

CONCLUSION

1. In some ways and for some groups, women's lives have changed dramatically over time. Social, economic, and legislative improvements and scientific advances have allowed women to gain greater control over their lives. Women are much more valued and respected in the family than before. Women seem to have a more active role in family decision-making, and even to enjoy the freedom of leisure time and vacation that were previously only experienced by men. But sadly, this promising picture is far from universal across different strata of society in the 4 districts of East Champaran, Vaishali, Kishanganj and Madhubani, which were covered under our study. Our study has revealed that this changing trend among Indian families is mostly limited to the upper and upper middle classes, which form only a miniscule portion of the Indian population.
2. Unless these trends reach the bottom strata of society, attaining the MDG of gender equality will remain an impossible vision. Furthering the difficulty is the fact that gender equality appears to be misunderstood by many to refer to foreign feminist ideologies transplanted onto Indian soil. As a result, many are not able to assimilate the concept of gender equality with development. Gender indicators such as poverty, health, education, and reproductive and legislative rights, and their implications on women's lives and the country's development, have yet to reach the common men and women.
3. As the present study shows, most rural women are reluctant to change their attitudes about themselves; as such attitudes are deeply rooted in culturally-determined gender roles. Change in women's roles would necessitate change in women's psychology

and in women's ability to assert their selves in our male-dominated society. But such change is difficult given the nearly universally accepted gender constructs and the persistence of traditional gender roles. Perceived threats to male dominance make many in our society, as elsewhere, highly resistant to change.

4. Overall, women remain the largest group that experiences poverty, despite the fact that women constitute **50%** of the work force. But growth in women's jobs has mainly been in low-paid, part-time, temporary work that does little to improve women's desperate poverty, much less offer them a way out (*Women, Family and Poverty: SPIU Briefing Sheet 3, March 1998*). Women's vulnerability to poverty and their low positions in the labour market are a result of a combination of economic, social and cultural factors, including their continued role as homemakers and primary caregivers for family. A division of labour by gender within both paid and unpaid work exists in almost all societies in Bihar.
5. Whatever the cultural, economic, caste-based, religious, social, and other differences, a few factors are universal: women are seen as being responsible for the home and family, and the image of women earning as much as or more than men would be threatening to many men. The economic dependence of women on men harms many, but is absolutely devastating for women such as widows or wives of abusive alcoholics, for whom there is no steady and safe support available from male relatives.
6. It is difficult to raise the status of women without raising their perceived value. Since virtually all women spend a significant amount of their time engaged in some of the most critical tasks in society—that of cleaning, feeding, and caring for others—the importance of those tasks must be emphasized as well as the valuable contribution of those who carry out such work without hope or expectation of economic return.

मृच्छकटिकम्— एक अनुशीलन

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‘मृच्छकटिकम्’ अर्थात् मिट्टी की गाड़ी। सर्वप्रथम यह प्रकरण संस्कृत रूपकों में घटनाचक्र की दृष्टि से अपूर्व एवं अतुलनीय है। घटनाचक्र की गत्यात्मकता इस रूपक की अपनी प्रमुख विशेषता है और यह नाम प्रकरण की एक घटना से सम्बद्ध है।

नायक चारुदत्त का पुत्र रोहसेन मिट्टी की गाड़ी से खेलना बन्द कर देता है। वह भी अपने प्रतिवेशी सम्पन्न शिशु की तरह सोने की गाड़ी से खेलना चाहता है, नहीं मिलने पर उसके लिए रोता है। रोते-रोते गृह-परिचारिका रदनिका के साथ वसन्तसेना के पास तक पहुँच जाता है। कारण जानने के बाद वसन्तसेना उसकी मिट्टी की गाड़ी को अपने सोने के गहनों से भर देती है। ये गहने ही बाद में विदूषक के पास पकड़े जाते हैं और चारुदत्त के द्वारा स्वर्णभूषण के लिए वसन्तसेना की हत्या किये जाने के प्रमाण बन जाते हैं।^{पृ०}

अपने मूर्तरूप आकार के कारण इस प्रकरण की घटनाएं न केवल अधिक रुचिकर हैं, प्रत्युत् हठात् हमारे मन को अपनी ओर आकृष्ट कर लेती हैं। इस आकर्षण का रहस्य इस प्रकरण की अनेक घटनाओं की क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया न होकर उसमें निहित हमारे मनस्तत्त्व एवं भाव है। घटना वसन्तसेना का अभिसार हो या उसकी हत्या, सभी का संयोजन इस तरह किया गया है कि वे हमारी आँखों के सामने अनन्त रंगों में जगमगा उठती है। इस प्रकरण का प्राण घटना है और घटनाओं से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है इसकी सफल अभिव्यक्ति।

पात्र चाहे चारुदत्त हो या वसन्तसेना, शाकार हो या शर्विलक, इनकी मनोवृत्तियों का प्रकरण की घटनाओं से गहरा सम्बन्ध है और घटनाओं का सम्पूर्ण गतिचक्र संचालित है। 'प्रवहण परिवर्तन पर। रोहसेन की मिट्टी की गाड़ी इन घटना चक्रों का धुरा है अतः इस प्रकरण के नामकरण मृच्छकटिकम्, की उपयोगिता सुस्पष्ट है।

मृच्छकटिकम् का कर्ता—

संस्कृत नाट्यसाहित्य का प्रगल्भ प्रकरण मृच्छकटिकम्, राजा शूद्रक की कृति के रूप में विख्यात है। यह अपने ढंग का अकेला नाटक है। इसमें एक साथ प्रणय कथात्मक प्रकरण, धूर्तसंकुल भाण तथा राजनीतिक नाटक का वातावरण दूध-पानी की तरह घुला-मिला प्रतीत होता है। संस्कृत साहित्य में यह अकेला नाटककार है, जिसने अपने युग की सामाजिक समस्याओं को अपने नाटक का विषय बनाया है। जीवन और समाज की विसंगतियों को लेकर गहरी चोट करने वाली घटनाएँ तथा झकझोर देने वाले व्यंगों को सही दिशा में निर्देशित ही नहीं किया है, प्रत्युत उन्हें पूर्णतः प्रतिबिम्बित किया है।

शूद्रक कौन था?

स्कंध पुराण के कुमारिका खण्ड में राजा शूद्रक का उल्लेख किया गया है। कुछ विद्वान् इन्हें ही मृच्छकटिकम् का कर्ता शूद्रक मानते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे इन्हें आंध्र वंश का प्रथम राजा सिमुक (सिशुक या सिप्रक) से अभिन्न व्यक्ति मानते हैं।

अन्तः साक्ष्यों से भी इस तथ्य की पुष्टि होती है—

- मृच्छकटिक के प्रथम अंक में पैसों के अर्थ में नाणक शब्द का प्रयोग किया है।
- मृच्छकटिक के द्वितीय अंक में नाटककार ने हाथी के नाम के रूप में 'खुण्टमोडक' शब्द का प्रयोग किया है।
- दशम अंक में चाण्डाल ने दुर्गादेवी को सक्ष्यवासिनी देवी के नाम से स्मरण किया है। भवभूति जैसे दाक्षिणात्य कवियों ने ही दुर्गादेवी का सह्यवासिनी नाम से वर्णन किया है।
- षष्ठ अंक में नाटककार ने वीरक और चन्दनक के झगड़े के अवसर पर दाक्षिणात्य औरकर्नाटकलह शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। इसके साथ ही दक्षिण की कई भाषाओं के नाम भी गिनाये हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश दक्षिण में बोली जाती है।^{पग}

मृच्छकटिक के परिशीलन से ज्ञान होता है कि शूद्रकवैदिक धर्मानुयायी था। उसने ऋग्वेद और सामवेद का ज्ञान प्राप्त किया था। मृच्छकटिक का कर्ता शिवजी का भक्त था जैसा कि—

“शम्भोः समाधिः वः पातु”

‘नोलकण्ठस्य कण्ठः’

‘जयति वृषभकेषुः’

इत्यादि वाक्यांशों से प्रतीत होता है। वह देवी देवताओं की पूजा में भी विश्वास रखता था। यही कारण था कि उसने चारुदत्त के मुखारविन्द से देव की पूजा का महत्व प्रकट कराया है। भरवाक्य के श्लोकों में ब्राह्मणों के सदाचारी और राजाओं के धर्मपुराण होने की कामना की गई है। इससे स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि वह वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था में निष्ठा रखता था। यह गौ का भी भक्त था। चारुदत्त आदि के संवादों में शूद्रक के कुछ अन्य विश्वासों और मान्यताओं की भी झलक मिलती है।

मृच्छकटिक के अंतः साक्ष्य के आधार पर हम इसके रचनाकाल का अनुमान कर सकते हैं। ऐतिहासिक तथ्य के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि गुप्तों के बाद हर्षवर्द्धन तक भारत में कोई भी सार्वभौम राजा उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ।

चारुदत्त स्वयं एक सार्थवाह था। अत्यधिक दान के कारण ही दरिद्र हो गया था वसन्तसेना के समृद्धिवर्णन से यह स्पष्ट पता चलता है कि समाज में गणिकाओं का सम्मान था। उस समय वेश्याओं के भी दो वर्ग थे। गणिकाएँ, नृत्यगीतादि से अपनी आजीविका अर्जित करती थी। ये अपना पेशा छोड़कर कुलवधुएँ भी बन सकती थी। ब्राह्मण तक इन्हें अपनी विवाहिता के रूप में स्वीकार करते थे।

चारुदत्त एवं शर्विलक दोनों ही ब्राह्मण हैं। दोनों ने क्रमशः वसन्तसेना और मदनिका को अपनी वधू के रूप में स्वीकारा है।

देश में दासप्रथा प्रचलित थी। मदनिका वसन्तसेना की दासी थी। शर्विलक ने चोरी कर उसे दासत्व से मुक्त करवाया। चारुदत्त और शकार केदास भी चेट थे। मालिक का रूपया चुकाकर दास स्वतंत्र नागरिक बन सकता था।^{पृ०}

धनंजय और महापात्र विश्वनाथ ने भी इसे प्रकरण ही माना है यथा—

“भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितम्।।

शृंगारो गी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽमात्योऽथवा वणिक्।

सापायधर्मकामार्थपरो धीरप्रशान्तकः।

नायिका कुलजा, क्वापि वेश्या क्वापि क्वचिद् द्वयम्।

तेन भेदास्त्रस्यस्तस्य तत्र भेदतृतीयकः।

कितवद्वृत्तकारादिविटचेटकसङ्कुलः।।

(साहित्यदर्पण, 6/224-226)

मृच्छकटिक नाटक नहीं एक प्रकरण है। इसप्रकरण का नायक धीर प्रशान्त लक्षणयुक्त कोई विप्र, अमात्य या वणिक् होता है। मृच्छकटिक का नायक ब्राह्मण चारुदत्त भी धीर प्रशान्त है। प्रकरण की नायिका कुलजा और वेश्या में से कोई एक अथवा दोनों ही होती है। मृच्छकटिक की नायिका वसन्तसेना वेश्या एवं धूता कुलजा है। इस दृष्टि से भी मृच्छकटिक एक प्रकरण है। प्रकरण की कथावस्तु भी नाटक की तरह प्रख्यात न होकर कवि कल्पित होती है। मृच्छकटिक की भी कथा चारुदत्त एवं वसन्तसेना का संगम शूद्रक के उर्वरक मस्तिष्क की देन है। इस विश्लेषण से हम इस निष्कर्ष पर आते हैं कि मृच्छकटिक निश्चय ही एक प्रकरण है क्योंकि इसमें प्रकरण के प्रायः सभी लक्षण मिलते हैं, किन्तु नाटक के सभी लक्षण घटित नहीं हो। अतः निश्चित रूप से मृच्छकटिक एक प्रकरण है।

चरित्र-चित्रण

मृच्छकटिक के कवि की महत्त चारुदत्त, वसन्तसेना, शर्विलक य श्याकार जैसे पात्रों के चरित्रचित्रण में ही है। इन सभी मूर्तियों का निर्माण तत्कालीन सामाजिकता की मृत्तिका से ही हुआ है। प्रकरण रचयिता धर्मशास्त्र, स्मृति, पुराण, ज्योतिष, राजनीतिशास्त्र, हिन्दूदर्शन, संस्कृत, प्राकृत और विभाषाओं का प्रकाण्ड पण्डित था। व्यावहारिक तथ्यों पर पूर्ण सामाजिक वर्णन, परिमार्जित भाषा और विलक्षण वर्णनशैली इस बात के प्रमाण हैं। इनकी प्रकरण रचना, चरित्र चित्रण और भाव प्रदर्शन अप्रतिम

है। मृच्छकटिक संस्कृत साहित्य का सर्वाधिक सुनियोजित एक प्रकरण है। इस कवि का चरित्र चित्रण मानव समाज के स्वभाव से उनके गम्भीर, सूक्ष्म और मनोवैज्ञानिक ज्ञान का परिचायक है।

चारुदत्त—

मृच्छकटिक के नायक चारुदत्त के चरित्र—चित्रण में कवि को अद्भुत सफलता मिली। चारुदत्त का अभिजात चरित्र एक विचित्र और अद्भुत रूप लेकर हमारे सामने उपस्थित होता है।

चारुदत्त में न तो कहीं विरह की आकुलता दिखती है और न कहीं, वासना की उत्कट गन्ध है। वह एक निरपेक्ष, दयालु, सहृदय दाता एवं कर्मनिष्ठ युवा नायक है। न तो वह अधिक विलासी है और न शृंगारी है। न साहसी है न प्रेम प्रपंची, वह केवल है—सीधा, सादा, सरल पर एक सरस सहृदय नागरिक। वह गरीबों का कल्पवृक्ष है, दीनों, दलितों, असहायों की सेवा वह दिल खोलकर करता है। ऐसा करते रहने के कारण वह स्वयं परम दरिद्र बन जाता है। ऐसा करते रहने के कारण वह स्वयं परम दरिद्र बन जाता है। फिर भी दीनों और असहायों की सेवा से विमुख नहीं होता। उसके चरित्र में कुछ ऐसी मार्मिक रेखाएँ हैं जो उसे उत्कृष्ट कलात्मकता एवं उदात्त नायकत्व प्रदान करती हैं।^{पृ०}

चारुदत्त कलाप्रिय व्यक्ति है। वह रेभिल के संगीत की ताल, लय तथा मूर्छना इत्यादि का विश्लेषण करते हुए प्रशंसा करता है। वह किसी पर उपकार करके इस बात को अपने मुख से दोहराता नहीं है।

चारुदत्त का ज्ञान सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म विषय में भी अत्यंत गहन प्रतीत होता है। निद्रा के सम्बन्ध में उसके आंलकारिक विचार दर्शनीय हैं। आँखों का सहारा लेने वाली यह निद्रा ललाटदेश से मेरी ओर आ रही है। यह अदृश्य रूप वाली वृद्धावस्था के समान मनुष्य के बल का अपहरण करके वृद्धि को प्राप्त हो रही है।^{पृ०}

इस स्वाभिमानी युवक की वेदना निर्वेद बनकर तब फूट पड़ी है, जब चोर वसन्तसेना का निक्षिप्त आभूषण सेंध काटकर उसके घर से चुरा लेता है। उसे प्रसन्नता होती है कि चोर ही सही, पर कम से कम सेंध काटकर उसे विफल होकर तो घर से लौटना नहीं पड़ा। वसन्तसेना के उस अल्पमूल्य आभूषण के बदले अपनी साध्वी पत्नी धूता के अवशिष्ट एक मात्र आभूषण बहुमूल्य रत्नावली देने में भी हिचक नहीं होती। संस्कृत के अन्य नाटकों के नायकों की तरह चारुदत्त कोरा आदर्श नायक नहीं है, वह तो मध्यवर्ग के उस व्यक्तिगत चित्र को उपस्थित करता है जो एक अभिजात सुसंस्कृत सामान्य युवा का है।^{पृ०}

वसन्तसेना—

वसन्तसेना नारी चरित्र की दृढ़ता का एक प्रतीक है। सत्य और विशुद्ध प्रेम का एक प्रतिमूर्ति है। अपूर्वत्याग और मृणस्पृहा की आग में निरंतर जलकर, गणिकावृत्ति के कालुष्य को जलाकर, भास्वर सोने की तरह दमकता एक नारी रत्न है।

भवभूति की सीता की तरह न इसमें आदर्श की मर्यादा है और न मालती की तरह न इसमें आदर्श की मर्यादा है और न मालती की तरह पिता की परतन्त्रता में आबद्ध किशोरी ही है न उसमें शकुन्तला की बाल सुलभ मुग्ध मनोहारिता है और न मालविका की तरह अस्थान में फेंका गया हीरे का टुकड़ा। उर्वशी भी वसन्तसेना से कई अंशों में हीन है। यद्यपि उर्वशी की तरह ही जीवन की अनेक कटु

मधुर अनुभूतियों को लेकर वसन्तसेना सामाजिकों के सम्मुख उपस्थित होती है। फिर भी अपने त्याग, प्रत्युपनमनित्व, शालीनता, मृणस्पृहा और एक निष्ठ प्रेम में उर्वशी को वह बहुत पीछे छोड़ गई है।

वह अति सम्पन्न प्रभावशाली राजश्यालक शकार जैसे अनुरक्त राजवल्लभ को अपनी माँ की प्रेरणा के बावजूद ठुकराकर निर्धन चारुदत्त के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक आसक्ति अभिव्यक्त कर शुद्ध एवं गम्भीर प्रेम का परिचय देती है।

“यदि मां जीवन्तीमिच्छसि, तदा एवं न पुनरहं आजापयितव्या।

गणिका वृत्ति से ही उसकी माँ ने अपार समृद्धि अर्जित की है, किन्तु वसन्तसेना का कोमल एवं साहित्यिक हृदय इस विपुल वैभव के प्रति विद्रोह कर उठता है। राजश्यालक शकार ने उसे पाने के लिए उसके घर स्वर्णराशि भेजते हैं। माता साग्रह अनुरोध करते हुए उसे स्वीकार करने की प्रेरणा देने लगी तो स्पष्ट शब्दों में माँ को जवाब देती है— यदि माँ मुझे जिन्दा देखना चाहती हो तो भूल से भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव मेरे सामने कभी न आने दें सारी धनसम्पत्ति को ठुकराकर दरिद्र किन्तु सदाचारी, सुशील एवं सुन्दर युवा चारुदत्त को मन ही मन अपना हृदयबल्लभ के रूप में स्वीकार कर लेती है। वसन्तसेना के शालन एवं मनोमुग्धकारी व्यवहार के कारण ही वसन्तसेना के विरुद्ध विट का व्यवहार सर्वथा परिवर्तित हो जाता है। अपने मधुर शुद्ध और पवित्र प्रणय से अन्त में चारुदत्त के हृदय को अपनी ओर आकृष्ट करने में सफलता प्राप्त कर ही लेती है। उज्जयिनी की आभूषणभूत चारुदत्त के हृदय को जीत लेती है।^{पग}

मृच्छकटिक की कथा—

प्रथम अंक में चारुदत्त एवं वसन्तसेना एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं वसन्तसेना अपना आभूषण वहीं रख देती है। और चारुदत्त उसे घर तक छोड़ आता है इस अंक में यह भी पता चलता है कि वसन्तसेना कामदेवायतनोधान में चारुदत्त को देखकर उसके प्रति अनुरक्त हो गयी थी।

द्वितीय अंक में चारुदत्त की गरीबी की ओर जब मदनिका ने संकेत किया तो उसका अनुराग कुछ और बढ़ गया। पाटलिपुत्र का एक सभ्य नागरिक भाग्यविपर्यय से उज्जयिनी में आकर संवाहक का काम सीखकर चारुदत्त का सेवक बन जाता है चारुदत्त के दरिद्र हो जाने पर वह जुआरी बन जाता है। जुएँ में दस मोहर हार जाने के कारण माथुर को चुका नहीं पाता। दर्दुरक माथुर की आँखों में धूल झाँक कर अवसर मिलते ही भाग निकलता है और वसन्तसेना के घर में घुस जाता है। द्यूतकर और माथुर उसका पीछे करते हुये वहाँ तक पहुँच जाता है। संवाहक चारुदत्त का पुराना नौकर है। जानकर वसन्तसेना बहुत खुश होती है। वसन्तसेना अपना सोने का गहना उसे देकर संवाहक को छोड़ा लेती है संवाहक को बड़ी आत्मग्लानि होती है और वह बौद्ध भिक्षु बन जाता है।

वसन्तसेना का हाथी खण्डमोटक से छूट जाता है। राह में एक शाक्य श्रमण को कुचलने वाला होता है। वसन्तसेना का चेट कर्णपूरक उसे बचा लेता है। पास में खड़े चारुदत्त सारा दृश्य देखकर प्रसन्न होकर उसे अपना दुशाला पुरस्कार में दे देता है। दुशाले को पहचान कर वसन्तसेना उसे ओढ़ लेती है और चारुदत्त को देखने के लिये छत पर चली जाती है।

तृतीय अंक में चारुदत्त आधी रात्रि तक घर नहीं पहुँचते चेट चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है चारुदत्त रेभिल के घर संगीत सुनकर लौटते हैं और संगीत की प्रशंसा कर सो जाते हैं। आँखा में झाँकती हुई

यह नींद मेरी ओर सरकती जा रही है पता भी नहीं चलने देने वाले चंचल बुढ़ौती की तरह यह नींद भी मनुष्य के बल को जीतकर उसे अपने अधीन कर लेती है।

चतुर्थ अंक में वे अलंकार वसन्तसेना को प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। इसी अंक में चारुदत्त के द्वारा अलंकारों के चोरी हो जाने के कारण उनके बदले में भेजी हुई रत्नावली भी उसे प्राप्त हो जाती है।

पंचम अंक में वसन्तसेना अलंकार और रत्नावली लेकर चारुदत्त के घर पहुँचती है। वहाँ उसकी चेटी यह कहकर अलंकार देती है कि मेरी स्वामिनी आपके द्वारा भेजी हुई रत्नावली जुए में हार गई है, अतः बदले में ये अलंकार स्वीकार कीजिए। चारुदत्त को प्रेमवश करने का वसन्तसेना का यह दूसरा प्रयास माना जा सकता है। इस प्रकार प्रथम अंक की अलंकार न्यास की घटना से लेकर पंचम अंक के अंत तक मुख्य कथा का कार्य 'यत्न' नामक अवस्था के अन्तर्गत मानना चाहिए।

षष्ठ अंक के आरम्भ से लेकर दशम अंक की वसन्तसेना की इस उक्ति इसमें फलप्राप्ति के प्रति आशा और निराशा बनी रहती है। षष्ठ अंक के आरंभ में चेटी के द्वारा वसन्तसेना को यह ज्ञान हाने पर कि चारुदत्त पुष्करण्डक उद्यान गया है और उसे भी वहाँ भेजने के लिए कहा गया है, उसे चारुदत्त के मिलने की आशा हो जाती है। तदनन्तर प्रवहण-विपर्यय के पश्चात् जब वह शकार के पास पहुँचती है, तो उसकी आशा निराशा में बदल जाती है। इसी प्रकार उद्यान में चारुदत्त का भी यह आशा रहती है कि वसन्तसेना गाड़ी में बैठकर उससे मिलने आयेगी।

दशम अंक में चाण्डाल के कथन से वसन्तसेना के आगमन की सूचना मिलती है। वसन्तसेना के आते ही चारुदत्त की प्राणरक्षा तथा नायक-नायिका का मिलन निश्चितप्राय हो जाता है। तदनन्तर शर्विलक के मुख के आर्यक के द्वारा दुष्ट राजा पालक के मारे जाने का वृत्तान्त सुनकर नायक नायिका के मन में कार्यसिद्धि की आशा और बलवती हो जाती है। वसन्तसेना के जीवित आ जाने तथा पालक के मारे जाने के कारण श्याकार भी चारुदत्त की शरण में आ जाता है। इस प्रकार एक-एक करके सभी विधनों के दूर हो जाने पर कथा के उपर्युक्त अंक में मुख्य कार्य अधिकाधिक नियताप्ति की अवस्था में बढ़ता जाता है।

दशम अंक के अन्त में चारुदत्त समय पर पहुँचकर अपनी पत्नी धूता को अग्नि में कूदने से बचा लेता है। उसी समय शर्विलक नये राजा आर्यक द्वारा वसन्तसेना को चारुदत्त की वधू स्वीकार किये जाने की घोषणा करता है। यही फलागम की अवस्था है।^{पग}

अंक और दृश्यों की भरमार और स्वगत कथन की अस्वाभाविकता आदि अनेक ऐसी बातें हैं जो अभिनेता के मार्ग में भयानक बाधा उपस्थित करती हैं। फिर भी इसकी लोकप्रियता अक्षुण्ण है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि संस्कृत नाट्य साहित्य में मृच्छकटिक एक ऐसी रचना के रूप में सामने आता है, जो शास्त्रीय पक्ष की दृष्टि से तो सम्पूर्ण है ही, रंगमंचीय अध्ययन की दृष्टि से भी निर्देशक के लिए नई-नई सम्भावनाओं को प्रस्तुत करता है। एक तो अपने कथ्य में ही इतना समकालीन जान पड़ता है कि हम जिस युग और काल में भी उसे प्रस्तुत करें वह उतना ही सार्थक रहेगा। दूसरे अपनी संरचना में भी एक तरफ यदि वह शास्त्रीय से पूरी तरह बंधा हुआ है तो दूसरी तरफ इतना लचीला भी है कि उसे किसी भी शैली में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। यह तथ्य समय-समय पर मृच्छकटिक की विभिन्न प्रस्तुतियों से प्रमाणित हो चुका है।

**A STUDY OF PERCEPTIONAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON CONSUMER
BUYING DECISION MAKING IN SELECTED CITIES OF RAJASTHAN**

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Abstract:

Consumer Behaviour is the investigation of an individual, people, gatherings, or associations and the procedures use to choose, secure, and rejection of items, administrations, encounters, or thoughts to fulfill needs and the effects that these procedures have on the customer and society. The aim of this paper is to identify the most influence perceptual factors that affects consumer buying decision making about purchasing from the organized retail outlets. The study was conducted in selected cities of Rajasthan. Hypothesis was formulates and questionnaire was developed in order to conduct research and to prove the hypothesis. The key findings of the study are that consumers perceived that it is good experience to shop with these outlets.

Keywords: *Consumer's Perceptual Factors, Perception Factors, Satisfaction Factors, Consumer's Satisfaction, Buying Decision.*

Introduction:

In the present setting, advertising is articulating the elements of various organizations and separate items. In any case, as the world is creating step by step, the requirements of the market are likewise evolving. In this way, it is similarly critical to concentrate on the indispensable piece of the showcasing, viz: exposure, brand advancement, deals advancement, promoting, verbal exchange and so forth as an instrument and strategy of mass correspondence. Advertising is a social and administrative procedure by which people get what they need and need through making, offering and improving results of significant worth with others. The reason is clear that in the present market, there is assortment of items for a solitary need and shopper basic leadership isn't that simple as it was in before times. Nowadays companies are more concerned on individual consumer behavior. It facilitates them to develop information about how the consumers think, feel, choose and buy their products. Consumer behavior is the study of the processes involved when individual or groups select, purchase, use, or dispose of the product, service, ideas or experiences to satisfy needs and desires **Michael R. Solomon, 1998.**

Objective of the study:

The objective of the research is to study the perceptual factors and their impact on the consumer buying decision making in the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Scope of Study: The scope of study is restricted in India and selected cities of Rajasthan which includes Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

Sampling and data collection

For collecting data Simple random technique was used. Sample size was 500 respondents and respondents for the study were those customers those who visited the organized retail outlets. For the purpose of study both primary and secondary data was used. Questionnaire was used as tool for collecting Primary data and data available in journals, books, websites, thesis etc. was used as secondary data.

Hypothesis Formulated

For conducting the research following hypothesis was formulated:

H₂₀: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$: There is no significant relationship between customer's satisfaction and the buying decision making in retail outlets.

H_{2a}: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$: There is no significant relationship between customer's satisfaction and the buying decision making in retail outlets.

Statistical Analysis:

Chi square test was used for analyzing the data with the help of statistical analysis software like SPSS Ver.23, Statist13.2

Respondent's Perceptual (Satisfaction) Factors Influencing Customer Buying Behaviour

1. For purchasing luxury fashion diffusion lines

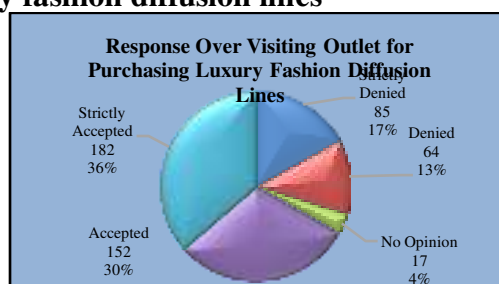


Chart 1.1

Analysis & Interpretation

From the above analysis only 17% were strictly denied, 13% were denied, only 03% had no opinion, 30% were accepted and 36% were strictly accepted.

2. For purchasing luxury fashion diffusion lines.

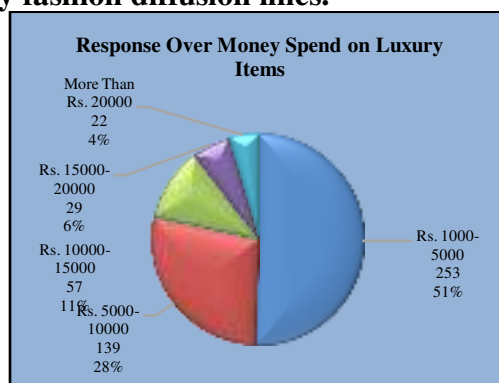


Chart 1.2

Analysis & Interpretation

From the above analysis 51% of respondents spent money between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000, 28% of respondents spent money between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000, 11% of respondents spent money between Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000, 06% of respondents spent money between Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20000 and only 04% of respondents spent money more than 20000 on luxury items.

3. Customer's characteristics for luxury shopping.

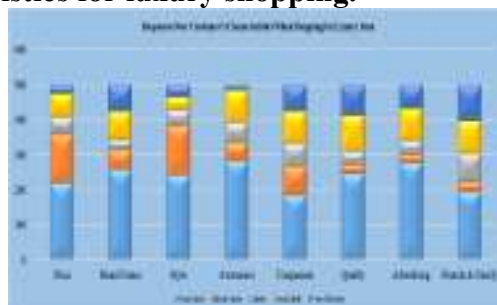


Chart 1.3

Analysis

From the above analysis for Pricing factor 44%, for Brand Name factor 51%, for Style factor 48%, for Awareness factor 56%, for Uniqueness factor 37%, for Quality factor 49%, for Advertising factor 55%, for Friends & Family factor 39% respondents were felt it is very likely.

4. Customer's satisfaction level factors over visiting outlets



Chart 1.4

Analysis

From the above analysis for Customer Service Prompt 42%, for Customer Employee Dealing 49%, for Customer Need Addressing 46%, for Willing to help Customer 54%, for Providing Service as Promised 35%, for Customer's Queries Knowledge 47%, for Store's Visually Appealing 53%, for Individual Customer Attention 37%, for Convenient Business Hours 49%, for Safe Payment Mode 46%, for After-Sale Service 45%, for Discount Offered 35%, for Greeting on Special Day 47%, for Facility for Customer 53% respondents not at all satisfied.

Table 5.2

Consumer's Motivation & Buying Decision Making

Parameters	Values		H ₀ Hypothesis Test Result
	Cal	Tab	
Visiting Outlet for Purchasing Luxury Fashion Diffusion Lines	176.38	9.488	Rejected
Money Spend on Luxury Items	379.04	9.488	Rejected
Customer's Characteristics When Shopping for Luxury Item	460.37	41.337	Rejected

Customer's Satisfaction Level Factors	704.66	74.468	Rejected
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From the above test results, it is clear that all the parameters regarding customer's satisfaction and the buying decision making in retail outlets have calculated value greater than the tabulated value. Therefore, the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected. It shows that customer's satisfaction plays a vital role over buying decision making in retail outlets.

Conclusion:

In Rajasthan, the idea of sorted out retail outlets has grabbed extraordinary universality and as such there exists much extension for such outlets as it is working less in number. During the examination it was discovered that once the purchaser buys from the composed retail outlets then they turn into the standard purchaser of such stores. The examination has adequately achieved results as per focus of the assessment. Respondents lean toward purchasing from sorted out retail outlets. In like manner, an enormous segment of them are content with the idea of organization, cost and thing extent of the items given by dealt with retail outlets.

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IMPACT EVALUATION OF W.T.O. ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE DURING PRE AND POST W.T.O. SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

WTO, the World Trade Organization has been playing a very important role of in agricultural production and productivity during different period. The present paper examines the impact of WTO on Indian agriculture in terms of its production and productivity during the pre and post WTO periods, taken for the study. The paper also examines the terms and conditions of international agricultural trade, which has been taken place, under AoA, Agreement on Agriculture. Further, In order to examine the trend, a cause-effect relationship has been established for review the changing status of peasantry class, belonged to different states of India. Lastly, there are some of suggestions which has recommended for further improvement of functioning of WTO, in terms of services to be rendered for the developing countries like India.

Key words: *WTO, Pre and post WTO period, AoA, Cause-effect relationship, Socio-economic status, peasantry class, suggestions.*

INTRODUCTION: The WTO, the World Trade Organization played a very significant role in promoting the international trade relations in the agriculture and its allied activities. The international trade relations have been increased in its multiple dimensions under the impact of globalization for the agriculture. The changing dimension of trading activities throughout the world through different successive periods has been given rise to increase the agricultural production and productivity during different successive periods. WTO has provided a global platform emerged on dated 1.1.1995. The WTO comprised of 85 countries which were also the founder member countries, including India. The WTO deals with the agriculture, the textiles, clothing, tele-communication, banking, government purchases industrial standard and product safety, food sanitation regulation, intellectual property etc. The WTO is functioning in accordance with some of the primary principles, based on the multilateral trading system that functions under the liberalized policy executed from time to time.

The WTO oversees There are 60 varied agreements which are oversee by the World Trade Organization, and enacted with the international legal text, by incorporating the 29 legal texts. In order to motivate the free trade, Multinational Corporation plan which safe guarding the

interest of all the local communities; working with families and environment, the two has having the 'Brain storming' in democracy around the world. It is obvious that the WTO requires the good opportunities, particularly for the under developed countries, like India to have a periodic review of their export potentials under the agreement with an appropriate domestic policy that is to be conveyed for their export. World Trade Organization facilitate the legal framework for international Trade in the Goods and Services, which assist to helps the member countries to mollify the conflicting situation relating to trade and also ensure the 'favourable environment' for trading between the two countries, but still there are various issues relating to developing member countries that are unsatisfied with the negotiations, taken place under W.T.O. "The developing nations which are working together to achieve the common goals and also for the overall economic growth and development of the nation.

The main factor to influence the negotiations, policies packages is Agriculture now which is revised by World Trade Organization under the Ministerial Conferences. The WTO has a considerable impact on agricultural production which has taken place during different successive periods. Hence, these trends can be examined by reviewing the absolute and compound growth of agricultural production during pre WTO and post WTO periods. Various rounds of GATT have held during different successive periods".

DOHA ROUND PACKAGE OF AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

The 4th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference which was held on dated November 9 to 14, 2001 in Doha, Qatar. In fact, the Doha Ministerial Conference which was began with a new round with its unique characteristics which was used on execution of 'Agreement On Agreement' and "Development" of the developing nations so that they could virtually become an integral part of the 2 Article XVII of the GATT 1994 which deals with enterprises of state trading and their functioning of 16 multilateral world trading system. The following the 5th "WTOMinisterialConference" held in Cancun, Mexico dated September 10th to 14, 2003 was which was dedicated to stock taking of growth in negotiations and other work under the "Doha Development Agenda (DDA)".

However, the DDA needed correcting the disequilibrium which penalize the developing countries and improving the probability of commitment of the members of WTO. The modalities three for the "Doha Round has been completed at end of April 2006." In this Ministerial round was held on Dec 13-18, 2005 in Hong Kong.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is aimed at objectives which are as follows:

1. To review the impact of AoA, under WTO on Agriculture of India,
2. To review the pre and Post World Trade Organization execution in agricultural situation in India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study is based on *secondary sources* of data, taken from different reports, published by the ministry of Agriculture during different periods. The absolute and compound growth has been calculated of agricultural production and productivity to analyze the trends. The WTO manuals have been used which have been published from time to time. All these information has been

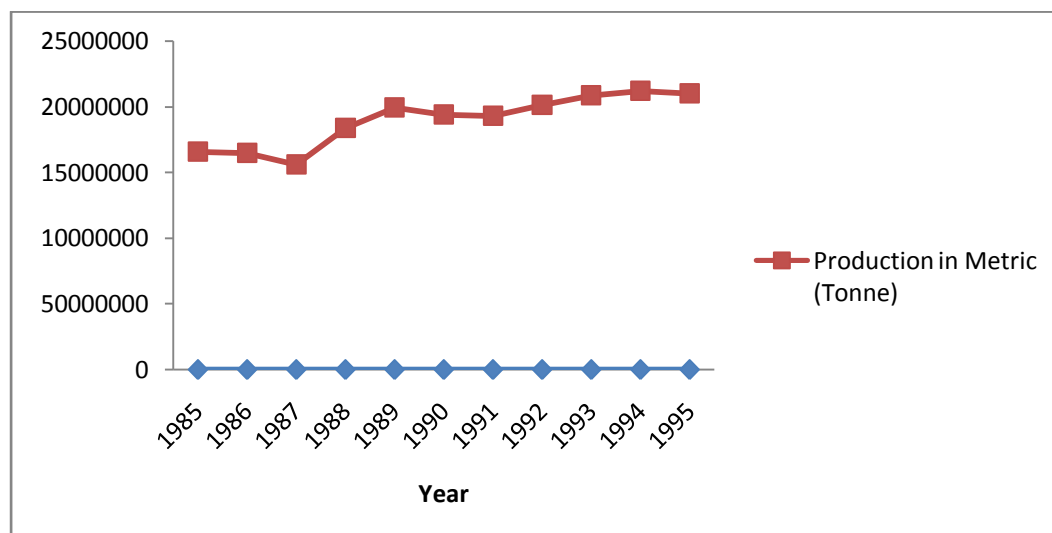
compiled in accordance with the desired objectives and results. In order to establish the cause-effect relationships, similar studies have been reviewed in terms of particular factor or factors, affected during pre and post WTO periods on changing scenario of Indian agriculture; which has shown a fluctuating trends during last few decades.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Keeping in view the pre-WTO agricultural production situation, a periodic review (1985-1995) has been taken as follows.

TABLE: 2:
Agriculture Production Trend of Cereals before WTO (1985-1995)

Year	Production in Metric (Tons)
1985	165,682,198
1986	164,955,217
1987	156,114,505
1988	183,867,009
1989	199,413,217
1990	193,919,312
1991	193,101,197
1992	201,468,405
1993	208,626,901
1994	211,941,402
1995	210,012,504

Source: World Bank Official Reports (1985-1995)



The tabulated statistical figures given some of inferences drawn from the trend of agricultural production during pre WTO period which are as follows:

Absolute periodic growth of agricultural production since 1985 to 1988 is as follows: $183,867,008 - 156,114,500 = 27,752,508$. Hence, absolute growth is $= 27,752,508 / 156,114,500 = 1.777696 \times 100 = +177.78\%$ Compound growth, worked out by taking initial year and final year figure of agricultural production, gives the results as follows:

The figure of 1995 will be subtracted from the agricultural production of 1985, it is therefore it will be as $210,012,500 - 165,682,196 = 44,330,304$, Thus the Compound growth will be as $44,330,304 / 210,012,500 = 0.2112 \times 100 = 21.12\%$. Hence, the compound growth is $= +21.12\%$.

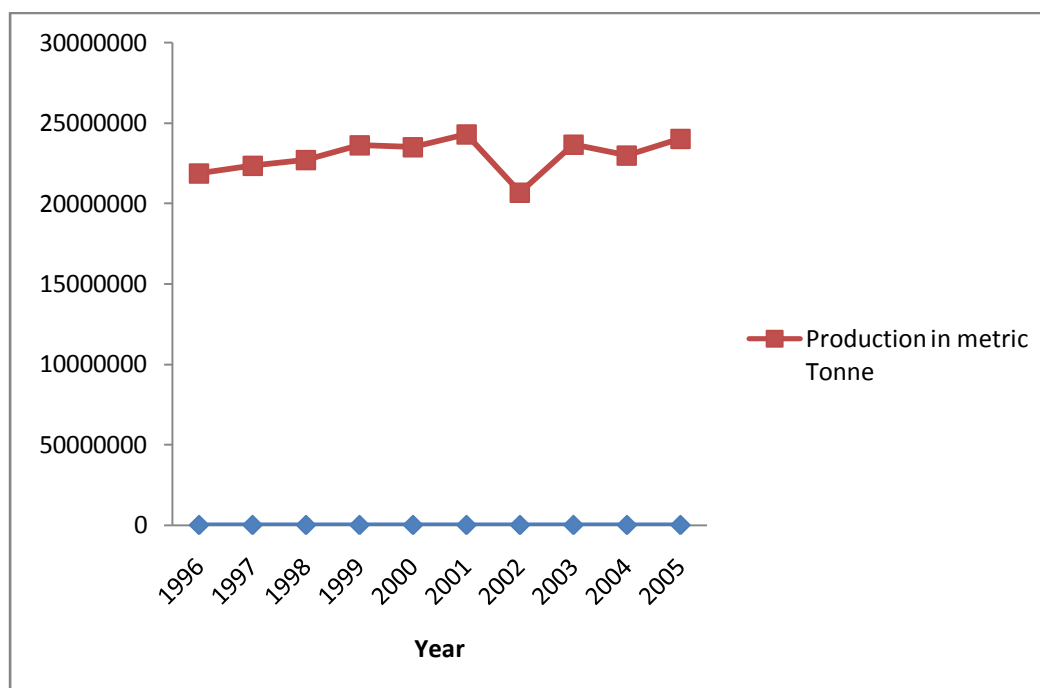
TABLE: 3

**POST WTO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SITUATION IN INDIA
(1996-2005)**

YEAR	Production Metric Tons
1996	218,750,901
1997	223,232,404
1998	226,877,006
1999	236,205,608
2000	234,931,192
2001	242,963,796
2002	206,636,708
2003	236,592,700

2004	229,845,504
2005	239,997,492

Source: World Bank official Reports (1996-2005).



The agricultural production trends, as shown in above mentioned period of post WTO period, indicate a consideration fluctuation for the period of 1996 to 2005. However, the above mentioned table shows that there is continuous growth of agricultural production of various cereal crops during the three years (1996 to 1999). As the figures shows that a growth of + 7.98, subsequently, a sharp declining of -0.55 per cent, has been experienced during a year (1999 and 2000). In the later stage, an absolute growth of +34.17 % has been experienced during this period too. Subsequently, a little growth of + 34.18 % has experienced during the period 2001, indicates an absolute growth of + 3.45 per cent. Similarly, a considerable fluctuation in agricultural production has been experienced during the subsequent years (2001-2005). Hence, it is obvious that the compound growth rate of agricultural production for the period (1996 – 2005), shows a growth of + 9.73 % per cent during ten years (1996 –2005). It is obvious that the agricultural production's compound rate, during this period has been relatively better than that of preceding years.

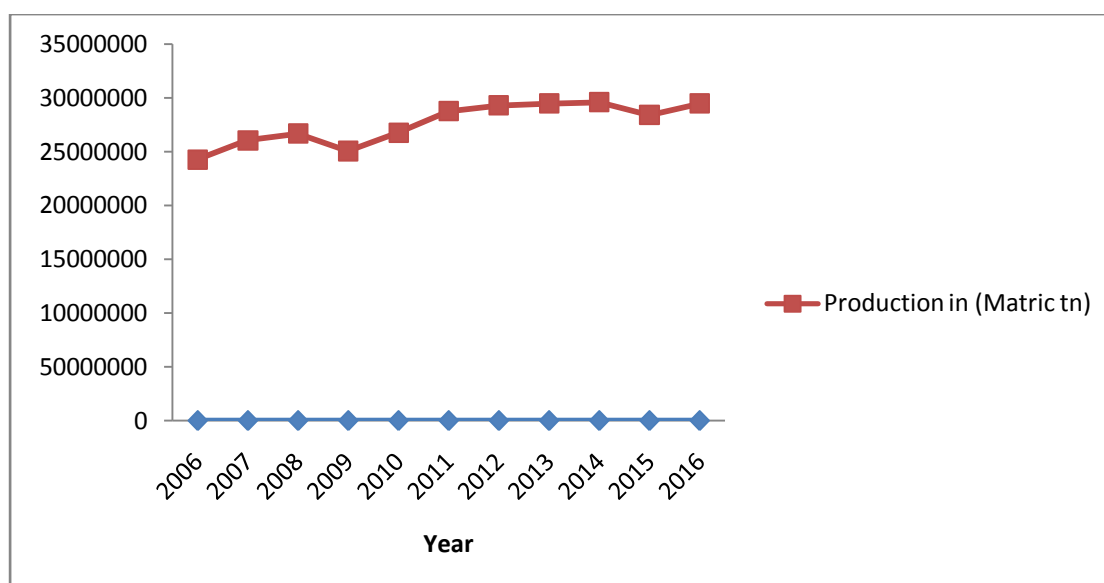
Thetabulated figures of agricultural production during post-WTO show a considerable fluctuation during the period (1996-2005). The relating figures shows a continuous growth of agricultural production during three years (1996 to 1999), which shows a growth of + 7.97%; but a sharp slightly declining of -0.54 per cent; experienced during a year (1999-2000). Subsequently, a considerable absolute growth of +34.19 per cent has been experienced during this period. Further, it clearly shows that again there was a slightly growth of + 3.4 % per in the year 2001. Similarly, there has been variable trend in the subsequent years (2001 to 2005). The compound growth has been + 9.72 during subsequent period (1996-2005).

TABLE: 3

POST 2005 SITUATION OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION OF INDIA(2006-2016)

Year	Production in (Metric tn)
2006	242,785,587
2007	260,485,905
2008	266,835,301
2009	250,783,393
2010	267,838,309
2011	287,860,000
2012	293,290,000
2013	294,909,511
2014	296,010,900
2015	284,333,100
2016	294,711,872

Source: World Bank official Reports (2006-2016)



During post WTO period has experience an increasing trend with continuous growth in agricultural production, particularly the cereal production with some of minor fluctuating trends, as revealed by the tabulated figures of the period (2009-2015), is caused by frequent drought like conditions in the country which has been affected the agricultural production and productivity trends of India.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Keeping in view the pre and post WTO trends of agricultural production, we may draw some of concrete inferences in accordance with the tabulated figures and worked out the absolute and compound growth of periodic change in agricultural productions. WTO periods show a considerable impact of 'Agreement on Agriculture' on agriculture production, during the period (1985-2016). It is quite clear that the data on agricultural production showed a considerable impact on the international market, particularly the 'Basmati Rice' in the West Asian countries and other agricultural commodities, made access to the this region as reported by export division of Ministry of Agriculture. On the other, the developing countries like India have been facilitated by providing 'GreenBox' subsidies under AoA, derived by WTO. In case of the benefits to the small and marginal farmers; belong to the developing countries like India, most of the authors belonged to different streams, have evaluated the likely impact of WTO for raising the agricultural production and productivity of their farm produces. Some of the authors, have shown their views on growing cost of agricultural production who suggested that some of preventive and measures in harmony with the bye-laws, set by WTO, for these poor farmers of the developing countries, like India. The findings show its varied impacts as follows:

The implication of AOA varied about with the varied in accordance with the varied countries, In case of Indian agriculture, the dominancy of of small and marginal farmers, who poses the land holdings less than 2 hectares. On the other hand, there are the lands which are less than 35.9 % under the assured irrigating system. A considerable quantum of farmers, having the advantage from the application of science and technology are so far to be availed. India's share in total agricultural exports from other Asian developing countries is 8 % only which is far lag behind by China, sharing the 19 per cent Thailand, 17 per cent, Malaysia 14 per cent, and the contribution of Indonesia has been 10 per cent. India is one of the important members of WTO and largely seen as the leader of the developing nations, India opinions to gain from varied issues being assigned in the forum provided it with varied attention groups usefully, whereas safeguarding its development concerns. On the hand, as we have observed from AOA reports of Uruguay round negotiations is tend to be squawked toward developed countries.

In order to balance this dis-equilibrium position, India being one of developing countries (G-33) put a proposal the amending the AOA in the year 2008, for attaining lasting solution it follows up the story of this proposal only. On evaluating the impact of 'GreenBox' on subsidies on Indian agricultural productivity and the production, the researchers, belonged to different streams formed varied opinions on in this issue. In this context, the recent trend of shifting of 'Green' other Box, shows a considerable flexibility of the circumstances of the agricultural subsidies which were grouped under three boxes, Amber Box, Blue Box, and Green Box. "Hence, it is obvious that post WTO period has been experienced a significant impacts, as justified by the periodic trends of agricultural production which has been affected by the terms and conditions of World Trade Organization from time to time."

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Impact of social media on national security -A case study of Manipur.

NingthoujamChetan

INTRODUCTION

Social media plays a great role in today's world of technologies. In 21st century Social media is the most widely accepted technological invention.

We have access to any kind of information at just a button press or touch. Its power is very high and has its effects on each individual.

Some use Social media to promote

positive agenda, ideas and some to promote negative ideas, propagandas, rumour etc.

Globally, terrorists, separatists,

political organisations, religious groups, individuals and so on

are using Social media to spread their information and ideas. In case of Manipur some people are using the Social media as a tools to create misunderstanding between the different communities leading to communal disharmony which can escalate to communal conflict.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE REGION

Manipur covers an area of 22,327 square kilometres and it is geographically divided into two distinct physical regions: The Hill and the Valley. The hill districts occupy about 90 percent (20089 sq km) of the total area of the State and the valley occupies only about tenth (2238 sq km) of the total area of the State. Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. The Hills were/are peopled by the various tribes and The Valley was peopled by various clans, now called the Meiteis. The Tribes are now called the Scheduled Tribes according to Indian Constitution's definition.

The administration of the tribal in the hill is entirely indigenous based on their age- old traditional un-written laws and codes. Each village was/ is a republic.

A tribal has its own administration besides the tribal customs; well-demarcated land and land use system. The tribal way of life continued uninterrupted for centuries till the extension of the British Colonial Rule to the Tribal Areas of Manipur. Nonetheless, the British adopted the "Non-Interference Policy" towards the Tribals respecting their cultures and customs. There is a law that non tribal cannot buy land in hills.

The Hill men and the Valley men lived in peaceful co-existence for centuries.

WHY MEITEIS ARE DEMANDING TO IMPLEMENT ILP.

In the last four to five decades there is an abnormal increase of population in the State that is about more than 300 percent increase in population which abnormal because even if someone marry ,ellop or have twins or triplets baby this much of increase won't be possible so it was very clear that there is a huge immigration from the unchecked border .The increase of population were mainly the tribals followed by Nepalis then the other non meitei. This abnormal increase in population leads to a demographic imbalance. The meitei one the majority indigenous people of the State is becoming a minority in their own state. Now Meiteis are worried about lose of their ethnic identity because they are now like an endangered species, their populations is much less as compared to other communities. So the Meiteis started demanding the Centre to implement a law to protect or to save their ethnic identity.

So the Meiteis started demanding the government to implement Inner Line Permit system in the state.

QUESTION NOW ARISES IS WHAT IS ILP?

Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to allow inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period. It is

obligatory for Indian citizens from outside those states to obtain a permit for entering into the protected state.

In other words it is special pass or permit that is required to enter the protected area like to enter Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. Initially the system was introduced by the British to protect their commercial interests, particularly in oil and tea, and continues now essentially as a mechanism to firewall the tribal peoples and their cultures from onslaughts by outsiders.

Manipur, before its 'merger' with the Indian Union had this permit system. Manipur signed its Merger Agreement on 21 September 1949, and got officially merged into India on 15 October 1949 and in 1950, the ILP system was withdrawn by Dewan Major General Rawal Amar Singh. In 1960, Parliament passed the Manipur Land Revenue and Reforms Act, which brought the valley under the modern land revenue system. The hills, being designated as 'tribal areas', were insulated from the settlers, so people rushed to the valley and any person even the im-migrants were able to purchase the immovable property in the valley, as the restrictions were lifted then. The valley in Manipur constitutes around 10 per cent of the total area in the state and has more than 60 per cent of the total population.

WHY THE ILP THREE BILL IS THE BOND OF CONTENTION

In 2015, three Bills were passed in the state assembly – the Protection of Manipur Peoples (PMP) Bill, 2015, the Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reforms (MLR&R) (7th Amendment) Bill 2015 and the Manipur Shops and Establishment (MS&E) (2nd Amendment) Bill 2015. Almost immediately after they were passed, protests against these amendments broke out in Churachandpur. Arson and vandalism ensued, resulting in the death of nine people.

The protesters perceived the Bills as 'anti-tribal', as they feared that this would enable the Meiteis to acquire the tribal land – something the hill people had been insulated against. But However, according to people who had actually read the contents of the Bills explained that it won't affect existing land relations between the valley and the plains and when the bill was passed there were tribal MLA. But anything which they could point out to be anti-tribal, would be the Bill defining Manipur people as those who are mentioned or descended from those mentioned in the 1951 census and there may have been some people of the hills whose names might have been either left out or not entered properly in the census at the time. The present circumstances of Manipur appear communally charged; a predominant demand for ILP in the valley is met with suspicion from the hills. Apart from the hill communities, the other community that is apprehensive of these developments is the Gorkha community. It has been a part of Manipur before the British expressed their 'suzerainty' over the kingdom following the 1891 Anglo Manipur War. The community had first entered Manipur after the King raised a force to fend off Burmese attacks. The apprehension of the Manipuri Gorkhas is that the ILP issue may just be a ruse to displace them.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND SITUATION OF MANIPUR

These days mostly each and everyone has adopted the unfiltered social media networks that is twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, LinkedIn so virtually anyone can freely post any

form of content that has the potential to go viral, creating significant challenges for even the most secure facilities. And also even the layman without knowing anything about any situation can freely post anything.

All this is what happening in Manipur, some people intentionally spreading rumours using social media as a means to create misunderstanding among all the communities and some are posting whatever they saw in the Facebook, twitter, Instagram, whatsapp etc without knowing anything about the situation or the condition and some posting what ever that comes in their minds followed by hatred comments for each other which are creating misunderstanding among all the communities and can escalate to communal conflict.

CONCLUSION

When the scientists were inventing social media they won't have been invented it by keeping this mind that people could use this invention for spreading rumours, to create misunderstanding, to create conflict or to spread terrorism. But also to make it as critical tool for global security planning, data gathering and reporting, delivering timely situational information from across the globe and from a multitude of sources. Fast notification of important information to physical security platforms which can greatly reduce the likelihood of any number of catastrophes by activating and securing facilities in advance of events that may occur. Social Media, with all its benefits and the potential for more, is definitely a boon to our world, however misuse or irresponsible usage can have negative effects on internal security.

Regarding Manipur if there is any thing in the bill which is hurting any of the community then people should come up together and discuss the bill or the matter because each and every indigenous people have their right in the state. ILP is not for safe guarding ethnic identity of a single community but also for safe guarding ethnic identity of all the indigenous communities of the state and not a single problem will be solved by throwing hatred comments or post in social media. This will only worsen the problem. So respecting the invention let's make this valuable invention as blessing not as a curse so let's use it in positive ways.

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Penal Provision of Section 497 IPC and its Constitutional Validity



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Introduction

According to Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Adultery - Ingredients _ A married man, who has sexual intercourse with unmarried woman or a widow, does not commit offence of adultery - If a man has sexual intercourse with a married woman with consent or connivance of her husband, he does not commit offence of adultery - Consent of Woman committing adultery is material only for showing that offence is not another offence, namely, rape.

Section 497, IPC defined and deals with the offence of "adultery" in the following manner :

"Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case wife shall be punishable as an abettor."

An analysis of the first half of the above section contemplates the following essentials of the offence of the "adultery".

1. The one person accused should have sexual intercourse with a female person.
2. That such another female person must be the wife of a third person.
3. That such intercourse has taken place without the consent or connivance of the third person husband.
4. That such intercourse must not amount to the offence of "rape" and
5. The wife of another man shall not be punishable even as an abettor.

Procedure of Prosecution of offence of "adultery"

Section 198(1) read with s. 198 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C.) provides of comprehensive prosecution procedure in respect of the offence of adultery as defined u/s 497 IPC. Therefore , section 497 and Section 198, Cr.PC. need to be read cogently and conjointly.

Sub Sections (1) and (2) read with the proviso below sub section (2) of Section 198 Cr. P.C. provides from alia, that for the prosecution of an offence punishable under Section

497, IPC the husband of the women adulteress, or in his absence, some one who had card of the women/adulteress on his behalf at the time when the offence in question was committed, shall be deemed to be an aggrieved person and only they would be considered as competent to file a complaint against the offence.

The question of constitutional validity of these two sections read together is repeatedly raised based on the following two grounds :

Section 198 (1) read with (2) Cr. P.C. 1973 does not provide a chance to the wife to prosecute against her disloyal and adulterer husband.

Section 198 (1) read with (2), Cr. P.c., 1973 read with s. 497, IPC provides chance only to the husband (of the disloyal wife) to file a case against the party who had participated in voluntary sexual intercourse with his wife but, does not provide an analogous right to the wife (of the disloyal husband) to prosecute against the married woman who had participated in voluntary sexual intercourse with her husband.

Situations similar to the above discussions have already cropped up for decision before the Honorable Supreme Court since 1954. The matter is well settled that the law relating to the offence of adultery is not contrary to the Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution.

In Yusuf Abdul Aziz v. State of Bombay, AIR 1954 SC 321, the appellant was prosecuted u/s 497. IPC. He applied to the High Court of Bombay on making a complaint to determine the constitutionality of section 497 under article 226 of the Constitution of India. The High Court decided against him. In the facts and circumstances of the case, a learned 3-member bench of the Supreme Court held, inter alia as follows :

"Article 14 is general and must be read with the other provision which set out the ambit of fundamental rights. Sex is a sound classification and although there can be no discrimination in general on that ground, the Constitution itself provides for special provisions in the case of women and children. The two articles read together validate the impugned clause in section 497 of the Indian Penal Code."

The question was again dealt in Sowmithri Vishnu v. Union of India, AIR 1984 SC 1618 where again a writ petition was filed challenging the constitutionality of s. 497 (vis-à-vis Arts, 14 and 15) saying that it did not confer upon the wife a right to prosecute the woman with whom her husband was having illicit relations. The Court dismissed the argument and held the section as constitutionally valid.

Both the questions raised above were raised by a petitioner (a wife) in the similar case of V. Revathi v. Union of Indian and Others, AIR 1988 SC 835. But the court upheld the decision of Sowmithri Vishnu's case and dismissed the argument.

The first argument raised in Revathi's case was similar to the one raised in this case that the wife is not given a right to prosecute her husband. To understand why the Supreme Court dismissed this argument one must not only understand the section itself but also the rationale behind the framing of this section. When we see the wordings of the Section 497 we find that the argument is true and the wife is not provided with a right to prosecute against her husband however, it does not make the section constitutionally invalid as there is no discrimination as even the husband does not have a right to prosecute her disloyal wife.

It was observed in V. Revathi by Thakkar J. :

"The argument in support of the challenge is that whether or not the husband has the right to prosecute the disloyal wife, the wife must have the right to prosecute the disloyal

husband. Admittedly under the law, the aggrieved husband whose wife has been disloyal to him has no right under the law of prosecute his wife, inasmuch as by the very definition of the offence, only a man can commit it, not a woman. The philosophy underlying the scheme of these provisions appears to be that as between the husband and the wife social goods will be promoted by permitting them to 'make up' or 'break up' the matrimonial tie rather than to drag each other to the criminal court. They can either condone the offence in a spirit of 'forgive and forget' and live together or separate by approaching a matrimonial court and snapping the matrimonial tie by securing divorce. They are not enabled to send each other to jail. Perhaps it is as well that the children (if any) are saved from the trauma of one of their parents being jailed at the instance of the other parent. Whether one does or does not subscribe to the wisdom or philosophy of these provisions is of little consequence. For, the court is not the arbiter of the wisdom or the philosophy of law. It is the arbiter merely of constitutionality of the law."

We have to understand that in India marriage is considered as a sacrament and husband and wife are considered to be bound by a divine relationship. Due to such sacred position of the marriage in our society the hitting of spouses on the other, using the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and Cr. P.C. has been avoided until no alternative is left.

Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 198 (1) read with Section 198(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code go hand in hand and constitute a legislative packet to deal with the offence committed by an outsider to the matrimonial unit who invades the peace and privacy of the matrimonial unit and poisons the relationship between the two partners constituting the matrimonial unit. The community punishes the 'outsider' who breaks into the matrimonial home and occasions the violation of sanctity of the matrimonial tie by developing of illicit relationship with one of the spouses subject to the rider that the erring "man" alone can be punished and not the erring woman. It does not arm the two spouses to hit each other with the weapon of criminal law. That is why neither the husband can prosecute the wife and send her to jail nor can the wife prosecute the husband and send him to jail. There is no discrimination based on sex.

Thus, we observe that the first argument holds no substance as there is no discrimination based on sex but the law is equal for both men and women and hence, there is no violation of Art. 14 of the Constitution of India.

As to the second question of why the wife (of the disloyal husband) is not given to prosecute against the married woman who had participated in voluntary sexual intercourse with her husband while an analogous right has been conferred upon the husband (of the disloyal wife). While trying to answer this argument one has to understand the rationale behind the sections (497, IPC and 198 Cr. P.C).

The petitioner in V. Revathi's case argued that she should be given the right to prosecute the married woman as a similar right has been provided to men (as they can prosecute the married man having sexual intercourse with their wife) but what she was unable to comprehend is that this provision is not discrimination against her on the basis of sex but it is discrimination against the men and in favour of the women in order to protect the disloyal wife. This is a special provision which has been catered out especially for the females in their favour and not against them. As this provision makes a special provision for women, it is saved by Art 15(3) of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court has observed :

"Sex is a sound classification and although there can be no discrimination in general on that ground, the Constitution itself provides for special provisions in the case of women and children by the clause (3) of Art. 15 Arts. 14 and 15 thus read together validate the last sentence of s. 497, IPC, which prohibits the women from being punished as an a better of the offence of adultery."

Joseph Shine V. Union of India (SC) constitutional Bench AIR 2018

Section 497 IPC and section 198 CrPC, 1973 violative of Article 14, Article 15(1) and 21 and struck down.

View of Dipak Misra and Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, JJ.

A Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 32, 14 and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Section 198 Adultery – Complaint by aggrieved husband against another man – Denial of equality to women in marriage - Constitutional Validity - Court, with the passage of time, has recognized conceptual equality of woman and essential dignity which a woman is entitled to have - There can be no curtailment of same, whereas, Section 497 IPC effectively does same by creating invidious distinctions based on gender stereotypes which creates a dent in individual dignity of women _ Emphasis on element of connivance or consent of husband tantamounts to subordination of women which violates Article 21 of Constitution - Therefore, section 198 CrPC, 1973 dealing with procedure for filing a complaint in relation to offence of adultery unconstitutional.

Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 32, 14 and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Adultery as crime - It is different from offence committed under Section 498-A or any violation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 or, for that matter, protection conceived of under section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or Sections 306 or 304B or 494 IPC _ Adultery stands on different footing - Therefore, Adultery cannot be fit into concept of crime - Section 497 IPC is unconstitutional and adultery should not be treated as offence.

View of R.F. Nariman, J.

Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 14, 15(1) and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Section 198 Complaint by aggrieved husband against another man Denial of equality to woman in marriage - Constitutional Validity - In treating a woman as chattel for purposes of provision, such provision discriminates against women on grounds of sex only and must be struck down - section 198, CrPC, 1973 also a blatantly discriminatory provision, where husband alone or somebody on his behalf who can file a complaint against another man for adultery _ Therefore, Provision of Section 497 IPC and section 198 CrPC, 1973 violative of Article 14, Article 15(1) and 21 and struck down as being invalid.

Constitution of India, 1950 Article 21 Right to life and Personal Liberty _ Dignity of the individual, which is spoken of in Preamble to Constitution of India, is a facet of Article 21 of Constitution - A statutory provision belonging to hoary past which demeans or degrades status of a woman obviously falls foul of modern constitutional doctrine and must be struck down.

View of Dr. Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud, J.

Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 14, 15(1) and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Section 198 Adultery – Complaint by aggrieved husband against another man – Denial of equality to woman in marriage - Constitutional Validity - Section 497 is destructive of and deprives a woman of her agency, autonomy and dignity - Section 497 founded on notion that a woman by entering upon marriage loses, so to speak, her voice, autonomy and agency - Thus, Section 497 lacks adequately determining principle to criminalize consensual sexual activity and is arbitrary - Section 497 is a denial of substantive equality as it perpetuates subordinate status ascribed to women in marriage and society and violates Article 14 of Constitution - Section 497 is based on gender stereotypes about role of women and violates non-discrimination principle embodied in Article 15 of Constitution - Further, Section 497 is a denial of constitutional guarantees of dignity, liberty, privacy and sexual autonomy which are intrinsic to Article 21 of the Constitution - Hence, Section 497 declared as unconstitutional.

View of Indu Malhotra, J.

Adultery - Right to prosecute as gender equality - Wife of adulterous male, can prosecute her husband for marital infidelity

Adultery - Meaning - Concept of a wife corrupting marital bond with her husband by having a relationship outside marriage, termed as "adultery" _ Doctrine of Coverture - In England, coverture determined the rights of married women, under Common Law.

Constitution of India, 1950 Article 14 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Adultery as offence - Right to equality - Constitutional validity _ Any legislation which treats similarly situated persons unequally, or discriminates between persons on basis of sex alone, is liable to be struck down as being violative of Articles 14 and 15 of Constitution, which form pillars against vice of arbitrariness and discrimination - With respect to offence of adultery committed by two consenting adults, there ought not to be any discrimination on basis of sex alone since it has no rational nexus with object sought to be achieved.

Constitution of India, 1950 Article 14 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Adultery - Woman precluded from initiating criminal proceedings _ Right to Prosecute - Law which deprives women of right to prosecute, is not genderneutral - Under Section 497, wife of adulterous male, cannot prosecute her husband for marital infidelity is therefore discriminatory against women, and violative of Article 14.

A Constitution of India, 1950 Article 15(3) Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Adultery as offence - Discrimination against woman - Exemption from punishment - Section 497 is a penal provision for offence of adultery, act which is committed consensually between two adults who have strayed out of marital bond - Article 15(3) permits special legislation for special classes however, Article 15(3) cannot operate as a cover for exemption from offence having penal consequences.

Constitution of India, 1950 Article 21 Adultery _ Right to Privacy _ Freedom to have a consensual sexual relationship outside marriage by a married person, does not warrant protection under Article 21.

Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 14, 15(1) and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Section 198 Adultery as criminal offence - Constitutional Validity - Whether 'adultery' must be treated as a penal offence subject to criminal sanctions, or marital wrong which is a valid ground for divorce - Held, criminal

sanction may be justified where there is a public element in wrong, such as offences against State security, and the like - These are public wrongs where victim is not individual, but community as a whole - Adultery undoubtedly is a moral wrong qua spouse and family - Thus, Section 497 unconstitutional and struck down being violative of Articles 14, 15 and 21 of Constitution - section 198(2) of Cr.P.C., 1973 which contains procedure for prosecution under Chapter XX of I.P.C. unconstitutional only to extent that it is applicable to offence of Adultery under Section 497.

Constitution of India, 1950 Articles 14, 15(1) and 21 Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Section 198 Adultery as criminal offence - Whether there is a sufficient element of Wrongfulness to society in general, in order to bring it within ambit of criminal law? In order to determine what conduct requires State interference through criminal sanction, State must consider Whether civil remedy will serve purpose - Where a civil remedy for a Wrongful act is sufficient, it may not warrant criminal sanction by State.

So, at last section 497 IPC and Section 198 Cr. P.C. 1973 violative of Article 14, Article 15 (1) and Article 21 and Struck down.

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“Particle Size by XRD- A Study”

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Abstract

When crystallites are much less than approximately 1,000 D in size, appreciable broadening in the x-ray diffraction strains will occur. These regions might also in truth correspond to the real size of the particles. At different instances, however, those areas shape domain names within the larger particle and can be a distinguishing and important function. In either case, the located line broadening can be used to estimate the common size. In the most effective case where the debris are strain-loose, the scale is envisioned from a unmarried diffraction peak. But in the ones instances wherein strain can be gift, a much better method regarding numerous diffraction peaks is needed.

Keywords:- Particle Size, XRD, crystallites, Measurement

Background of Particle Size

Particle size is a belief introduced for comparing dimensions of strong debris (flecks), liquid particles (droplets), or gaseous particles (bubbles). The perception of particle size applies to colloidal debris, particles in ecology, debris present in granular fabric (whether airborne or now not), and debris that form a granular cloth .

Measuring particle size

There are several techniques for measuring particle length and particle size distribution. Some of them are based totally on mild, other on ultrasound, or electric powered area, or gravity, or centrifugation. The use of sieves is a commonplace measurement technique, but this process can be extra at risk of human blunders and is time ingesting. Technology including dynamic picture evaluation (DIA) could make particle size distribution analyses a great deal less difficult. This approach can be visible in contraptions like Retsch Technology's CAMSIZER or the Sympatec QUICPIC collection of instruments. They still lack the functionality of inline measurements for actual time tracking in production environments. Therefore, inline imaging gadgets like the SOPAT system are most green.

In all strategies the size is an oblique degree, obtained by using a model that transforms, in summary manner, the actual particle shape into a easy and standardized shape, like a sphere (the maximum typical) or a cuboid (whilst minimal bounding field is used), wherein the size parameter (ex. Diameter of sphere) makes experience. Exception is the mathematical morphology approach, where no shape hypothesis is necessary.

Definition of the particle length for an ensemble (series) of debris offers any other problem. Real systems are nearly always polydisperse, this means that that the particles in an ensemble have specific sizes. The belief of particle length distribution reflects this polydispersity. There is often a want for a sure average particle size for the ensemble of debris.

Particle characterization

The higher your particles, the higher you can be expecting your materials' conduct. Parameters you need to degree for those investigations include particle length, pore length, particle shape, internal structure, zeta capability, floor vicinity, reactive place, density, powder drift, and lots of more. Anton Paar offers you instrumentation for they all and more – it's the broadest particle characterization portfolio to be had from one unmarried company international. Make use of this huge choice and also gain from decade-long information in the area – all at most effective one factor of contact.

Particle length analyzers

Particles may be complicated, however measuring them doesn't need to be. The Litesizer and PSA collection allow particle length measurements at just the touch of a button, and much more:

- Litesizer collection: Dynamic light scattering for particle size analysis from the decrease nanometer as much as the micrometer range which include zeta potential, molecular mass, transmittance and refractive index measurements
- PSA series: Laser diffraction for length analysis of liquid and dry dispersions as much as the millimeter range
- Dedicated accessories allow measurements with small pattern quantity, in organic answers, the use of automated pattern transfer, and so forth.
- Focus on your particles: Kalliope software program serves both instruments and decreases operator involvement to a minimal



Indirect measure expressions

In a few measures the size (a length size in the expression) cannot be received, simplest calculated as a function of some other dimensions and parameters. Illustrating under through the main cases.

Weight-based (spheroidal) particle length

Weight-based totally particle length equals the diameter of the sphere that has the equal weight as a given particle. Useful as speculation in centrifugation and decantation, or whilst the wide variety of particles may be expected (to reap average particle's weight as sample weight divided by means of the quantity of particles in the pattern). This formula is best legitimate while all debris have the identical density.

$$D = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{3W}{4\pi dg}}$$

where

D: diameter of representative sphere

W: weight of particle

d: density of particle

g: gravitational constant

Aerodynamic particle size

Hydrodynamic or aerodynamic particle length equals the diameter of the field that has the equal drag coefficient as a given particle. Another complexity in defining particle length in a fluid medium appears for debris with sizes below a micrometre. When a particle becomes that small, the thickness of the interface layer will become comparable with the particle length. As a end result, the placement of the particle surface becomes uncertain. There is a convention for putting this imaginary surface at a certain position counseled by way of Gibbs and offered in many books on interface and colloid technological know-how.

Volume Based Particle Size

The particle size of a spherical object can be unambiguously and quantitatively defined by its diameter. However, a typical fabric object is likely to be irregular in shape and non-round. The above quantitative definition of particle length can't be implemented to non-round particles. There are numerous ways of extending the above quantitative definition to apply to non-spherical particles. Existing definitions are based on changing a given particle with an imaginary sphere that has one of the residences equal with the particle.

$$D = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}}$$

where

D: diameter of representative sphere

V: volume of particle

Area Based Particle Size

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$$

where

D : diameter of representative sphere

A : surface area of particle

Applications	
Corrosion products	Amorphous/crystalline contents
Forensic analysis	Quality control
Intermetallics	Phase transformations
Contaminants	Catalysts
Pharmaceuticals	Fiber analysis

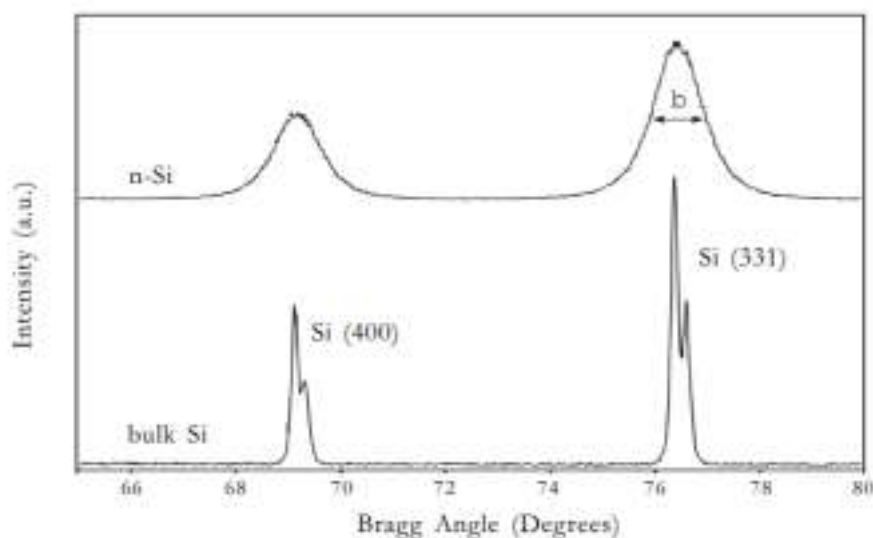


Figure 1 Diffraction patterns of nanocrystalline silicon showing broadening because of particle size.

Figure 1 shows the X-ray diffraction sample of nanocrystalline silicon which reveals massive line broadening. Shown for assessment is the diffraction pattern from bulk Si with a particle size extra than 20 mm. Note that the Ka2 line is nicely resolved within the bulk sample, however indistinguishable inside the n-Si case. The volume of broadening is defined by way of b, that's the full width at 1/2 maximum intensity of the peak.

After the value of b (in radians) is corrected for the instrumental contribution, it can be substituted into Scherrer's equation:

$$D \approx \frac{0.9 \lambda}{\beta \cos \Theta}$$

where λ is the wavelength and Θ is the diffraction angle. For the diffraction pattern shown above, $\Theta = 38.226^\circ$, $b = 0.0190$ rad (after correction), and $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$, yielding a particle size D of $93D$, which is in close agreement with the value ($90D$) observed by TEM

Example -2

The simple method based totally upon Scherrer's formulation described in Example 1 is most effective legitimate while the diffracting material is pressure loose. In the ones instances in which both stress and particle size cause broadening of the diffraction peaks, a extra comprehensive technique need to be used to separate the contributions. The maximum commonplace technique of stress/length analysis utilizes the fact that the broadening from the two exclusive sources have one of a kind angular relationships. For example, the size broadening as defined earlier has a $1/\cos(\Theta)$ relationship at the same time as the stress follows a $\tan(\Theta)$ feature. Finally, the device also contributes to the broadening. This technique also can be used to have a look at many other phenomena including stacking fault density and nonuniform deformation.

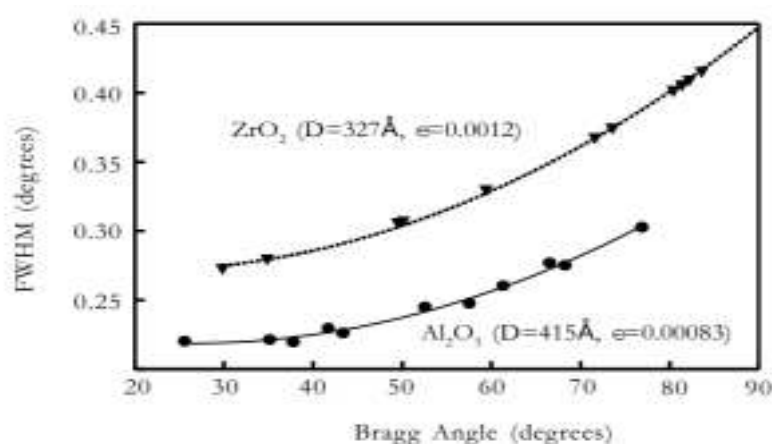


Figure 2 Plot of the peak widths (FWHM) for Al_2O_3 and ZrO_2 in a partially sintered composite at various diffraction angles. By use of a least squares fit, the particle size and strain can be computed.

Conclusion

Quartz (SiO₂) is considered a possible carcinogen. In order to put in force health and protection requirements, techniques which can appropriately decide the quartz content material of materials are vital. Currently, strategies dominate quartz evaluation--the infrared (IR) spectrophotometry method and the X-ray diffraction (XRD) method. Unfortunately, there are problems related to those strategies, which include pattern preparation and particle length effect. This have a look at makes a speciality of particle size effect on quartz dedication by way of each IR and XRD. Seven size organizations of natural quartz samples, with imply diameters from 1.5 to 20 microns, have been used. A set of samples with exclusive quartz hundreds changed into prepared for every size institution and subjected to each IR and XRD analysis. Two sets of calibration curves, one every from IR and XRD, had been obtained. It turned into observed that both IR and XRD strategies are length-dependent but in an contrary manner. As particle length will increase, IR height peak decreases and XRD top top will increase for the same quartz content (mass). Since each strategies are particle size-established, it's far crucial that the usual quartz pattern and samples of hobby have comparable particle length distributions. Specifically, when coal dirt samples are ashed before evaluation, the after-ashing particle length distribution should be used. Particle length distribution will trade after ashing and it's far the after-ashed debris that directly have an effect on the IR and XRD analysis.

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MEDIA'S IMPACT ON SELECTION OF CANDIDATES IN ELECTIONS – A STUDY IN KERALA

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&

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Abstract

Many a times media reports have raised thought provoking questions which paved the way for a complete restructuring of some policies/programs/style of functioning and even in selection of candidates during elections. Through this study the researchers highlight how far these media reports regarding politicians have resulted in their candidature in elections. The research paper was based on an exploratory Research Design conducted by the researchers with the help of primary data. The primary data was collected from 120 media personnels in Kerala and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) – a type of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used to test the hypothesis. Z – Test was used to analyse the influence of demographic control variables gender and type of media. The study found that there is no difference in the opinion of media personnels belonging to visual and print media regarding the influence of media reports on selection of candidate while the viewpoints varied with respect to another demographic variable gender. Hence the investigator concluded that the reports in both visual and print media are a matter of concern for the political parties while finalising their candidate for the election.

Keywords:Media Reports, Elections, Political Parties, Selection of Candidate.

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INTRODUCTION

Kerala is a state with people who have radical political thoughts and keen political minds. In the state, elections are held on regular intervals unless there is an emergency. The biggest challenge for political parties during the elections is to find the most appropriate candidates.

In Kerala where the literacy rate is very high, the role of media and other publications is imperative. Therefore, often political parties are forced to give due importance to news in

different types of media inturn bringing necessary changes in the internal affairs and various activities, decisions, policies, etc. of the parties.

Literature Review

The researchers have comprehensively gone through the available literature relating to the influence of media on the selection of candidate, but the point to be noted was that only very few studies were conducted in this area. However the available literature was mostly related to influence of media on selection of candidate by the voters during elections. The viewpoint of media personnel in this regard was not much researched.

Kumar, A. (2009) in the study entitled “**Political Marketing in India**” has researched about the various political marketing strategies and the influence of media reports, editorials etc. on various political activities of voters and politicians of Himachal Pradesh. He also identified how far media reports influence the political parties during the finalisation of candidates for elections. It was evident from the study that several times a situation has come up in the politics of Himachal Pradesh where a new candidate is to be replaced by a political representative who is often based on media reports.

Alsamydai, M & Yousif, R. (2018) in their study ‘**The Impact of Advertising Campaigns on the Selection of Candidates for Election**’ attempted to find out the impact of advertising campaigns on the selection of candidate for election. They adopted an analytical descriptive style so as to attain the goal. They concluded that advertisement campaigns through Television exerted the maximum influence on the selection of candidates.

Priyadarshini, V & Sabarwal, S. (2019) conducted a research on ‘**Does Media Influence Voting Behaviour?**’ and they disclosed that media helped in easy and better access to political informations, which inturn enabled the common man to monitor the incumbents’ behaviour; thus arriving at the right voting decisions. They also revealed that the continued expansion of media access – print, TV, online and others opened new ways which improved the civic engagement and the democratic process.

Significance of the Study:

An analysis of Kerala’s political scenario brings forth the fact that normally political parties consider several factors while developing their plans/activities/ campaigning strategies and one among those is the media reports. ‘Selection of Candidate’ is the most complicated and predominant task for all the political parties. In the present study, the investigator is making an attempt to find out how far the media reports influence the decision making process of political parties regarding the finalization of candidates in elections, from the point of view of media personnel. The study highlights whether there is any difference in the view points between the visual and print media personnels. It also reveals the differences among the media personnels’ view point on selection of candidates with respect to the demographic variable gender.

Objectives

1. To ascertain the influence of media reports in the selection of candidates in elections.
2. To find out whether there is any difference between visual and print media's impact on selection of candidates in elections.
3. To locate the media report's impact on selection of candidates with regard to the demographic variable gender.

Hypothesis

1. Media reports have significant influence on selection of candidates in the elections.
2. The mean score of media and selection of candidates in the elections is the same for both visual and print media.
3. The mean score of media and selection of candidates in the elections is the same for both males and females.

Research Methodology

The survey method was adopted for obtaining primary data from 120 media personnels from both visual and print media in Kerala using a structured interview schedule by using stratified random sampling. The media in Kerala were divided into two stratas i.e.; visual and print media. 63 media personnels from visual media and 57 media personnels from print media were randomly selected for data collection.

The method used in the study is exploratory as it utilizes scoring of the variables. The data were recorded and analyzed via statistical software SPSS 20.0 for Windows. Descriptive statistics were used to describe and summarize the properties of the mass of data collected from the respondents. Parametric Statistics like Z-test and Regression coefficients were used to compare the demographic variables. Level of 0.05 was established a priori for determining statistical significance. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) – a type of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used to test the hypothesis.

Period of Study

The time period for collection of responses from the media personnels was from November 2018 to April 2019.

1. Validity, Reliability and Normality

The validity of the schedule was tested by collecting the subject expert's opinion and conducting a pilot study with 30 media personnels. The participants were asked to evaluate the schedule and give appropriate suggestions so as to improve the schedule by adding some useful questions and eliminating the irrelevant ones. Before conducting the final survey, the schedule was restructured and tested for its reliability. Reliability using Cronbach's Alpha stated that the instrument was reliable as the construct has reliability greater than 0.50 (Table 1).

Table 1**Reliability Scores**

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	0.576	4

It is very essential to test the normality of the data before conducting any statistical analysis as the statistical procedures and tests differs for normal data and non-normal data. In the present study the p value is greater than 0.05, hence the data is normal.

Accordingly first the investigators conducted the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and the following table gives the result of the K-S test. The test indicates that the data is normal.

Table 2**K S Test for Normality**

<i>Variable</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</i>	<i>p value</i>
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	120	11.51	2.75	1.237	0.109

Source: Primary Data

Results and Discussion:**Analysis for Finding out the Influence of Media Reports on Selection of Candidates:**

The data for the analysis was collected from 120 media personnels through a structured schedule. It consisted of questions for locating how far media reports paved the way for candidature during elections, whether there is any mechanism with the media authorities to examine the reports promoting the candidates, its impact on promotion /dampening of a particular candidate and the media personnel's demographic composition.

Table 3
Model fit Indices for CFA – Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections

	χ^2	DF	P	Normed χ^2	GFI	AGFI	NFI	TLI	CFI	RMR	RMSEA
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	.456	2	.796	.228	.998	.990	.994	1.062	1.000	.027	.000
Recommended value				<5	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	<1	<1

All the attributes loaded significantly on the latent constructs. The value of the fit indices indicates a reasonable fit of the measurement model with data. In table 8 the investigators present the regression coefficients.

Table 4
The regression Coefficients –Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections

Factors/ Latent Variables (Dependent Variable)	Construct (Independent Variable)	Regression Coefficient	T	P	Variance explained (%)
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	MSC1	0.624	7.913	< 0.001	38.9
	MSC2	0.549	6.673	<0.001	30.1
	MSC3	0.898	15.812	<0.001	80.7
	MSC4	-0.115	-1.249	0.214	1.3

H₁: MSC1 has significant influencing on Media and Selection of Candidates

The results exhibited in Table 8 revealed that the regulatory construct MSC1 (Media Reports on different sitting and prospective candidates are taken into consideration by the respective parties while deciding the candidature for elections) has significant influence on selection of candidates by the political parties as the standardised direct effect of this construct on selection of candidates is 0.624, which is more than the recommended value of 0.4 (p value is significant). So the hypothesis H₁ is accepted and concludes that MSC1 has significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

H₂: MSC2 has significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

The results exhibited in Table 8 revealed that the regulatory construct MSC2 (A mechanism is there to examine the reports in media which may try to promote a candidate) has significant influence on selection of candidates by the political parties as the standardised direct effect of this construct on selection of candidates is 0.549, which is more than the recommended value of 0.4 (p value is significant). So the hypothesis H₂ is accepted and concludes that MSC2 has significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

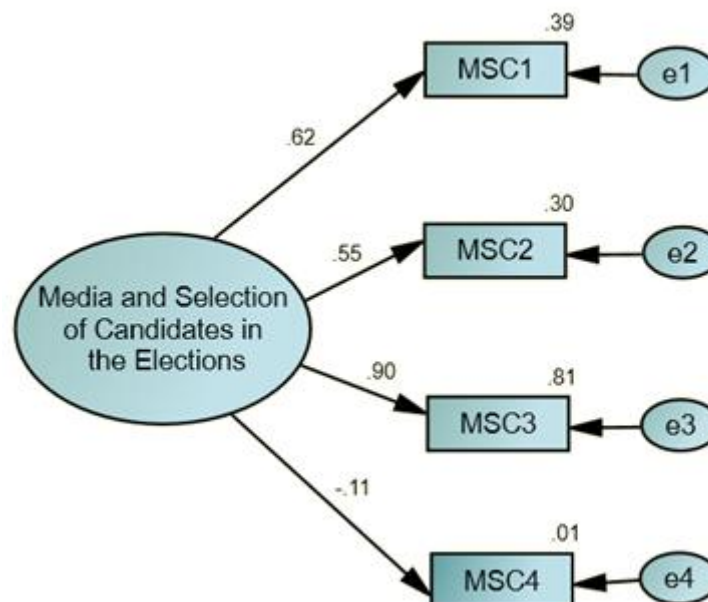
H₃: MSC3 has significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

The results exhibited in Table 8 revealed that the regulatory construct MSC3 (Media reports s resulted in promotion some candidates and dampening of opponents) has significant influence on selection of candidates by the political parties as the standardised direct effect of this construct on selection of candidates is 0.898, which is more than the recommended value of 0.4 (p value is significant). So the hypothesis H₃ is accepted and concludes that MSC3 has significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

H₄: MSC4 has significant influencing on Media and Selection of Candidates.

The results exhibited in Table 8 revealed that the regulatory construct MSC4 (Media savvy candidate has a dominant position while compared with opponents) has no significant influence on selection of candidates by the political parties as the standardised direct effect of this construct on selection of candidates is -0.115, which is less than the recommended value of 0.4. So the hypothesis H₄ is rejected and concludes that MSC4 has no significant influence on Media and Selection of Candidates.

Figure 1
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections



Analysis of Demographic Control Variables

This section analyses the influence of demographic control variables, that is, type of media and gender on Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections. The analyses were conducted using independent sample Z test.

First the investigators considered the type of media and tested the hypothesis

H_{1a} : The mean Score of Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections is the same for both visual and print media

An independent sample Z test was often used to compare the mean scores of variables for two different groups, that is, visual and print media. Hence a Z test was conducted, and the results are shown in Table 5. The result shows that no significant difference exist between visual and print media for the variable Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections as the p value in this case is more than 0.05. So the investigators accepted the hypothesis H_{1a} .

Table 5
Means, Standard deviation and z value for Type of Media

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Type of Media</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p value</i>
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	Visual	63	11.13	3.39	-1.606	0.111
	Print	57	11.93	1.74		

The investigators considered the gender of the respondents and tested the hypothesis

H_{1b} : The mean Score of Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections is the same for both males and females

An independent sample Z test was often used to compare the mean scores of variables for two different groups, that is, males and females. Hence a Z test was conducted, and the results are shown in Table 6. The result shows that significant difference exists between males and females for the variable since the p value is less than 0.05.

Table 6
Means, Standard deviation and z value for Gender

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p value</i>
Media and Selection of Candidates in the Elections	Male	102	11.29	2.90	-2.056	0.042
	Female	18	12.72	1.07		

Conclusion and Implications

After the analyses and testing of the hypothesis the major findings of the study are: Media Reports about different sitting and prospective candidates including different political functionaries are taken into consideration by the political parties while selecting the candidates in election. The opinion of visual and print media personnel were the same regarding this, but differences in opinion regarding this was there from the point of demographic variable – gender. Sometimes these media reports resulted in dampening and promotion of the sitting and prospective candidates.

The present study concluded that the media reports whether positive or negative have significant impact on selection of candidate during Elections in Kerala. The study further found that there is no difference in the opinion of media personnels belonging to visual and print media regarding this matter while the viewpoints varied with respect to another demographic variable gender.

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CHALLENGES FOR REBUILDING AFGHAN ECONOMY

Satyam

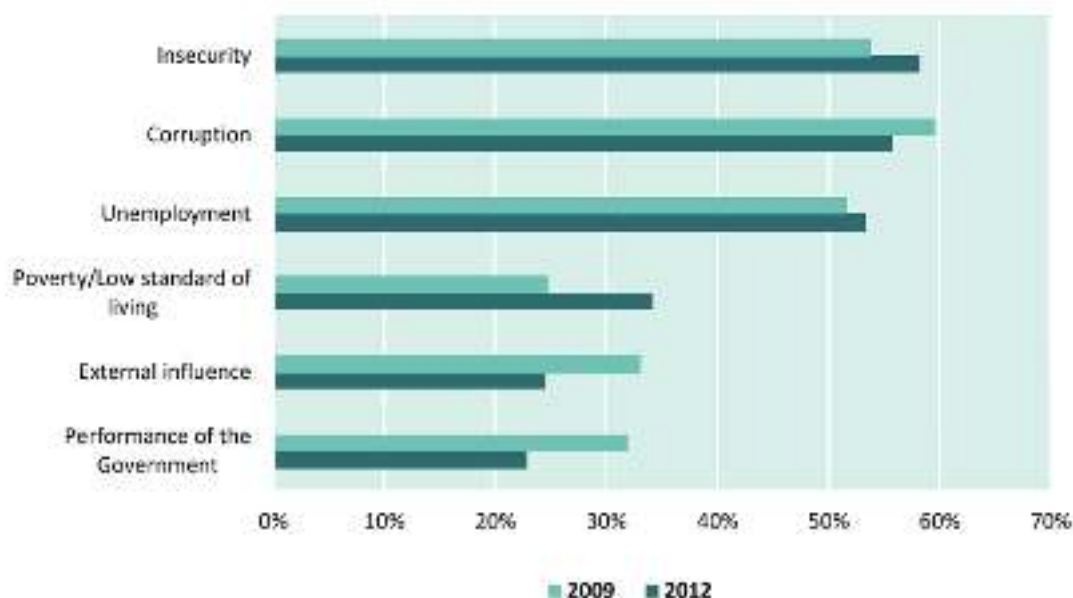
Although Afghanistan has never been a very prosperous or developed nation, in the 1960s and 1970s, the pre-war decades, various development projects were successfully implemented for the confrontation of the classic Cold-War between USSR and the West (Rasanyagam, 2003). Afghanistan has a long history of backwardness and underdevelopment brought about by long periods of environmental degradation combined with successive invasions, violence and conflicts, that have caused loss of opportunities and incomes for the masses (Shroder, 2008). By the early 2000s, Afghanistan was suffering from drought, food insecurity and starvation, substantial reductions in investments and savings, as well as rigid economic-politico sanctions from the US and United Nations, thus leading the country to the stage of being a 'failed state' (Global Research, 2014).

Since 2001, economic growth has been high but volatile. Between 2002 and 2006, Afghanistan grew at the fastest rate in the region - an average rate of 11.7 percent annually. The present status of Afghan economy is also unstable due to the continuously deteriorating security environment since NATO withdrawal. Rate of economic growth had increased only slightly from 1.3 percent to 1.5 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while witnessing low rates of private consumption and investment (The World Bank, 2016). The economy of Afghanistan owes this status to a number of different but highly interrelated and interdependent factors, some of which are discussed below.

1. Corruption

Corruption can simply be understood as improper use of power or public position for private benefit. However, according to a report by UNODC (2013) corruption is also comprised of offences such as bribery, embezzlement, abuse of power and nepotism. The report also distinguishes between political or 'grand' corruption, committed by high ranking politicians and decision makers, and administrative or 'petty' corruption committed by middle and lower level government officials who hold the responsibility of implementing day-to-day administrative procedures and public services. A similar distinction has been made by the Asian Development Bank (2007) report, that refers to these two forms as "state capture" and "administrative corruption". It has been observed that political corruption is what usually receives the greatest attention in Afghanistan, while the administrative corruption which affects the Afghan population receives far less publicity.

Figure 1: Percentage of adult Afghan population that considers selected issues to be the most for Afghanistan (2009 and 2012)



Source: UNODC, 2012

Corruption poses a serious threat to Afghanistan's socio-economic-politico setup. Survey conducted by Asia Foundation (2012) found that 52% of the respondents viewed corruption as a major issue in their neighbourhood, 56% in their everyday life, 60% in the functioning of local authorities, 70% in the provincial government, and 79%, or about four-fifth of the population saw corruption as Afghanistan's key national challenge (see Figure 1). Another survey found that Afghans held corruption, insecurity and unemployment to be the key issues facing their country, placing them ahead of poverty, governance and other important socio-economic indicators (UNODC, 2013). In yet another survey conducted in 2009 by Integrity Watch, it was found that one in seven Afghans experienced direct bribery, and that the average value of bribes was \$156 – in a country where the average annual income was a mere \$502 (Maley, 2004). These surveys highlight some alarming aspects of corruption in Afghanistan: firstly, the fact that a sizeable majority of Afghans consider corruption as a major problem in Afghanistan as a whole, and secondly, the growing effect of corruption as a major problem in respondents' daily lives reflected in the average amount of bribes paid and a climb in the percentage of Afghans, who are directly affected by corruption in their daily lives, rising from 42% in 2006 to 56% in 2012 (Asia Foundation, 2012).

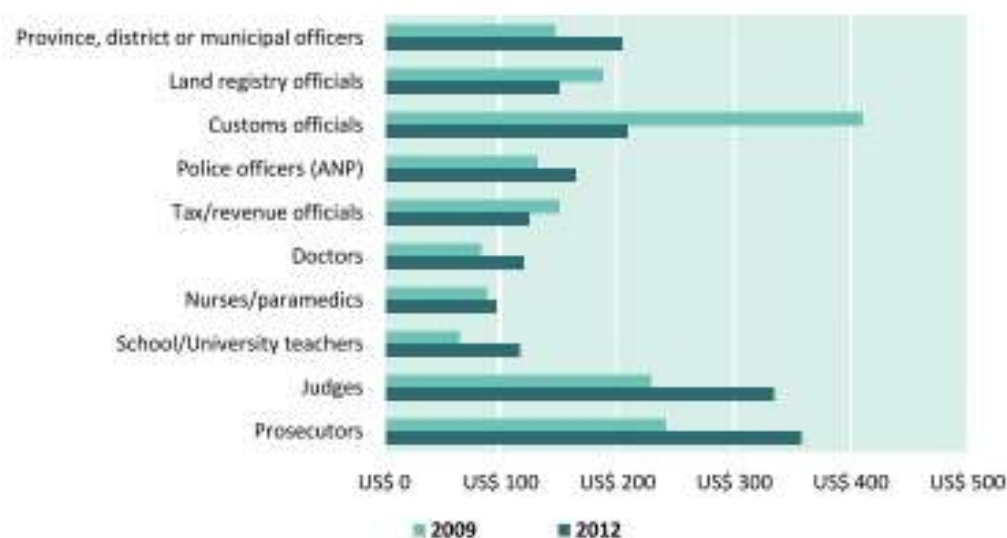


Figure 2:

Average size of bribes paid, segregated by the type of public official who receives the bribe in Afghanistan (2009 and 2012)

Source: UNODC, 2012

Corruption, though a common problem to almost all economies, differs widely between different countries due the differences in its sources. Accordingly, the Asian Development Bank in its 2007 report on “Fighting Corruption in Afghanistan” has identified the following sources of corruption in Afghanistan:

1. Drug related corruption, being the major source of corruption, undermines the state and the political system through the so-called “grand corruption” and “state capture”.
2. Unprecedented influx of foreign aid, accompanied by the pressure to make expenditures at the required pace is another major source unique to the aid dependent economies like Afghanistan.
3. Weak institutions and limited capacity within the Government are some enabling factors which have resulted in corruption in the justice sector, which in turn hinders prosecution and punishment of corruption in other sectors (see Figure 2).
4. Political uncertainties that result in short tenures of government servants and international community representatives.

1.1 Effects on Afghan Economy

While literature generally contends that corruption affects economic growth negatively, some experts argue that the economic impact of corruption differs between economies due to differences in their legal structures, institutional frameworks, governance quality and effectiveness, political regimes and enforcement capacities (Transparency International, 2014). In the long-run corruption has a strong negative impact on a country's investment,

taxation, government expenditures and thus its long-term economic growth. International comparative empirical data indicates negative correlation between corruption and growth rates, GDP per capita, economic equality and various human development indicators.

ADB (2007) states that over half of private enterprises cited corruption as a major constraint, making it one of the top four challenges faced by businesses in Afghanistan, the other three being electricity, access to land, and access to finance. Transparency International (2014) in its report on "The Impact of Corruption on Growth and Inequality" mentions ways in which corruption restricts economic growth, stated below:

1. By diverting talent and human resources towards rent-seeking or private profit-making activities, such as defence, rather than productive activities.
2. By posing as an 'inefficiency tax' on business, thus raising production costs and reducing profits of private enterprises, ultimately dis-incentivizing private investments.
3. By reducing the quality of resources and productivity of investments, for instance by adversely affecting human capital formation.
4. By creating economic inefficiencies, supporting resource-wastefulness and negatively affecting the efficiency and impact of government expenditure.

Corruption also discourages donors from providing financial assistance, private firms and governments from investing in the nation, and makes the government lose the faith of the people which further discourages individuals from taking on entrepreneurial initiatives, therefore hampering the economy through multiple channels.

2. Increased Share of Informal Economy

The informal economy can be broadly categorized into two forms, first, the economy formed by the individuals and families for their survival in an economy, where job opportunities are very less, for example, casual jobs, temporary jobs, unpaid jobs, subsistence agriculture and multiple job holdings; second, the economy formed by the entrepreneurs and big companies rationally aiming to increase their profits by escaping state regulation, for example, unofficial business activities like tax evasion, avoidance of rules and regulations etc. and underground activities like crime, corruption and other activities not recognized by state authorities (World Bank, 2000). The informal economy plays an important role in developing economies by providing jobs to a considerable population, but the jobs thus provided are usually low-paid and lacks job security. Moreover, the informal economy, which sometimes forms half to two-thirds of the economies in the developing countries, pay almost no taxes to the government, resulting in huge potential revenue losses.

In Afghanistan the informal economy can be categorized into the following three parts:

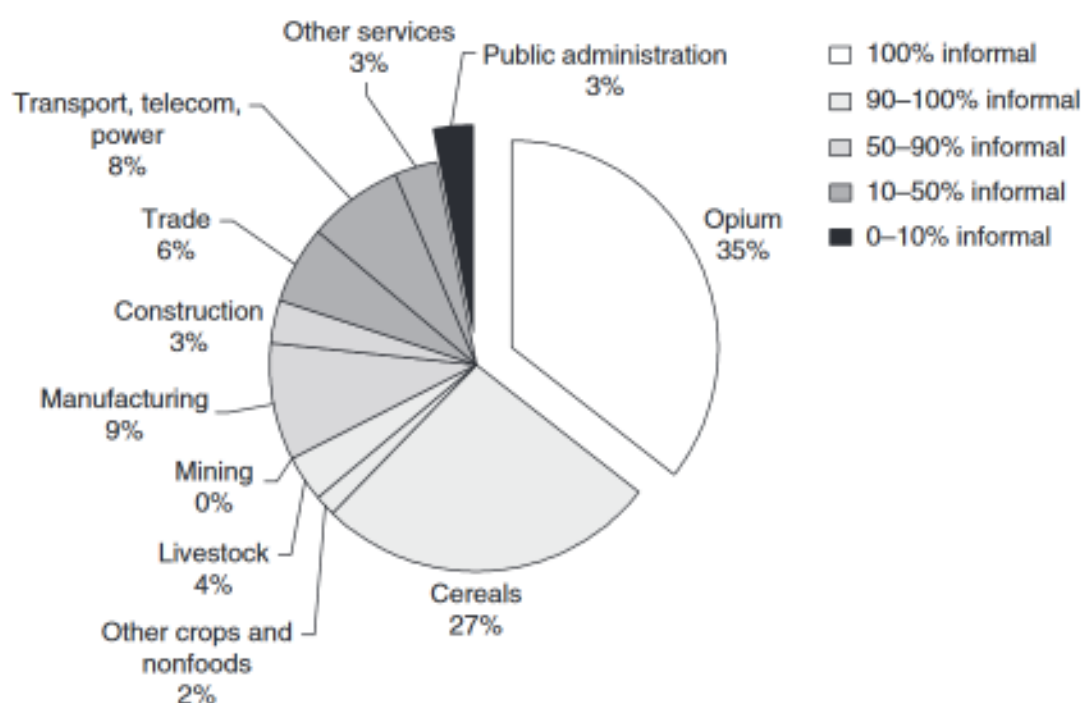
- a) Rural Activities: It mainly includes survival and coping activities by the poor due to the poor economic conditions. For example, low-paid jobs, trading and production of subsistence goods in rural areas like agricultural and dairy products;
- b) Irregular Activities: It includes activities whose output may be legal but the process of

trading and production of the same is illegal. For example, trade of natural resources like precious stones, timber etc. that is illegally exploited, as well as their smuggling.

c) **Illegal Activities:** It includes the activities banned by the authorities and are thus illegal to be practised and can also be called 'criminal economy'. It includes opium cultivation, trading and trafficking, illegal arms trading and trafficking, forced labour, tax evasion etc. It also includes activities related to promoting a war and activities aiming to increase profits through unfair means, also known as "war economy" and "black economy" respectively.

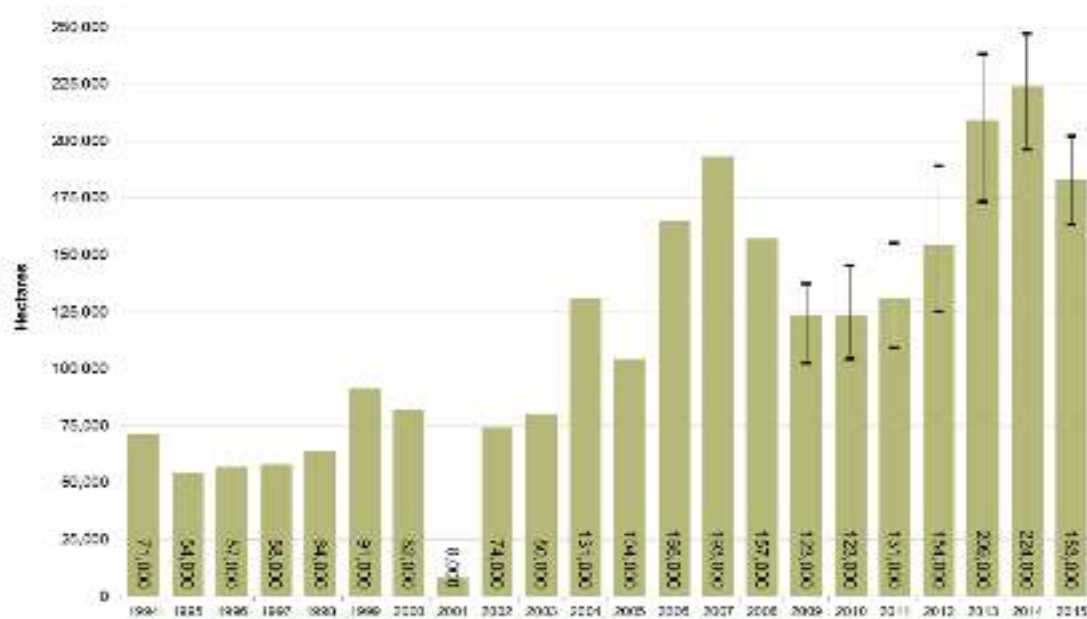
In the case of Afghanistan, the informal activities form up to 80-90 percent of the total economy, including the opium economy which alone forms one-third of the total Afghan economy (World Bank, 2005) (see Figure 3)

Figure 3: Informal Economy in Different Sectors



Source: World Bank, 2005

The drug economy is clearly the largest contributor to the informal economy of Afghanistan especially in the post-invasion period which saw the area under cultivation for poppy increase from just 8,000 hectares during the ban in Taliban regime to a huge 131,000 hectares in 2004 (Global Research, 2014). This area under cultivation had increased to 209,000 hectares by 2014 but decreased by 19% in 2015 (UNODC, 2015) (see Figure 4).



Figure

4: Poppy Cultivation Trend in Afghanistan, 1994-2015(in Hectares)

Source: UNODC, 2015

2.1 Effects on Afghan Economy

One of the most direct consequences that the informal economy of a country has on its economy is corruption. The larger the size of the informal economy the greater is the extent of corruption in the country. A considerable amount of money generated through corruption in Afghanistan is transferred to corrupt Afghan and international personnel to ensure the smooth continuation of these illicit activities (Global Research, 2014). Alternatively, the informal economy uses Afghan resources which would have otherwise been used for development purposes like cultivation of crops instead of opium. Moreover, the informal economy pays no returns to the economy, thereby reducing government revenues, for example, the value of opium produced in 2013 in Afghanistan was estimated at US \$61.2 billion in the international market but none of this money could be used for GDP or growth calculations (Global Research, 2014). In cases like Afghanistan, where the informal economy is so large, a favourable environment for such activities gets developed as it gains public acceptance over a large period of time. Such an environment encourages all businesses, big or small, to operate informally either completely or to some extent, helping them to stay out of the reach of regulatory requirements and taxation commitments (Arsala, 2007).

In order to build a robust economy, Afghanistan has to make efforts to transform a major portion of its informal economy into formal economy so as to integrate as much businesses, entrepreneurs and wage workers into the economy, and introduce them to the services provided by the government in return for their contribution to the economy.

3. Degrading Agriculture Sector

Agriculture remains the key driver of Afghan economy, with three-fifths of the population dependent on farming for their livelihoods (USAID, 2016). The sector was the biggest contributor to the economy, comprising about 40% of the GDP in the year 2002-2003 (Hogg, Nasif et.al, 2013). Long periods of wars and conflicts have destroyed large portions of Afghanistan's agricultural land, forced the displacement of millions of people, and destroyed the country's limited yet much needed infrastructure (USAID, 2016). While Afghanistan's economy has grown at a good pace since 2001, with the real GDP growing at 9 percent per annum, agriculture has caused wide fluctuations every year owing to the volatility of the sector and its output (Hogg, Nasif et.al, 2013) (see Table 1).

As summarized by the table, output share of the service sector in the country's GDP has steadily increased since 2002, while the shares of agriculture and industry have declined ever since. This demonstrates a major structural change: more resources are now moving in to the service sector, making it the main engine of economic growth in the years following the American-Invasion (Global Research, 2014).

Table 1: Sector Shares in GDP (in percent)

Sector	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Agriculture	38.5	36.8	28.5	30.2	27.2	27.3	22.4	27.0	23.3
Construction	4.8	6.0	9.4	11.2	13.8	13.2	14.0	12.5	12.4
Manufacturing	18.7	18.1	18.8	17.4	17.1	15.6	15.4	13.5	13.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other industry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services	37.8	38.8	43.1	40.9	41.6	43.4	47.6	46.5	50.7

Source: Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan, 2015

This diversion of funds and attention of the government from agriculture to service sector, mostly owing to funding wars, can be identified as the reason why the agricultural market and support services are not well developed in Afghanistan. Afghanistan lacks basic infrastructure such as well-maintained road networks, telecommunications, wholesale markets and storing facilities in both rural and urban areas.

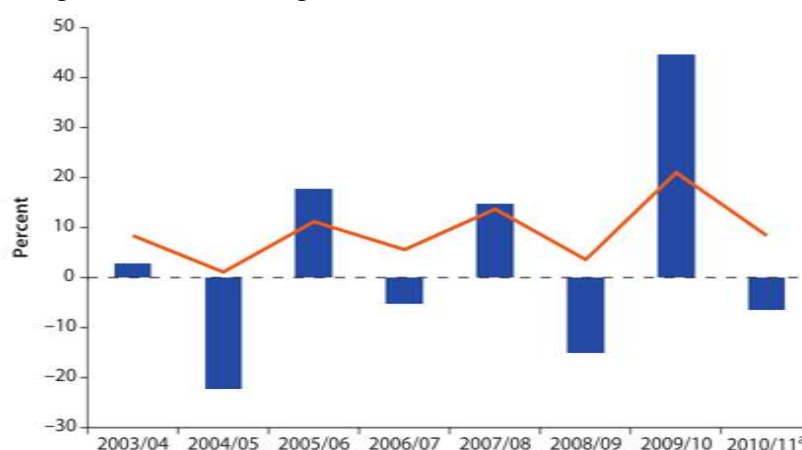
3.1 Effects on Afghan Economy

Agriculture remains important for its continued large share in the economy and for its provision of livelihoods to the majority of the rural population. Agriculture's volatility, as previously seen in the section, also results in wide year-to-year fluctuations in the country's GDP (Hogg, Nasif et.al. 2013). According to World Bank (2016), agriculture declined by about 2 percent during 2015. Considering that almost half of the Afghan poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, this decline coupled with a slow GDP growth rate has contributed towards the increase in poverty rates, which now stands at even higher than the

last estimated rate of 39.1% (see Figure 5).

The extent of impact that the agriculture sector has on Afghan economy is thus very large and multifaceted, and demands active input from the government for its sustained revival. This revival in turn depends largely on making markets more efficient and fostering an environment that is incentivizes private investment and is conducive to the growth and flourishing of businesses.

Figure 5: Real and Agricultural GDP Growth since 2003-2004



Source: World Bank, 2016

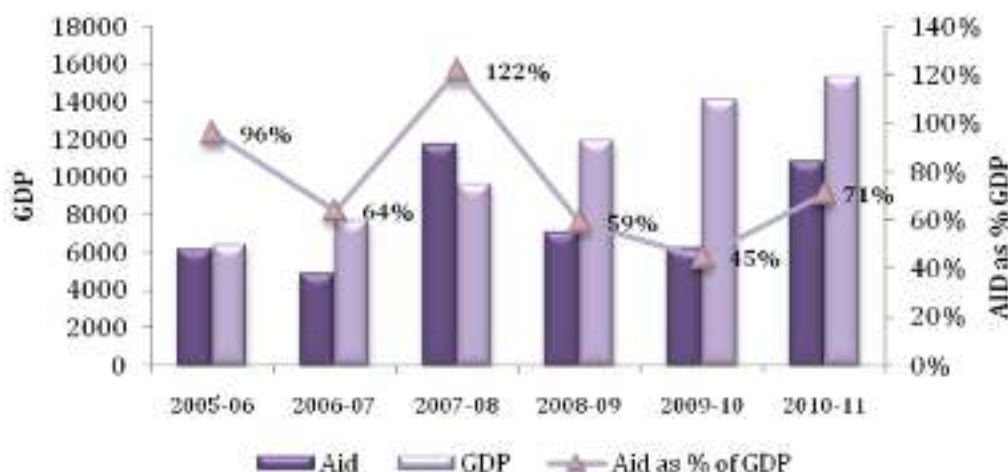
4. Dependence on Foreign Aid

An aid dependent country is identified by its reliance on foreign aid to cover its day-to-day expenses of running the nation, and Afghanistan has had a long history of high reliance on foreign aid at times of difficulties, whether it was in 1970s when Afghanistan witnessed economic crises due to severe droughts and subsequent low agricultural production, and had to depend on aid provided by USSR, or the post-2001 period where USSR was substituted by the US (Ministry of Finance, 2012). Post-2001, America had pledged US \$38 billion over a period of 2002-2013 to be prioritized towards the elimination of Taliban and security of Afghanistan and for the same period the European Union pledged US \$2 billion. Further in 2014, the US announced an aid of another US \$2 billion. According to the Development Cooperation Report published by the Afghanistan's Ministry of Finance (2012), the total pledged aid till 2012 was US \$119 billion whereas, the total commitment till December, 2011 was US \$84 billion out of which US \$70 billion had already been disbursed.

4.1 Effects on Afghan Economy

Comparison of external aid and the national budget of Afghanistan since 2005-2006 reveals the fact that Afghanistan is dependent on external aid for financing 45% of its budget requirements on an average, which includes the entire development budget of the country (Ministry of Finance, 2012) (see Figure 6). This assistance has helped Afghanistan develop its infrastructure, education system, health facilities and even generate revenue through its economic activities. However, even after one and a half decade of heavy external assistance

and considerable growth of the economy, Afghanistan still cannot generate enough revenues to meet 10% of its expenditure requirements (Global Research, 2014).



Figure

6: Aid as Percentage of GDP

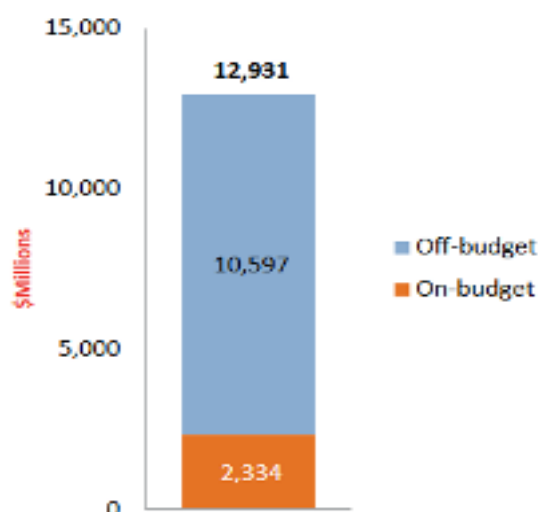
Source: Ministry of Finance, 2010

A major characteristic of external aid is that more than 80% of it is utilized “off-budget,” where the government is given almost no authority to guide the flow and sectoral utilization of such assistance. The reason for such a higher percentage of the “off-budget” assistance is the level of corruption in the government and their low efficiency in utilizing the resources (see Figure 7). Such practices undermine the authority of the elected government due to their limited control over the economy of the country. Another major consequence of dependence can be seen in the form of rise of the share of service sector in Afghan economy which can be attributed to the presence of foreign forces and organisations and is largely fed by the external assistance. This situation is however temporary in nature as the presence of foreign forces has already decreased in the country since NATO withdrawal and the foreign aid inflows have declined in the 2015 (The World Bank, 2016). These circumstances are going to result in a decrease in the service sector in the coming years, and coupled with the decline in foreign aid will affect the economy adversely.

The dependence of the Afghan economy on foreign aid has to alter; the government should start developing the agricultural and the mining sectors which remain highly underutilized. It is these sectors which can ensure a stable and sustainable future for the country.

Figure 7: Volume of On-budget Compared to Off-budget Assistance (2011)

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2012



5. Geographical Location

Afghanistan like other Central Asian countries is a landlocked state, landlocked in the sense that it is surrounded by land from all sides and has no direct access to any international waters. Afghanistan shares its borders with six countries – namely, China, Pakistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which makes it positioned at the centre of Asia and the link between East, West, South and Central Asia. The geographical location of Afghanistan comes with its own share of merits and demerits; on one hand, it puts Afghanistan at an influential position as the possible transit hub for inter-regional connectivity, and on the other hand, it puts the country in a restrictive and dependent environment where international contact is restricted due to its dependency on the neighbouring countries for interaction with the outside world. Moreover, in today's globalised world, being surrounded by as many as six other countries makes it susceptible to security situations such as terrorism and drugs trafficking in other countries.

5.1 Effects on Afghan Economy

Studies based on international cross-country datasets indicate that landlocked countries are at relative disadvantage in trade activities due to their restricted access to international markets, thus requiring a well-developed regional trade infrastructure to enable more convenient, efficient and cheaper interaction and linkages with other countries (The World Bank, 2004). In order to achieve its objective of developing a sustainable economy in the coming decades, Afghanistan needs to overcome these restrictions. Economic development of Afghanistan will depend on the extent to which the country exploits and trades its natural resources. As

established by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (2013), 90-95% of the trade between the West and Asia is done through maritime routes, which of course puts Afghanistan at a comparative disadvantage.



Figure 8: Afghan Imports

Source: Central Statistical Organisation of Afghanistan, 2015

The import trends of Afghanistan, as shown in Figure 8 above, demonstrate its heavy dependence on products from abroad, which averaged at US \$4486.40 million from 2003 to 2015. Large value of imports can be explained by the fact that the share of manufacturing sector of Afghanistan on an average remained between 15 to 20% in the last one and half decade (CSO, 2015). The foreign assistance in the form of relief material are also treated as imports in the economy. How this translates to a loss to Afghanistan due to its geographical position can be understood by the fact that for every product that enters Afghanistan through any land-based mode of transportation it has to pay certain custom duties and taxes to the transit country through which imports are transferred into the country which increases the cost of imports for landlocked countries such as Afghanistan by as much as 50 percent, reducing trade volumes by around 60 percent when compared with a comparable and representative coastal economy (World Bank, 2004). Other studies have concluded that, first, landlocked countries on an average tend to trade less than countries with access to sea routes; second, landlocked countries are bound to have lower growth rate than coastal countries; and third, landlocked countries have a higher tendency to rely on foreign aid for a longer period of time (Arvis, Raballand et. al., 2007). Another limitation associated with being landlocked is that there is a constant pressure on the foreign relations apparatus of the landlocked countries to maintain cordial relationships with its neighbouring transit countries to ensure free flow of goods into the country.

It may therefore be recommended that Afghanistan focuses on developing as well as diversifying its transport infrastructure for overcoming the limitations of its landlocked

geographical positioning. Diversification of transit routes makes the country less susceptible to risk of blockades by transit countries and provides the country with alternatives in case of blockades.

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Leadership styles and employees' motivation

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Abstract

In this global competitive environment, effective leadership style is necessary to reduce the attrition rate. From the effective leadership styles only it is possible to achieve organizational goal productively. Leadership styles affect on the employee performance and productivity. This paper summarizes and analyzes the available literature of leadership styles and effect on different components of Quality of work life.

Keywords: Leadership styles, productivity, performance, work life.

Introduction

An effective leader influences followers in a desired manner to achieve desired goals. Different leadership styles may affect organizational effectiveness or performance³⁰. Transformational leadership is a stronger predictor of both job satisfaction and overall satisfaction⁷. In the study it was concluded that organizational performance is influenced by a competitive and innovative culture. Organizational Culture is influenced by leadership style and consequently, leadership style affects organizational performance.

Review of Literature

Leadership Styles: Leadership is a social influence process in which the leader seeks the voluntary participation of subordinates in an effort to reach organization goals¹⁰. A leader can be defined as a person who delegates or influencing others to act so as to carry out specified objectives²⁸. Today's organizations need effective leaders who understand the complexities of the rapidly changing global environment. If the task is highly structured and the leader has good relationship with the employees, effectiveness will be high on the part of the employees. The study further revealed that democratic leaders take great care to involve all members of the team in discussion and can work with a small but highly motivated team. Barchiesi et al measured the leadership effectiveness and leadership role and its influence on performance, leadership behaviors, attitudes. They found that high leadership indexes are not related to past performance records but associated both to higher potentiality of enhanced performance and to higher reputation of organizations, pointing in the direction of a meaningful influence of behavioral complexity and dynamics on the leadership perceived level. A mechanism of leadership styles affecting team innovation in the private research centers investigated the relationship between different leadership styles and team innovation with the mediating effects of knowledge sharing and team communication.

Exploring the Relationship between Organizational Culture and Style of Leadership we used the factors like Organizational Culture, Charismatic Leadership, Transformational Leadership and Transactional Leadership. Voon et al found out the influence of leadership styles on employees' job satisfaction in public sector organizations in Malaysia. They used the factors like salaries, job autonomy, job security, workplace flexibility. Out of these factors, they found that transformational leadership style has a stronger relationship with job satisfaction.

Chung – Hsiung Fang et al identified that leadership style can affect organizational commitment and work satisfaction positively and work satisfaction in turn can affect organizational commitment and work performance positively. Leadership is largely culturally orientated, embracing traditional beliefs, norms and values and a preoccupation. According to Goh Yuan et al study, leadership style is significantly influenced by the leader's immediate and extended family, clan and tribe. This study finds the linkages between organizational leadership and business ethics, thereby making a contribution toward increasing the quality of organizational life which may have a positive influence on both members of the organization and the wider community. Lu Ye et al study explained employees' perceptions about transactional or transformational leadership style of executive, both have highly positive correlation with perceptions about executive's encouragement factors of its innovation climate. Podsakoff et al said that leadership behavior can affect trust and satisfaction of employees to organization and organizational citizenship behavior further enhances the relationship between leadership style and organizational commitment directly. Transactional leadership is considered as the subordinates' rewards through their efforts and performance. Guang-yi et al compared the Transactional leadership. Transformational leadership theory is deemed to improve the subordinates' performance by changing the motives and values of employees.

Bass divided leadership style into transformational leadership and transactional leadership. Transformational leadership has the characteristics of individual influence, spiritual encouragement and intellectual stimulation. They often take individual into consideration, establish vision and aim inside, create open culture, trust the staff to reach their goals and give full play for staff's potential.

Transactional leadership is focused on staff's basic and external demand, the relationship between leaders and subordinates is based on the contract. They tend to attain organizational goal by pacific job roles and mission design, their basic purpose is to maintain a stable organization.

Podsakoff et al said that leadership behavior can affect trust and satisfaction of employees to organization and organizational citizenship behavior further enhances the relationship between leadership style and organizational commitment directly.

Leadership style is the „relatively consistent pattern of behavior that characterizes a leader“. Today's organizations need effective leaders who understand the complexities of the rapidly changing global environment. Different leadership styles may affect organizational effectiveness or performance.

According to the Oladipo et al, the success or failure of proper organizations, nations and other social units has been largely credited to the nature of their leadership style, Jeremy et al explained in manufacturing company, leadership is really a process for impacting on others commitment towards recognizing their full potential in achieving goals, vision with passion and integrity. The study also revealed that the associations between leader and worker give additional factor employees' satisfaction which are considerably affected through the leadership style adopted by the leader. However from the available literature we can summarize the different dimensions of leadership styles and their effect on employee satisfaction, team work, organizational change and employee performance. Table 1 lists some of the dimensions of leadership styles and components as viewed by the scholars along with the type of the sectors and outcomes.

Leadership Styles:

1. Democratic Leadership
2. Autocratic Leadership
3. Laissez-Faire Leadership
4. Strategic Leadership
5. Transformational Leadership
6. Transactional Leadership
7. Coach-Style Leadership
8. Bureaucratic Leadership

1. Democratic leadership:

Commonly effective

Democratic leadership is exactly what it sounds like -- the leader makes decisions based on the input of each team member. Although he or she makes the final call, each employee has an equal say on a project's direction.

Democratic leadership is one of the most effective leadership styles because it allows lower-level employees to exercise authority they'll need to use wisely in future positions they might hold. It also resembles how decisions can be made in company board meetings.

For example, in a company board meeting, a democratic leader might give the team a few decision-related options. They could then open a discussion about each option. After a discussion, this leader might take the board's thoughts and feedback into consideration, or they might open this decision up to a vote.

2. Autocratic Leadership:

Rarely Effective

Autocratic leadership is the inverse of democratic leadership. In this leadership style, the leader makes decisions without taking input from anyone who reports to them. Employees are neither considered nor consulted prior to a direction, and are expected to adhere to the decision at a time and pace stipulated by the leader.

An example of this could be when a manager changes the hours of work shifts for multiple employees without consulting anyone -- especially the effected employees.

Frankly, this leadership style stinks. Most organizations today can't sustain such a hegemonic culture without losing employees. It's best to keep leadership more open to the intellect and perspective of the rest of the team.

3. Laissez-Faire Leadership

Sometimes Effective

If you remember your high-school French, you'll accurately assume that laissez-faire leadership is the least intrusive form of leadership. The French term "laissez faire" literally translates to "let them do," and leaders who embrace it afford nearly all authority to their employees.

In a young startup, for example, you might see a laissez-faire company founder who makes no major office policies around work hours or deadlines. They might put full trust into their employees while they focus on the overall workings of running the company.

Although laissez-faire leadership can empower employees by trusting them to work however they'd like, it can limit their development and overlook critical company growth opportunities. Therefore, it's important that this leadership style is kept in check.

4. Strategic Leadership

Commonly Effective

Strategic leaders sit at the intersection between a company's main operations and its growth opportunities. He or she accepts the burden of executive interests while ensuring that current working conditions remain stable for everyone else.

This is a desirable leadership style in many companies because strategic thinking supports multiple types of employees at once. However, leaders who operate this way can set a dangerous precedent with respect to how many people they can support at once, and what the best direction for the company really is if everyone is getting their way at all times.

5. Transformational Leadership

Sometimes Effective

Transformational leadership is always "transforming" and improving upon the company's conventions. Employees might have a basic set of tasks and goals that they complete every week or month, but the leader is constantly pushing them outside of their comfort zone.

When starting a job with this type of leader, all employees might get a list of goals to reach, as well as deadlines for reaching them. While the goals might seem simple at first, this manager might pick up the pace of deadlines or give you more and more challenging goals as you grow with the company.

This is a highly encouraged form of leadership among growth-minded companies because it motivates employees to see what they're capable of. But transformational leaders can risk losing sight of everyone's individual learning curves if direct reports don't receive the right coaching to guide them through new responsibilities.

6. Transactional Leadership

Sometimes Effective

Transactional leaders are fairly common today. These managers reward their employees for precisely the work they do. A marketing team that receives a scheduled bonus for helping generate a certain number of leads by the end of the quarter is a common example of transactional leadership.

When starting a job with a transactional boss, you might receive an incentive plan that motivates you to quickly master your regular job duties. For example, if you work in marketing, you might receive a bonus for sending 10 marketing emails. On the other hand, a transformational leader might only offer you a bonus if your work results in a large amount of newsletter subscriptions.

Transactional leadership helps establish roles and responsibilities for each employee, but it can also encourage bare-minimum work if employees know how much their effort is worth all the time. This leadership style can use incentive programs to motivate employees, but they should be consistent with the company's goals and used in addition to *unscheduled* gestures of appreciation.

7. Coach-Style Leadership

Commonly Effective

Similarly to a sports team's coach, this leader focuses on identifying and nurturing the individual strengths of each member on his or her team. They also focus on strategies that will enable their team work better together. This style offers strong similarities to strategic and democratic leadership, but puts more emphasis on the growth and success of individual employees.

Rather than forcing all employees to focus on similar skills and goals, this leader might build a team where each employee has an expertise or skillset in something different. In the longrun, this leader focuses on creating strong teams that can communicate well and embrace each other's unique skillsets in order to get work done.

A manager with this leadership style might help employees improve on their strengths by giving them new tasks to try, offering them guidance, or meeting to discuss constructive feedback. They might also encourage one or more team members to expand on their strengths by learning new skills from other teammates.

8. Bureaucratic Leadership

Rarely Effective

Bureaucratic leaders go by the books. This style of leadership might listen and consider the input of employees -- unlike autocratic leadership -- but the leader tends to reject an employee's input if it conflicts with company policy or past practices.

You may run into a bureaucratic leader at a larger, older, or traditional company. At these companies, when a colleague or employee proposes a strong strategy that seems new or non-traditional, bureaucratic leaders may reject it. Their resistance might be because the company

has already been successful with current processes and trying something new could waste time or resources if it doesn't work.

Employees under this leadership style might not feel as controlled as they would under autocratic leadership, but there is still a lack of freedom in how much people are able to do in their roles. This can quickly shut down innovation, and is definitely not encouraged for companies who are chasing ambitious goals and quick growth.

Remember, most leaders borrow from a variety of styles to achieve various goals at different times in their career. While you may have excelled in a role using one type of leadership, another position may require a different set of habits to ensure your team is operating most effectively.

By understanding each of these leadership types, and the outcomes they're designed to achieve, you can select the right leadership style for your current situation.

PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS IN RELATION TO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMPASSION AMONG NURSES

**Selmi Jose^{ix},
Prof. S. Z. H. Zaidi^{ix}
Naghma Zamir^{ix}**

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study was to assess the differences in relation between the Big Five personality dimensions and subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses from different specialties.

The sample of the study consisted of 60 participants (20 nurses of medical department, 20 nurses of operation theatre, and 20 nurses of psychiatry department of both private and government sector). The results indicate that there is a significant difference among all the three groups, and the scores on personality dimensions (Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness), subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion were significantly different among nurses of medical, operation theatre, and psychiatry departments. There were no significant difference in scores on the personality dimension i.e. neuroticism among all the three groups.

On correlation there was a significant positive correlation between extraversion, subjective well-being and compassion among medical and psychiatry department nurses and on psychiatry department extraversion is also positively correlated to emotional intelligence. On nurses of medical department shows a positive correlation with agreeableness and conscientiousness to subjective well-being, and on psychiatry department there is a positive correlation between conscientiousness to subjective well-being and emotional intelligence. There is also a negative correlation among nurses from psychiatry department between

openness to experience, subjective well-being and compassion and nurse from psychiatry shows a negative correlation between neuroticism, and subjective well-being.

Key words: nurses, personality dimensions, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, subjective well-being, emotional intelligence, compassion.

Introduction

Since the beginning of 21st century psychologist started to ask what is right in the people instead of what is wrong in them. This question pinpoints the new approach that is positive psychology which is the scientific and applied approach to uncovering people's strengths and promoting positive functioning. In early days it was considered that removing all negative forces from the life can bring peace and happiness, but later the views are changed to concentrate on the positive aspects of the lives like wellbeing, emotional intelligence, and compassion and so on. Here the researcher studies on these variables and trying to find out if there is any relationship between these variable and personality dimensions among nurses in different specialties.

A personality trait is the aspect of personality that is considered to remain stable over time and situations (Leary, 2005). Any change in a personality trait is gradual and generally seen as a result of maturation with age (McCrae & Costa, 2010). Personality traits may predict and, are associated with, the way in which one will respond in a particular context and how will interact with the environment around. So it is evident that the basic characteristics of personality affect ones all aspect of life and considering nursing profession it is important them to own subjective well-being, emotional stability and compassion in life.

"Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings. Nursing includes the promotion of health, prevention of illness, and the care of ill, disabled and dying people. Advocacy, promotion of a safe environment, research, participation in shaping health policy and in patient and health systems management, and education are also key nursing roles." (International Council of Nurses, 2007)

"Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment" (Allport, 1961). Psychologists have been studying human personality for decades and have settled on a model of five key factors to explain various personality characteristics. The theory is that each of us has a combination of these 5 factors in varying degrees that create our unique personality (Schoenly, 2016). The five-factor model of personality dimensions as conceptualized by Costa & McCrae (1992). The five dimensions of the five-factor model of personality are Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

Neuroticism- A high Neuroticism score indicates that a person is prone to having irrational ideas, being less able to control impulses, and coping poorly with stress. A low Neuroticism

score is indicative of emotional stability. These people are usually calm, even-tempered, relaxed and able to face stressful situations without becoming upset (Hough et al., 1990).

Extraversion- Extraverts are energetic and optimistic. Introverts are reserved rather than unfriendly, independent rather than followers. Extraversion is characterized by positive feelings and experiences and is therefore seen as a positive affect (Clark & Watson, 1991).

Openness to Experience- People scoring low on Openness tend to be conventional in behavior and conservative in outlook. People scoring high on Openness tend to be unconventional, willing to question authority and prepared to entertain new ethical, social and political ideas.

Agreeableness- An agreeable person is fundamentally altruistic, sympathetic to others and eager to help them, and in return believes that others will be equally helpful.

Conscientiousness- The conscientious person is purposeful, strong-willed and determined. On the negative side, high Conscientiousness may lead to annoying fastidiousness, compulsive neatness or workaholic behaviour.

Subjective well-being is a comprehensive psychological evaluation of the satisfaction and happiness about people's own overall life. Evidence suggests that high level of well-being will be more favourable to work-related results, and experiences of positive emotions and pleasant moods make people feel more active to pursue their goals, effectively confront challenges, and make assertive decisions.

Emotional intelligence is defined as, the ability to accurately perceive, appraise and express emotions; the ability to access or generate feelings, or both, when they facilitate thought; the ability to understand emotions and emotional knowledge; and the ability to regulate emotions to promote emotional and intellectual growth. The emotionally intelligent person is skilled in four areas: Identifying, using, understanding, and regulating emotions (Mayer & Salovey, 1997).

“Compassion is an attitude toward others, either close others or strangers or all of humanity; containing feelings, cognitions, and behaviours that are focused on caring, concern, tenderness, and an orientation toward supporting, helping, and understanding the others, particularly when the others are perceived to be suffering or in need” (Sprecher & Fehr, 2006).

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the research was to study the relationship between the big five personality dimensions and subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses from different specialties.

The target population was nurses working in different specialties such as psychiatry unit, medical-surgical unit and operation theatre unit. From each area of specialization 20 numbers of participants were included. The sample was collected from different hospital in Lucknow from both government and private sector, using purposive sampling technique. The participants belong to the age range of 30 to 45 with an experience of 5 to 15 years.

TOOLS

Personality: The Neo Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) devised by McCrae and Costa. It is a 60 item version of Form S of the NEO PI-R that provides a brief, comprehensive measure of the five domains of personality: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. It consists of five 12 item scales that measure each domain. The internal consistencies reported in the manual is ($r = 0.80$ to 0.95 , $N = .79$, $E = .79$, $O = .80$, $A = .75$, $C = .83$).

Subjective Well-being: Subjective Well-being (SWI) Inventory established by Nagpal & Sell (1992): It consists of 40 items. The test retest reliability of the SUBI inventory is 0.79 and the validity is 0.86.

Emotional Intelligence: Emotional Intelligence Scale, which was developed by Anukool Hyde, Sanjyot Lethe and Upinder Dhar. It is a 5 point Likert Scale, with 34 statements related to various fields. The split-half reliability coefficient was found to be 0.88. Besides the face validity, as all items co-related to the variable under focus, the scale has high content validity. In order to find out the validity from the coefficient of reliability, the reliability index was calculated, which indicated high validity on account of being 0.93.

Compassion: Compassionate Love Scale developed by Sprecher & Fehr (2005). The scale comprises 21 statements in which the participant indicates how true or false each is of them on a seven-point Likert scale. This scale was standardized and the Cronbach's alpha of the scale is reported to be 0.95.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis has been done by help of the statistical package for social science-20 (SPSS-20). Descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted. The Pearson's correlation coefficient was obtained to assess the relation between personality dimensions and subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion. A one way ANOVA and post-hoc analysis were used to compare the scores.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study the results say that nurses show an above average level on the healthy personality dimensions and the variables. It proves that their personality characteristics must have affected the choice of career and the same might have helped them to work successfully in the same field for a longer period of time.

Result shows that the scores on personality dimensions (Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness), subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion were significantly different among nurses with the specialty of medical, operation theatre, and psychiatry departments. There were no significant difference in scores on the personality dimension i.e. neuroticism among all the three groups. The post-hoc analysis further revealed the nurses of psychiatry department scored significantly high on all the variables except emotional intelligence. And on emotional intelligence nurses of medical department scored significantly higher than the other groups.

Table 1: Comparisons of scores of personality dimensions (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness To Experience, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness), subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses with the specialty of medical, operation theatre, and psychiatry departments by using ANOVA:

VARIABLES	DEPARTMENT, N=60			F	df	P	Post Hoc
	Medical	Operation Theatre	Psychiatry				
	N=20 Mean±SD	N=20 Mean±SD	N=20 Mean±SD				
Neuroticism	24.45±5.84	24.25±5.97	25.00±5.81	.087	59	.916	-
Extraversion	27.00±4.63	26.40±5.39	30.65±4.40	4.537	59	.015*	P>M>O
Openness To Experience	21.95±3.56	24.10±2.57	26.25±4.29	7.355	59	.001**	P>O>M
Agreeableness	28.50±5.00	24.30±4.86	30.05±5.18	7.045	59	.002**	P>M>O
Conscientiousness	31.80±5.29	28.50±3.61	33.40±4.98	5.698	59	.006**	P>M>O
Subjective Well-Being	83.85±7.81	78.10±5.78	95.50±9.54	25.414	59	.000***	P>M>O
Emotional Intelligence	135.95±10.26	124.25±13.36	135.60±12.29	6.115	59	.004**	M>P>O
Compassion	4.60±1.43	4.05±0.94	5.05±0.99	3.83	59	.028*	P>M>O

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Most of the areas nurses from the department of operation theatre scored less than the other two departments. In operation theatre nurses assist with patient care before, during and following surgical procedures, ensuring sterile conditions in the operating room and providing critical quality control to ensure patient safety during surgical procedures (Registered nursing .org). It is a high stress working environment compared to all other departments the more stressful environment is present in operation theatre. From the experiences shared while doing data collection the researcher come across with other factors like, in operation theatre nurses will have to attend more than one case a day and there is not much interval between cases. These factors can be a reason that nurses from the department of operation theatre showed less score on subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion.

Among the three department nurses from medical department comes higher after psychiatry nurses on most of the personality dimensions and variables. Medical department nurses are efficient, effective and calm. Their presences and skills are both general – as the Emergency

Room admits all kinds of patients with all kinds of trauma – and highly specialized to assess, triage and care for those who have been a victim of a sudden accident or illness. In medical department also they have to be very vigilant and be quick in all their activities while taking care of patients. It is a drastically varying experience in this department based to patients gets admitted there on each time. The services needed in this department differ time to time and day to day and so the nurses will have to be adaptable to the new and various experiences.

Psychiatric nurses show a significantly high score on personality dimensions, subjective well-being and compassion. Psychiatric nurses care for patients who suffer from mental health illnesses as well as those struggling with addiction and substance abuse problems. They assess and monitor patients, work with an interdisciplinary team including psychiatrists, psychologist and social workers, and help administer medications. Even though they have to handle with emotions of the care givers and family members of the patient it is not a continuous stress creating environment that they are having. This can be a reason that nurses from the department of psychiatry showed high score on personality dimensions as well as on subjective well-being and compassion.

Table 2: The correlation of personality dimensions with subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses with the specialty of medical department

VARIABLES	SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	COMPASSION
NEUROTICISM	.063	.000	.105
EXTRAVERSION	.468*	.342	.652**
OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE	-.530*	.176	-.490*
AGREEABLENESS	.605**	.314	.273
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	.476*	.311	.295

*p<.05, **p <.01

The results show that there is significant correlation of personality dimensions with subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses of medical department. From the table it can be understood that there is no significant correlation between neuroticism, subjective-wellbeing, emotional intelligence and compassion. However, the significant positive correlations have been found between extraversion and subjective-wellbeing on 0.05 level and extraversion and compassion on 0.01 level. And the significant negative correlations have been found between openness to experience and subjective-wellbeing and compassion on 0.05 level. The significant positive correlations have also been found between agreeableness and subjective-wellbeing on 0.01 level and conscientiousness and subjective-wellbeing on 0.05 level.

McCrae and Costa (1997) suggested that agreeableness and conscientiousness should facilitate more positive experiences in social and achievement situations, respectively which in turn increase subjective well-being. However openness to experience leads a person to experience both positive and negative emotional state. No direct association should therefore be expected with openness to experience (McCrae and Costa, 1997). As studied by Gutierrez

et al., (2005) there is a positive association between openness to experience and the positive and negative components of affect. Diener and Larsen (1984) found that positive and negative affect in various work and leisure situations was more due to persons than to situations.

This is what the present study also tried to find out that if the personality dimensions are in relation with variables like subjective-wellbeing, emotional intelligence and compassion. And the previous researches reveal that it is not the kind of work and the environment but mostly the personality that determines your feelings and attitude towards your work. Zellars et al. (2000) reported a positive relationship between openness to experience and personal accomplishment.

Table 3: The correlation of personality dimensions with subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses of operation theatre department

VARIABLES	SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	COMPASSION
NEUROTICISM	-.363	.095	.222
EXTRAVERSION	-.354	.047	.192
OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE	.165	.283	.431
AGREEABLENESS	.420	-.138	.111
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	-.209	-.110	.100

The present study reveals that among nurses of operation theatre the personality dimensions are not significantly correlated with any of the variables i.e., subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion.

Table 4: The correlation of personality dimensions with subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses of psychiatry department

VARIABLES	SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	COMPASSION
NEUROTICISM	-.598**	-.371	-.082
EXTRAVERSION	.470*	.565**	.483*
OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE	.057	-.110	-.163

AGREEABLENESS	.071	-.008	.122
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	.446**	.743**	.218

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

The results show both positive and negative correlations of personality dimensions with subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion among nurses of psychiatry department. There is a significant negative correlation between neuroticism and subjective well-being on 0.01 level. However, it has been found that the personality domain extraversion is significantly and positively correlated with subjective well-being and compassion on 0.05 level and with emotional intelligence on 0.01 level and 0.05 level. The significant positive correlations have also found between conscientiousness, subjective well-being and emotional intelligence on 0.01 level.

In the present study it has been found that there is a significant positive correlation of personality dimension of extraversion with all the three variables i.e., subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion. The result is consistent with the study of DeNeve and Cooper (1998), they found that hedonically defined subjective well-being was consistently related to extraversion, emotional stability (the high functioning pole of the neuroticism dimension) and agreeableness.

It has also been found that among the group of nurses from psychiatric department the personality dimension i.e. Conscientiousness is significantly and positive correlated with subjective well-being and emotional intelligence. The finding is supported by literature which reveals an established evidence for a strong association between Emotional Intelligence and various personality traits (Mayer, 1999; Nawal et al., 2017). Conscientiousness makes the most contribution in emotional intelligence whereas neuroticism contributes the least. As reported by the research findings it is proved that the three personality traits, extraversion, agreeableness, and openness to experience, emerged as significant predictors of emotional intelligence (Nawal et al., 2017).

In the present study, among nurses of psychiatry department showed that there is a significant negative correlation between neuroticism and subjective well-being. Gutierrez et al. (2005) showed personality as one of the most important correlates of subjective well-being, especially through Extraversion and Neuroticism. In addition, they also found that, among Big Five personality factors, neuroticism was the strongest predictor of life satisfaction, happiness and negative affect, while extraversion and agreeableness was a significant predictor of positive affect.

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that there is a close association between personality dimensions and psychological variables in respect to their respective career choice. Findings indicate some of the personality dimensions are positively associated with psychological variables and some are negatively associated. Thus the findings of the present study suggest that personality dimensions can be the determinants of one's career choice and the success in the

same in spite of the demands and the situational stressors. So it is significantly proved that the basic characteristics of personality affects ones aspect of life.

IMPLICATIONS

It is well-recognized that personality has an influence on the way an individual interacts and deals with the outside world, and in turn, influences their ability to cope and deal with stressful situations (Lawler, Volz & Martin, 2005).

Here the study found out that personality dimensions has an influence on the variables i.e., subjective well-being, emotional intelligence and compassion, which are very much essential for this particular profession. These findings are helpful and to be used while admission procedures happening in nursing schools. And these findings also helpful to organize training program for nurses already working, to improve their skills.

Results also revealed that there are differences among nurses from different departments. It is proved that they differ in their working experience and environment, even though all have the same profession. This give an understanding that in each department nurses faces with different type of problems and the way it supposed to be deal also might be different.

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TO STUDY THE SOURCE OF MODERN AGRICUTURAL TECHNIQUE HIDDEN IN VEDIC VANGMAY

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the bedrock of Indian economy. Even the oldest portions of the Vedas are witness to the agricultural economy of India, and display the Vedic seer's knowledge and techniques of farming. The famous Krisi Sukta of the Rigveda is directly related to agriculture, the Aksha Sukta has glorified agriculture and the Manduka Sukta has extolled frogs as the harbinger of the rainy seasons. Thousands of years ago man learnt how to use plants and animals to supply him with food and clothing. Year after year, the farmer worked with the soil, sunlight and water to raise crops through the different seasons. According to this farming means preparing the soil, to take the seeds and keeping the soil in the best condition to help the crop to grow until it is ready for harvesting. So agriculture is probably the oldest work done by man. The Vedic farmers were a wealthy and respectable section of people and possessed a fair knowledge of climatology, plant physiology, rotation of crops and different kind of manure.

INTRODUCTION:

Vedas are the original scriptures of Hindus teaching which contains spiritual knowledge encompassing all aspects of life. They are main sources of all civilization and culture spanned all over the world. The culture and civilization are closely related to the rural life of people and agriculture. It is remarkable the agriculture has been always the main profession and means of livelihood in India. The importance of agriculture is recognized right from the very beginning. The Vedic economy was agricultural based even today it is the backbone of Indian economy as it promotes prosperity and best profession which brings health and wealth to people through the production of food and other grains. The Vedic agriculture has remained the foundation stone of Indian farming down the ages.

Thousands of years ago man learnt how to use plants and animals to supply him with food and clothing. Year after year, the farmer worked with the soil, sunlight and water to raise crops through the different seasons.

According to this farming means preparing the soil, to take the seeds and keeping the soil in the best condition to help the crop to grow until it is ready for harvesting. So agriculture is probably the oldest work done by man.

INVENTION OF AGRICULTURE:

In the Rigveda Samhita, agriculture has been related to *Ashwin* god who taught *Manu* the art of sowing seeds and to *Aryans* the art of agriculture with the help of plough.

According to the Arthavaveda *Indra* and *Maruta* were the first agriculturist who ploughed barley on the banks of river Saraswati.

It shows that the land near the bank of river Saraswati was very fertile and barley was sown, there for the first time.

इमं देवा मधुना संयुतं यवं, सरस्वत्यामधि मणावचकृषः।
इन्द्र आसीत् सीरपतिः शतक्रतुः कीना”॥ आसन् मरुतः सुदानवः॥

Agriculture is a simple form of growing goods on the land. It has been considered as pious and important business in the Vedic literature.

THE CONCEPT OF MOTHER EARTH AND AGRICULTURE:

In the opinion of Vedic literature the earth is called our mother and we are her children. In this way the earth is a mother of all plants, animals and mankind. The phosphorus and calcium of the earth build our skeleton and nervous system and everything else our body need. This view is further substantiated in Atharvaveda where earth has been worshipped with great respect as:

“we pray to the earth which bears tree, plants and medicinal herbs and protect them”.

It can be said that agriculture was almost as the human civilization. It was the most essential activity of mankind needs a food and clothing. Earth is the only place for cultivation of various crops, fruits, Vegetables and dry stuffs. In this way the earth is nurturer. We can found gold, silver, diamonds and other germ including all form of vegetation and all forms of living being who survive through these above living means.

Thus when Veda talks of the “Earth” they talk of it differently, as a “Planet”. As “land” and as “soil”.

COMPONENTS OF VEDIC AGRICULTURE:

The Vedic farmers were a wealthy and respectable section of people and possessed a fair knowledge of climatology, plant physiology, rotation of crops and different kind of manure.

Favorable Season and Agriculture:

The Vedic farmers knew the succession of the seasons and their effects upon plant life. In the context *Yajurveda* prays-

“may the grains ripen through the night and day, and the fortnight each of the fifteen days and month of third days, and the year comprising the seasons in their regular order and bring happiness”.

Agriculture is the bedrock of Indian economy. Even the oldest portions of the Veda are witness to the agricultural economy of India, and display the Vedic seer's knowledge and techniques of farming. The famous Kṛṣi Sukta of the Rīgveda is directly related to agriculture, the Akṣha Sukta has glorified agriculture and the Mandukā Sukta has extolled frogs as the harbinger of the rainy seasons.

The Vedic literature contains numerous references to the processes of harvesting and the tools and techniques of farming. In the Sathpath Brahman. The operation of agriculture has been described as plowing, sowing, reaping and thrashing, plough and other important accessories namely hoe, sickles and winnowing basket, which are still used for agriculture were known to Vedic seers. Even the classification of soil for cultivation and varieties of cultivated grains, problems of agriculture and irrigation method have not escaped their vision.

We find references to the preservation of seeds and the proper use of manure. Field operation to raise crops was well established. using a plow to cultivate land and raise grain was already an “ancient practice” for the Vedic Aryans. Rīgveda advises people to stick to farming, and thus lead a contented life. It is said their “krishimitcrishwa” which tells only farming brings happiness and prosperity. Our Vedic literature express the people in Vedic India knew the proper use of land for the in offending farming. In considered a noble occupations.

SOME REMARKS:

- Agriculture was the chief source of human welfare and prosperity.

शनुं सुफाला वि तुदन्तु भूमिं शनु किं॥ाना अनु यन्तु वाहान् ।

शुनासीरा हविषा तो॥माना सुविष्यता औषधी कर्तमस्ये ।। जीतअमकं 3१17५५ द्ध

- “Prthu” the son of “Ven” was the first to show the path of farming to mankind.
- Importance of agriculture in the form of growing food has been accepted as the main source of livelihood for man.

; ते कृषि च सस्यं च मनुष्या उपजीवन्ति ।। जीतअमकं 8१10५;4५१12५ द्ध

- Earth is the only place where agriculture is possible that is why so many verses sung for the praises of earth.

यस्यां वृक्षा बानस्पत्या ध्रुवास्तिष्ठन्ति वि"वहा ।

पृथिवीं वि"वधापसं घृतामच्छावदामसि ।। |जीतअंअमकं 12प1प27पद्ध

- Soil of different kinds and productive field were recognized.

वभुं कृष्णा, रोहिणी वि"वरुपां ध्रुवा भूमिं पृथ्वीमिन्द्रगुप्ताम् । |जीतअंअमकं 10प1प11पद्ध

- Farm operation including plough with a plow, thrashing, harvesting with a sickle, winnowing with *titua* (supa), storing grain in storage bins are mentioned.

नेदीपं इत्सृण्यः पक्वयेयात् । त्पहअमकं 10प10प13पद्ध

- Irrigation was practiced from rivers, wells, ponds and canals.
- Cow-dung was used as fertilizers. The Vedic people not only known the use of it but also knew to the manufacturing process of the same also.

माधे गोमयकूटं तु सपूज्यं श्रद्धयावन्ति ।

शोभने दिवसे ऋक्षे कुददारैस्तोलयेत्ततः ।। ज्ञतेपचर्तौतं 109पद्ध

- It was realized that sunlight, air and water are necessary for plants growth and development.

विद्मा शरस्य पितरं पर्जन्यम् मित्रम् वरुणम् ।

चन्द्रम् सूर्यम् शतवृष्यम् ।। |जीतअंअमकं 1प3प1पद्ध

- Many uses of animals are mentioned. The Vedic literature directed to raise and protect animals.

सं सं स्रवन्तु प"वः सम"वा समु पुरुषाः ।

सं धान्यस्य या स्फातिः संसाव्येण हविषा जुहोमि ।। |जीतअंअमकं 2प26प3पद्ध

- Food security and prosperity were sought.

अर्वाचीं सुभगे भव सीते वन्दामहेत्वा

यथा नः सुभगाअसि यथा न सुफलाअसि ।। त्पहअमकं 4प57प7पद्ध

- Prayers to obtain large quantities of food grains though plenty of rain were chanted.

(व्रीहय"च मे यवा"य मे माष"य मे तिला"य मे

मुद्रगा"य मे खल्वा"च मे प्रियंगव"च मेडणव"य मे श्यामका"य मे नीवरा"य मे गोधूमा"य मे मसूरा"य मे यज्ञेन

कल्पन्ताम् ।। त्रनतअमकं 18प14पद्ध

- Verities of crops are mentioned as Barley (yava), rice (vrihi), sesamum (Tila), sugarcane (ikshvaku), that are called Gramyausadhi.

- Crops rotation was one of the main factors to improve the fertility of soil.

कुविदंग यवमन्तो यव चिद्यथा दान्त्यनुपूर्वं वियूथ ।। त्पहअमकं 10प131प2पद्ध

- The effect of certain metrological parameters o the crops were known.
- Performance of yajna for the successful agriculture and rainfall was done.

वृष्टिश्च मे यज्ञेन कल्पताम् । लंनतअमकंद्ध

- Plant protection against birds, disease has been mentioned.
- Mastery of iron technology was evident. Iron ploughshare, axe, hoe and sickles were used.
- Farming implements such as plough, sickles winnowing basket, vessel (for measuring grains) were used.
- The study of agriculture in Vedic era one finds that instead of depending upon man made machines and costly equipments Vedic farmer adopted the natural objects easily available around them. Agriculture is not a newly born technology hence we find its root from the very beginning.

Today the agriculture science has developed the devices scientifically so that skills in agriculture have also been improved. But it is remarkable that are these agriculture activities mentioned above are also available today also but in a little molded form.

Thus the agricultural ideas and practices in Vedic India were assimilation between the realistic and idealistic views of human life based on the four pillars of Dharma, Artha, Karma and Moksha.

It is concluded that the various facts inherent in the Vedic literature, give an account of the scientific and analytical prowess of the ancient seers. The moralities of Vedas are more important due to this.

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CYBER CRIME REASONS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Cyber crime is the latest and perhaps the most complicated problem in the cyber world. Cyber crime may be said to be those species of which, genus is the conventional crime and where either the computer is an object or subject of the conduct constituting crime. The term cyber crime could reasonably include variety of criminal offence and unlawful activities related to or having connection to computer. The potential scope is even larger when using the frequent component or substitute term computer related crime. There are many type of cyber crime and also there are many reasons behind the increasing rate of cyber crime.

The Information Technology Act has been passed with an object to facilitate e-commerce and e-governance and to prevent cyber crime. The Act plays an important role to prevent cyber crime but the Act also requires some amendments which make it more comprehensive and more adequate. There are approximately 18 million internet subscribers and more than 200 million mobile phone users in India. The Indian government and investigating agencies have taken an appreciable step to curb the growing problem of cyber crime in India. The problem of cyber crime is not limited to a particular country, it is a worldwide problem and hence every nation plays its part to curb the problem of cyber crime.

Introduction

Today the computer has become an integral part of the present generation and the present generation can not imagine life without internet. The computer is connected with an individual from the birth to the death. With the help of computer every individual can increase his capability by increasing his speed of working. After the introduction of the internet facility the whole world has become a cyber village.

At present this is a never ending debate that whether the internet is a boon or bane, but one thing is sure that every technology along with its positive attribute also bring some negative impact upon the society. Modern technology has opened new channel. The cyber space is not an ethereal vacuum but a super highway of transmission of knowledge and information across space. The entire universe has become really small because the superhighway traffic moves at a fast pace as the light.¹

There is no comprehensive definition of cyber crime as such. Different authors define it in their way. “any criminal activity that uses a computer either as an instrumentality, target or means for further crimes comes within the ambit of cyber crime”.² Cyber crime means an unauthorized access to computer, internet for unlawful purpose or any such act which is directed towards gaining unlawful gains. The problem of the cyber crime arises after the introduction of the internet facility. The rapid increase in cyber crime is because of over dependence on computer.

Historical Aspect of Cyber Crime

William Gibson had used the term cyber space for the first time in 1984 in his novel name “Neeromanur”. Cyber crime is the latest version of today's crime. It is a threat for the entire world. Crime is a social and economic phenomenon and is as old as the human society. Crime is a legal concept and has the sanction of the law. Crime or an offence is “a legal wrong that can be followed by criminal proceeding which may result into punishment. On the other hand cyber crime is the latest and perhaps the most complicated and multidimensional problem in the world. Cyber crime may be said to be those species of which, genus is the conventional crime, and where either the computer is an object or subject of the conduct constituting crime.

Different Types of Cyber Crime

Unauthorized Access

Unauthorized access to computer system or network means any person who secures access or attempts to secure access to a protected system without the permission either express or implied consent of the user or any other person who is in charge of such computer system or computer network. A person who engages in this kind of activity is called a computer hacker. A hacker may gain access remotely by using computer in his own house or office connected to a telecommunication network. Hacking is complete when the hacker accesses or secures access to any computer, computer system or computer network without the permission of the owner or any other person who is in charge of such computer system or computer network, a hacker may gain access remotely, using a computer in his own house or office connected to telecommunication network. Computer means any electronic, magnetically optical or other high speed data processing device or system which performs logical, arithmetic and memory function by manipulations of electronic, magnetic or optical impulses and includes all input, output processing storage, computer software, or communication facilities which are connected or related to the computer in a computer system or computer network.³

Intellectual Property Crime

Another major category of cyber crime consists of crime against intellectual property right. Hacking and cracking of the computer system, internet, websites, secret codes, trade name etc. is done almost regularly by highly trained professional in order to make unlawful economic gains at the expense of intellectual property right of other. In spite of technical protection system evolved no computer system can be completely immune from hacking and cracking. In Yahoo INC V/S Ashok Arora and other,⁴ Delhi High Court, in this case the defendant installed a website YahooIndia.com and provides similar service as those provided by the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged passing off. The plaintiff was thus granted an interim injunction restraining the defendant from the domain name Yahoo.com.

Computer Virus

A virus is a program that infects a computer by inserting a copy of itself into the computer and damages the computer in some manner, generally without the knowledge of the user of the computer.⁵ Computer virus means any computer instruction, information, data or program that destroys, damage or adversely affect the performance of a computer resource or attaches itself to another computer source and operate when a program, data or instruction is executed or some other events take place in that computer resource {explanation (ii) to section 43}. Damage does not mean physical damages caused to a computer or computer system but means to destroy, alter, delete, add, modify or rearrange any computer resource by any means { explanation (iii) to section 43 } . A virus is a program that inflicts a computer by inserting a copy of itself into the computer and harms the computer in same manner, generally without the computer user awareness. The sole object of inserting virus is to corrupt data in the computer, computer system or computer network. The effect of the virus may be temporary or permanent depending on the purpose for which virus is inserted. All viruses are not harmful. But even harmless virus is called virus. A person will be liable under the Information Technology Act, 2000 only when he introduces virus without the permission of the owner or in charge of the computer, computer system or computer network and that virus cause damage not only to the computer or computer system but to the whole network connected to that computer or computer system.

Worms

Worms infect a computer system without getting attachment to its operating part. Worms have many things common with virus but it is different from a virus in many aspects. Worms are multiplied without any known intervention and without the need of being attached to a file. Worms are computer programmers that migrate from computer to computer without attaching to the computer operating system. The worms multiplied across the internet much more quickly than anticipated. This is revealed in United States vs Morris,⁶ Robber Morris was a first year graduate student in Coornel University of Computer Science Ph.d program,

when he released a computer worm with the intent to demonstrate the vulnerability of computer to malicious programs. He programmed the worm to multiply only once a computer thereby helping the worm evades detention.

Cyber Terrorism

Cyber terrorism may be defined to be “ the premeditated use of disruptive activities, or the threat thereof, in cyber space, with the intention to further social, ideological, religious, political or similar objectives or to intimidate any person in furtherance of such objective”. A cyber crime is generally a domestic issue, which may have international consequences; however cyber terrorism is a global concern which has domestic as well as international consequences. It is committed beyond the national border. In cyber terrorism as it seems from the title. This type of cyber crime targets the government of any country. The common form of these terrorists attack on the internet is by distributed denial of service attacks, on sensitive computer network etc.

Reasons for Raising of Cyber Crime

Hart in his work “The Concept of Law” has said human beings are vulnerable so rule of law is required to protect them. Applying this to the cyber space we may say that computer is vulnerable so rule of law is required to protect and safeguard them against cyber crime.⁷

Increase in Digital Financial Services

At present digital financial service like internet banking, stocks trading, online ticket booking etc. make the life of an individual more easier then ever before. Now the banks have come on a click for the convenience of the general public. Today almost every person uses the service of internet banking and online ticket booking with the help of his mobile. But the problem is only some people have the complete knowledge about the safe use of these services and the rest of the people depend upon the other for using these services. The individuals who fall under second category are more vulnerable and there are more chances of committing fraud or other financial loss with them.

Raise in Social Media Network

The use of social media like facebook, twitter, instagram, whatsapp etc. is increasing very fast. But while using these social media sites we do not remember that our personal information may also transfer from one person to another.

Difficulty in Conviction

Before convicting an individual for an offence, the case must be proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution against him. The cyber criminal generally don't get caught until they commit a mistake. Another aspect is that most of the internet crime takes place across

the international border, thus limiting the boundaries of the law enforcement agencies. The other reason behind this is the loss of evidence. This is because the data which is stored in a computer system is routinely destroyed. Further collection of data outside the territorial jurisdiction also paralyses this system of crime investigation.

Capacity to Store Data in Small Space

The computer has a unique and the most important characteristic of storing data in a very small space with a very high speed. This unique feature makes a computer famous and useful for every age group. It reduces the burden of paper work upon every individual. The entire plan of the government, industry, educational institution, defense etc. is contained in a small disk of the computer. This affords or creates a chance to remove or derive information either through physical or virtual medium much easier.

Negligence

Human conduct is closely connected with negligence. There are many reasons behind this particular state of mind. Sometime it is because of lack of knowledge upon the particular subject matter and sometime it is because of recklessness attitude of the individual. It is therefore very probable that while protecting the computer system there might be any negligence, which in turn provides a cyber criminal a chance to obtain access and control over the computer system.

Easy to Access

The problem encountered in guarding a computer system from unauthorized access is that there is every possibility of breach not due to human error but due to the complex technology. By secretly implanted logic bomb, key loggers that can steal access codes, advanced voice recorder. Retina imagers etc. that makes fool biometric system and bypass firewalls can be utilized to get access to many security system.

Legal Aspect of Cyber Crime

The need of the cyber law was felt only after the invention of the computer after 1950, when computer started acquiring every field of human activities. Despite the fact that there is a danger of being exposed and the threat of leakage of all the confidential information to the entire world, the over dependence of the society upon the cyber technology is increasing day by day. This is because if an individual tries to decrease the use of the information technology then he feels that he is disconnected from the rest of the world. With the help of technological development any individual may creates a severe threat to the privacy of an individual. As held in *People's Union For Civil Liberties Vs. Union of India* 1997, honorable apex court of the nation extended the ambit of the right to privacy as granted under article 21 of the Indian Constitution and also held that the telephone tapping is violate the privacy right of the citizen of the nation.

In 1996 the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law adopted the model law on electronic commerce. In January 1997, the resolution was carried in the General Assembly. For the equal legal treatment of the user of electronic communication, it was expected from all the member of the United Nations to enact law relating to electronic commerce.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been passed by the Indian parliament with a object to facilitate e-commerce, e-governance and to prevent cyber crime. The legislation is unique in many respects. It provides legal recognition for transaction carried out by means of electronic communication. It mandates electronic governance and provide infrastructure to achieve that goal. It chalks out an ambitious plan for preventing cyber crime.

There are two main ingredients which should be satisfied before a person is convicted for any particular offence. These two are the actus reus and mens rea. Actus reus is the consequence of the conduct of any individual which is declared to be punishable by law. The conduct of an individual is not actus rather the consequence of that conduct is actus. It is a subjective concept. Mens rea on the other hand is the guilty state of mind which is present in an individual at the time when he committed the act. Rea means forbidden by law

The actus reus in the cyber crime is relatively easy to identify but it is not always easy to prove. A common actus reus which is present in every cyber crime is an unauthorized access of computer or internet by an individual or a group of individuals for any unlawful purpose.

The mens reas which should be present while committing a cyber crime is that, the offender must have been aware at the time when he access to a computer or internet that the access intended to secure by him is unauthorized.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 have every feature which should be present in any law for doing the complete justice. It has provision relating to compensation, punishment, confiscation etc, which make the Act more comprehensive. The Act also contain the principle of natural justice i.e. right to hearing. Section 43 of the I.T. Act provides for damages by way of compensation to the victim.

Section 66E deals with the punishment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceed two lacks or with both.

Section 72 of the I. T Act 2000 is based on article 21 of the constitution which recognized the right to privacy. Whoever find guilty secures access to any electronic record without the consent of the concerned person is liable for the punishment with imprisonment up to two years or with fine to the extent of one lack rupee or with both.

How to Stop Cyber Crime

The immediate need of the hour is that the law enforcement agencies should be technically equipped to that extent that, they are able to penetrate the secrecy of communication and secure computerized record created by participants in criminal activities, with a view to secure and preserve this material to be placed as evidence of the crime.

Educating and Empowering Parents Teachers and Children

The internet connections are increasing at a very fast rate with the rising of personal computer used in home. One of the greatest benefits of the internet access is that it provides education material to the children. But the problem is, the children engage in computer without adequate parental supervision. One cause of concern that the internet allows children unrestricted access to inappropriate materials. Such materials may contain sexually explicit, image or descriptions, contain graphic violence or promote drug use or other illegal activities and many times the children become victim of molestation over the internet and making contact with strangers. To protect the children from such risk, parents and teacher need to empower themselves with the tool, knowledge and resources to supervise and guide children online experience and to teach children how to use the internet with responsibility.

Comprehensive Legislation and Proper Implementation

There should be a comprehensive legislation on cyber crime. It should run parallel with the changes in the mode of committing cyber crime; it means the law relating to cyber crime should be amended as per the requirement. It is also necessary that any loophole in the Information Technology Act 2000 should be removed from it as soon as possible which are recommended by the law report. The more comprehensive and effective the law the more easy to protect from the incidence of the cyber crime. It is a dire need to keep the law updated according to the need of the situation. After the presence of comprehensive law, the implementation is also an important step for getting the desired result and to achieve the object of the law. The law becomes futile, if it is not implemented in the real sense for which it is made.

Need for Separate Agency

Today the use of information technology is increasing at a very rapid stage. It is used by almost every individual from every age group, any class, any religion and even any caste. The biggest benefit of the information technology is that it destroys all the boundaries which distinguish from one individual from the other on any basis. With so many times of increasing of internet user, it is necessary to create a separate and independent agency to investigate the case related to cyber crime only. It creates coordination between the internet service provider and the internet service user. The agency should consist of highly qualified and expert staff with high tech infrastructure.

Cyber Police Station

There is an imperative need to build a high technology crime and investigation support program. The government should create cyber police station in every district. These police stations consist of special police officer who has expert knowledge to deal with cyber crime. These police stations also try to spread awareness among people relating to safety and security measure while using the information technology devise. There is an imperative need

to build a high technology crime and investigation support program with investigation.⁸ Some countries have enacted specific legislation.

Committees at Different Level

For the effective investigation of the cyber crime, the hierarchy of the investigating committee should be constructed at centre, state and district level. These committees should investigate the case by ensuring the proper coordination among them. These committees also try to remove the loopholes which are present in law relating to cyber crime. The government should also solicit the recommendation of the committees which should be implemented in true spirit.

International Consensus

Section 75 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides extra territorial jurisdiction. This aim of the provision will be effectively achieved only when there is an excellent coordination between different law enforcement agencies of different territory. For the effective implementation of the abovementioned provision the extradition treaty between the two nations play an important role. So it is the need of the hour that every country tries to make extradition treaty with every other country and exchange every information relating to the cyber crime. The extradition treaty will increase the coordination among the countries and create a uniform platform at the international level to solve the problem of cyber crime.

Liability of Internet Service Provider

Unless the government should define the liability of the internet service provider the occurrence of the cyber crime should not be stopped. There should be an absolute liability of the internet service provider, if any prohibited data, pictures, video clips is transmitting without the permission of the service user. In 2008, by the amendment penal provision have been inserted in the Information Technology Act, 2000, still more strict law are required in this direction by way of amendment of I.T. Act, 2000.

Time bound disposal

It should be the need of the hour that every crime should be investigated, inquired into and tried within a specified period. And when it relates to cyber crime then it become more essential because in cases relating to cyber crime the life of the evidence pertaining to cyber crime is sometime very short.

Compulsory Computer Education

The government should make the law which should make the computer education compulsory in government schools and colleges as well as private institutions in the country.

Spread Awareness

Children and adults are the fast growing groups using internet. There is a need to aware people about the potential consequences resulting from the misuse of the medium. Educating children about acceptable online behavior is crucial for the internet to continue to grow as a

safe and useful medium. Such awareness program seek to engage children young, adults and others on the basis of critical information protection and security and also on the limits of acceptable online behavior. Also there are many legal service authorities, NGO who play a very important role to spread awareness among the individuals relating to the cyber crime, its impact on them and different method which protect them from the negative effect of the cyber crime. These organizations work at different levels i.e. National, State and District level in a coordinated manner. These organizations should make the people understand about the complications of the cyber crime.

Conclusion

Crime is everybody problem. In its prevention also everyone has a specified role to play, whether he is an individual or an organization. It is believed that society grew by self-policing before policing becomes institutionalized. The public health principle that prevention is better than cure is equally applicable to the network also. Since cyber crime is a new specialized field, a lot of development has take place in the field of cyber laws, in⁹ term of putting into place, the relevant legal mechanisms for controlling and preventing such crimes.

The I.T. Act came at a time when the cyber specific legislation was much required. Because the computer and internet industry is growing everyday and the speed of the computer doubles in every two years. The I.T. Act filled up the lacuna for a law in the field of e-commerce. From the overall analysis of the I.T. Act, it demonstrates a lack of discussion and incorporation of various issues relating to cyber law. Though the Act has been given the name "I.T. Act" yet many legal issue like online right of consumer, privacy concern, domain name dispute, payment and security bugbear etc. have not been addressed. The I.T. Act also silent upon the issue of intellectual property right as they apply to cyber space and electronic information. So these defect may be remove by amending the I.T. Act, which will give the concerned law enough teeth to bite into video voyeurism, child pornography, and fraudulent transaction on the internet and pilferage of critical data also. The I.T. Act, 2000 though prima facie looks inadequate but if used in conjunction with other existing law, is sufficient to deal with such tort and crime. One of the most important reasons that, the I.T. Act not being as effective as due to the complete lack of awareness amongst the internet users.

It is the duty of the inventor that to give birth to the new technologies. Making use of those technologies for advanced and drastic crimes is the craftwork of the criminals. Controlling such crime is the result of the interplay of the function of the legislature, executive and the judiciary. We cannot blame the inventor for the raising of the cyber crime rather we can make our law enforcement agencies more powerful, well equipped with high tech devices to curb the cyber crime. The old adages of "an eye for an eye" would be equally applicable to reduce computer crime. It should be technology for technology. If one is committing a crime by using modern technology then one will blocked to do so by employing the technology.

At the same time it is also necessary to train a pool of expertise, so that necessary skills are developed by all those who have to grapple with the problem of cyber crime including the policy framers, the judges, lawyers, administrator and investigating agencies. In India we have tendency to expect the government to do everything and no private sector company think that it is his obligation also to give his best to curb the problem of cyber crime. Unfortunately NGOs in India are not finally resourceful to take these initiatives themselves. So the private sector has come forward to make security arrangement of their network.

Foot notes

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Lessons from 2009 Floods for managing Future Flood Disasters

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Abstract:

Due to India's geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions it is likely to get affected by different kinds of disasters. Floods are an annual feature in one or the other part of India and are considered the most devastating hazards, which occur frequently all over India.

In this paper an attempt has been made to examine the impact of floods on various aspects of human life like vulnerability, relief and rehabilitation with reference to Floods in North Karnataka, December 2009. The primary survey conducted in the five severely affected district found that lack preparedness to face the vulnerability to floods. The study recommends Suggestions, Policy Recommendations through Social Work Perspective. This enables the administrators to take adequate precautions in managing Future Flood Disasters and lessen impact of floods on mankind.

Keywords:Disasters, Floods, Hazards, Vulnerability, Relief, Rehabilitation, Social Work Perspective

1. Introduction

From time immemorial natural hazards have been occurring in different parts of the world. They became natural disasters when human beings started occupying these naturally hazard prone areas. Disasters are more severe and tragic in the underdeveloped countries when compared developed countries, because the loss of life and property. Disasters has great impact on the economy of the under developed countries.

Floods are an annual feature in one or the other part of India and are considered the most devastating hazards, which occur frequently all over India. In the monsoon of October 2009, the state of Karnataka experienced the unprecedented rains and floods causing heavy

damages to the life and property. The State had to bear too much loss in terms of agricultural products, life and property. Moreover, it had to divert substantial amount of funds towards the relief measures.

The area which were worst affected during these floods are 15 districts of north Karnataka. Among these 15 districts, 5 districts are declared as highly affected districts by the Government. They are Bagalkot, Bijapura (Vijayapura), Bellary, Raichur and Gadag.

vulnerability to the floods means likelihood that an individual or group will be exposed to or adversely affected by a hazard.

Monitoring floods with the ultimate aim of predicting them, and managing the rescue and rehabilitation operations during and after the calamity, has been a subject of discussion various forums. It is generally agreed that rescue, relief and rehabilitation of those affected by floods are the most important aspects of flood disaster management.

2. Review of Literature

Singhota J.S. (1967) has suggested two criteria to prevent floods. Flood control measures either aim at quick removal of flood water without damage, or decreasing the amount of peak flow, which inundated the land.

Sirinanda (1979) who commented that the trans-basin diversion of water is one of the important means of controlling flood, mitigating droughts and generating power. This can regulate the water supply and reduce shortage.

A.K. Gosain, Prof, at IIT Delhi found that increased rain in the future will not increase the amount of water flowing in the rivers; he studied 12 major rivers in India. According to him river basins of Cauvery, Ganga, Narmada, and Krishna will face periodic shortage of water. River basins of Godavari, Brahmani, and Mahanadi will have floods.

Seth S.M. (1998) studied flood hydrology and flood management in India Also suggested that Disaster prevention measures can be improved through remote sensing application mainly three ways 1) mapping the disaster prone areas. 2) Prediction/ Forecasting of impending disaster and 3) monitoring the phenomenon to predict their onset progress.

2.1 Research Gap

The literature reviewed on various dimensions of the topic of research ie. Disaster, Floods, Vulnerability, Relief and Rehabilitation can be summarized that impact of flood vulnerability can be minimized. The survey of related studies on flood vulnerability are available, but most of the available studies are on impact of floods, how to control floods, mitigation of floods, flood warning system etc. There are very less studies available which are focused on "Relief and Rehabilitation".

The policies and programs of Government are not equally distributed in various parts of the country. Therefore, the present study is taken up with the objective of filling that gap by assessing the vulnerability, relief and rehabilitation of people who are affected by the 2009 floods in North Karnataka.

2.2 Statement of the problem

The unprecedented rains and floods in the 15 districts of Northern parts of Karnataka have caused heavy damage to the lives and properties. The damage is beyond anybody's imagination. Hundreds of people have lost their lives. Thousands of cattle have been washed away. Over two lakh houses have collapsed. The loss inflicted on public and private properties by the havoc is immeasurable. The situation in these areas is very pathetic and the lives of about 1.8 crore people are in doldrums. The magnitude of the loss as estimated by experts in the tune of over Rs. 20,000 crores. The victims are in the dire need of help in all manners as they have to restart their lives afresh. The situation is very grim.

3. Objectives of the study

- 1) To study the vulnerability of the flood victims.
- 2) To assess the relief and rehabilitation work done by the government and other agencies.
- 3) To recommend suitable policy measures to regain the normal life of flood victims.

4. Research design

The information of flood affects is collected from the victims as the sample. Apart from this to understand the situation by family members, discussion will be held with the personnel of government and other voluntary agencies working on flood affected area.

The secondary sources of information have been accessed at national level, state level and district level. At the national level the sources of information include Annual reports of Ministry of Water Resources, Planning Commission Five Year Plan Documents, NDMA Annual Reports. At the state level the sources of information include Department of Revenue - GoK, Karnataka at a Glance, All District Human Development Reports - 2014, District Disaster Management Annual Reports of various years.

5. Floods - Vulnerability, Relief and Rehabilitation: An Empirical Analysis

The Primary data is collected from the victims of floods through a structured questionnaire which contained 30 questions. 200 respondents were selected as a sample from the study area. In this few tables and figures are shown as follows.

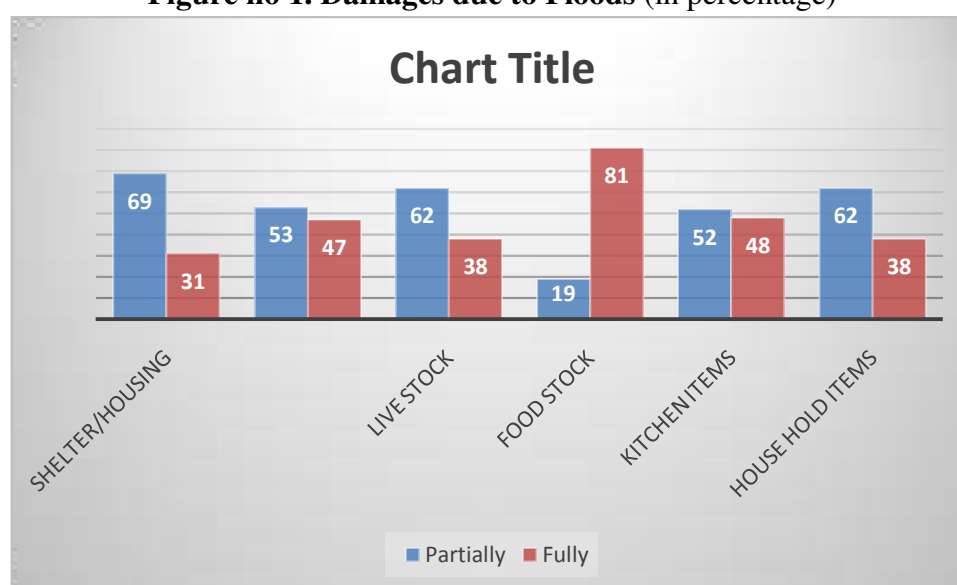
Table no 1 and figure no 1 presents the position of items which are damaged by floods. Out of 200 respondents, nearly 62 respondents (31%) are told that their houses are fully damaged by floods. 94 respondents (47%) are told that their Agricultural Land/Crops are fully damaged by floods. 162 respondents (81%) are told that their Food Stock reserves are fully damaged by floods. 104 respondents (52%) are told that their Kitchen Items are partially damaged by floods. 124 respondents (62%) are told that their House hold Items are partially damaged by floods.

Table no 1. Damages due to Floods

Items	No of Frequency (sample)			Percentage		
	Partially	Fully	Total	Partially	Fully	Total
Shelter/Housing	138	62	200	69	31	100

Agricultural Land/Crops	106	94	200	53	47	100
Live stock	124	76	200	62	38	100
Food Stock	38	162	200	19	81	100
Kitchen Items	104	96	200	52	48	100
House hold items	124	76	200	62	38	100

Source: Field Survey

Figure no 1. Damages due to Floods (in percentage)

Source: Field Survey

The vulnerability created naturally by the floods is hazardous and affect the basic necessities of their day to day life.

Table no 2 and figure no 2 describesthat how the Persons migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood at the time of floods. 124 respondents (62%) were told that with the help of Relatives they migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood. 52 respondents (26%) were told that with the help of Agents they migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood. With the help of friends and others, flood affected persons i.e., 24 respondents (12%) migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood.

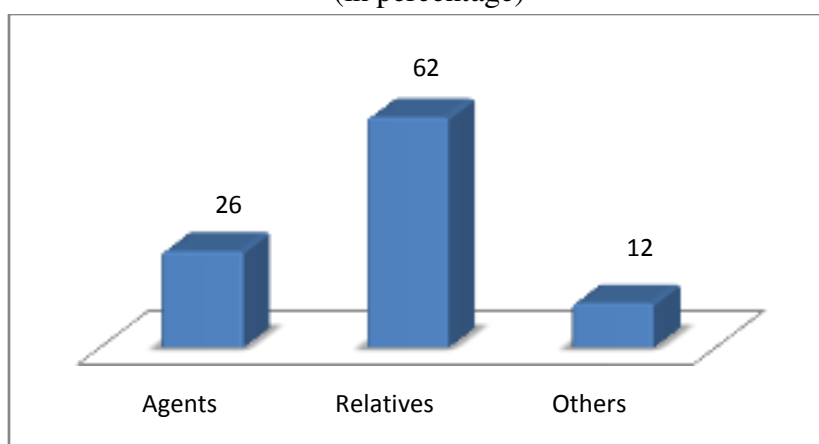
Table no 2. Persons migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood

Helped by	No of Frequency	Percentage
Agents	52	26
Relatives	124	62

Others	24	12
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey

Figure no 2. Persons migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood
(in percentage)



Source: Field Survey

Generally, in rural areas people are dependent on Agriculture for their livelihood. The farmer for agricultural activities has borrowed loans from the money lenders and banks. By the time of floods, they lost their crops and live stocks. Now the farmer is in debt trap. To repay back the loans, he has to earn money by migrated to other cities for job or for livelihood.

6. Major Suggestions

The study on the whole highlights that the North Karnataka is greatly affected by floods. The intensity of floods varies from place to place but the recurrence of floods is a common feature. Many ameliorative measures have been adopted to protect life and property of the area but the implementation of schemes is not satisfactory and requires to be reviewed throughout the study region to be commensurate with the local conditions. Apart from existing methods of flood control the following measures may further be adopted to limit the extent of floods and to minimize the damages.

(1) A massive plantation of trees especially in the river basin areas should be undertaken on priority basis. Plants and trees hold together the soil and reduce surface runoff of water. The

leaves which fall on the ground also act as protective cover. Besides reducing the rate of runoff, they also reduce soil erosion and more water is absorbed through the surface.

(2) Construction of canals to divert surplus water is also very helpful. Artificial canals may be constructed from areas where surplus water accumulates to the areas where there is shortage of water.

(3) A check on flood plain encroachment should be enforced, so as to stop the overuse and misuse of the flood plains. Due to exploitation of flood plains mostly in summer season, it is easy for monsoon waters to erode the already loose soil and the river can cut its bank easily and overspill the water into nearby areas.

(4) Construction of cemented embankments and various buildings is preferred so that the flood waters do not damage them. Because when flood waters increase they wash away the mud and damage the non-cemented buildings.

(5) Scientific agricultural practices help reduce flood damages to some extent. Crop combinations to suit flood conditions should be used so that the crops can resist the flood water and farmers can get some returns. Besides it is better to grow such crops which require large quantities of water.

(6) Sediments deposited in the river beds by human activities or by nature in the form of detritus raise the bed and thereby reduce the carrying capacity of the river. This helps river to overflow more frequently and in less time even with a little extra addition of water. Regular changing of river beds is therefore necessary, so that a river can carry a sizeable amount of water during monsoons. This will reduce frequency and magnitude of floods.

(7) Flood forecasting stations should also be increased so that a proper coverage of entire area is done and a forecast should be done much before actual occurrence, so that evacuation can be carried out in time. This will save human and cattle lives and also the damage to moveable property.

(8) Relief work should be intensified once an area is visited by floods. Food supply, drinking water and health should be given due attention and if necessary arrangements to airlift the masses should be made.

All this needs an in-depth planning, proper and effective implementation of various schemes, and an increase in the amount of funds which are allocated for these purposes. This way floods and flood damages can be reduced, if not stopped.

7. Policy recommendations through Social Work Perspective

- Restructure the National Policy on Disaster Management giving the correct approach involving prevention, mitigation and preparedness in pre-disaster stage with the additional fiscal power.
- Creation of awareness is urgently needed not only for the people who situated in disaster prone area but also among policy makers, decision makers, administrations, professionals, financial institutions, NGO and voluntary organizations. Engage the leaders and stake holders through consultation and clarity of vision and direction.

- Appropriate amendments in the legislative and regulatory instrument and strengthen the enforcement mechanisms at different levels.
- Conducting surveys of the disaster prone areas and prepare appropriate plans with proper implementation.
- Making mandatory, the use of disaster resistant codes and guidelines related to disaster resistant construction in the houses and buildings in all sectors of the society by law and through incentives and disincentives.
- To create perfect institutional mechanism at national, state and sub state levels to advise and help the existing disaster management mechanisms for well prepare of prevention, mitigation and preparedness plans.
- The suggestions for the establishment of a National and State Scientific and Technical Committee at Central level to support the better disaster management.
- To make the exact data base of emergencies and damages caused to people, properties, infrastructure and economic losses, to ensure proper estimated funding mechanism.

8. Conclusion

The vulnerability analysis in disaster management shall consider human safety issues among their social, economic and cultural criteria. Disaster management fundamentally deals with response to human misery and losses of people's livelihoods and assets. While disaster risk management is concerned with mitigating or preventing such losses, both processes tend to be rather anthropocentric.

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IMPACT OF LAND USE PATTERN ON POPULATION IN SHEIKHPURA DISTRICT : A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In terms of population per sq.km. Sheikhpura is the 27th densely populated district in the state with 924 persons per sq.km as against the state's 1,106. In terms of population per sq.km. Sheikhpura is the 27th densely populated district in the state with 924 persons per sq.km as against the state's 1,106. Sheikhpura ranks 7th in terms of sex-ratio (930) against the state's 918. Sheikhpura ranks 15th in terms of child sex-ratio (940) against state's 935. There are 53 uninhabited villages (out of 314 total villages) in the district of Sheikhpura. Teus (under Barbiga C.D. Block) is the most populated village (10,315) and Raghunathpur (under Ghat Kusumbha C.D. Block) is the least populated villages (1) in the district. C.D. Block Sheikhpura has the highest number of villages in the district and C.D. Block Ghat Kusumbha has the lowest number of villages (24). Kusmbha (under Ghat Kusumbha C.D. Block) has the largest area (1,949 hectare) and Chhoti Milki and Kamta under Sheikhpura C.D. Block) have the smallest area (1 hectare) among the villages in the district.

Key words: Land use, Current fallows, Compound growth rate, Sheikhpura

INTRODUCTION

The district of Sheikhpura, lies almost on the middle portion of the south Bihar plain. It is adorned with natural beauty, replete with rivers, trees and hillocks. It was mainly carved out of Munger district on the 31st July, 1994. It was formed by taking away Sheikhpura sub-division of old Munger district during 1991 Census, adding 24 villages of Lakhisarai district (old Lakhisarai sub-division of old Munger district) and 2 villages of Nalanda district. The district is the western portion of Munger division. The district and sub-divisional headquarters with same name is located on Gaya-Kiul Railway line. Sheikhpura (Nagar Parishad) is the principal

town of the district. The district is bound on north side by the district of Nalanda, on south by Nawada and Jamui districts, on east by Lakhisarai district and on west by Nalanda and Nawada districts. The district of Munger was itself carved out of the district of Bhagalpur around 1812. Till 1994, as aforesaid, the bulk of Sheikhpura district was integral part of the Munger district. Though there is no authentic history of Sheikhpura scripted in any book or records but according to knowledge collected from various sources history of Sheikhpura dates back to the age of Mahabharata. It is believed that in the Mahabharata age a demon girl Hidimba lived on the hillocks situated on its Eastern stretch with whom one Pandava brother Bhima married and gave birth to a heroic son 'Ghatotkach'. Later on this hill was called 'Girihinda' after the name of Hindimba or Hidimba. Girihinda village is still situated over there. During the Pallava reign also Sheikhpura was one of the chief administrative centres. It is believed that the famous Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri had got the famous 'Dal Kuan' constructed over here. Till now 'Dal Kuan' and Sheikhpura is believed to be synonymous with each other. During the mughal period, Sheikhpura got the status of Thana. In the British period Sheikhpura was accorded the status of Big Kotwali and after independence it was given the status of Block. On 14th April 1983 Sheikhpura became a Subdivision and on 31st July 1994 it was upgraded to District status. . It is in the Munger division. According to one belief about six hundred years ago a great suphie saint 'Hazarat Makhdum Shah Shueb Rahamatullah Aleh' had founded the city of Sheikhpura. He settled over here and the dense forests were cleaned and people started settling over here. Later on it became densely populated. The name of the district owes to Sheikhpura village which is an important village in the district. According to Buchanan the village had derived its origin and name from the tomb of Muslim saint named Sayed, who was a Sheikh. Another view supports that the name of the village was Sheshpur (Abode of legendary snake Shesh) which was corrupted as Sheikhpura. But this view cannot be taken seriously.

Important Statistics

		State	District
Number of Villages	Total	44,874	314
	Inhabited	39,073	261
	Uninhabited	5,801	53
Number of Towns	Statutory	139	2
	Census	60	-
	Total	199	2
Number of Households	Normal	18,867,444	100,411
	Institutional	36,303	226
	Houseless	9,818	64

Population	Total	Persons	104,099,452	636,342	
		Males	54,278,157	329,743	
		Females	49,821,295	306,599	
	Rural	Persons	92,341,436	527,340	
		Males	48,073,850	272,360	
		Females	44,267,586	254,980	
	Urban	Persons	11,758,016	109,002	
		Males	6,204,307	57,383	
		Females	5,553,709	51,619	
Percentage Urban Population		11.29	17.13		
Decadal Population Growth					
2001-2011		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	21,100,943	25.42	110,840	21.09
	Males	11,034,362	25.52	55,751	20.35
	Females	10,066,581	25.32	55,089	21.90
Area (in sq Km.)		94163	689.00		
Density of Population (Persons per sq Km.)		1106	924		
Sex Ratio		Total	918	930	
(Number of females per 1000 males)		Rural	921	936	
		Urban	895	900	

Important Statistics

		State		District	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Literates	Persons	52,504,553	61.8	328,676	63.86
	Males	31,608,023	71.2	196,431	73.56
	Females	20,896,530	51.5	132,245	53.40
Scheduled Castes	Persons	16,567,325	15.91	131,115	20.60

	Males	8,606,253	15.86	67,582	20.50
	Females	7,961,072	15.98	63,533	20.72
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	1,336,573	1.28	617	0.10
	Males	682,516	1.26	305	0.09
	Females	654,057	1.31	312	0.10
Workers and Non-Workers					
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	Persons	34,724,987	33.36	224,655	35.30
	Males	25,222,189	46.47	151,569	45.97
	Females	9,502,798	19.07	73,086	23.84
(i) Main Workers	Persons	21,359,611	20.52	148,002	23.26
	Males	17,270,690	31.82	109,905	33.33
	Females	4,088,921	8.21	38,097	12.43
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	13,365,376	12.84	76,653	12.05
	Males	7,951,499	14.65	41,664	12.64
	Females	5,413,877	10.87	34,989	11.41
Non-Workers	Persons	69,374,465	66.64	411,687	64.70
	Males	29,055,968	53.53	178,174	54.03
	Females	40,318,497	80.93	233,513	76.16
Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)					
(i) Cultivators	Persons	7,196,226	20.72	54,511	24.26
	Males	5,745,420	22.78	41,222	27.20
	Females	1,450,806	15.27	13,289	18.18
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	18,345,649	52.83	109,696	48.83
	Males	12,570,717	49.84	68,524	45.21
	Females	5,774,932	60.77	41,172	56.33
(iii) Workers in household industry	Persons	1,411,208	4.06	9,917	4.41
	Males	762,118	3.02	5,451	3.60
	Females	649,090	6.83	4,466	6.11
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	7,771,904	22.38	50,531	22.49
	Males	6,143,934	24.36	36,372	24.00
	Females	1,627,970	17.13	14,159	19.37

POPULATION DENSITY - SHEIKHPURA DISTRICT

The total area of Sheikhpura district is 689 km². Thus the density of Sheikhpura district is 924 people per square kilometer. As per the initial provisional data of Census 2011, around 44 sq. km. area is under urban region while 646 sq. km. is under rural region.

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION - SHEIKHPURA DISTRICT

As per the Census 2011 out of total population of Sheikhpura, 17.13% people lived in urban regions while 82.87% in rural areas. The total figure of population of urban population was 109,002 out of which 57,383 were males while remaining 51,619 were females. In rural areas of Sheikhpura, male population was 272,360 while female population was 254,980. The average sex ratio in urban regions of Sheikhpura was 900 females per 1000 males. Also the Child (0-6 age) sex ration of urban areas in Sheikhpura was 910 girls per 1000 boys. Thus the total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Sheikhpura were 18,597 which is 17.06% of total urban population. Similarly the average sex ratio in rural areas of Sheikhpura was 936 females per 1000 males. The Child sex ratio of rural areas in Sheikhpura was 945 girls per 1000 boys. The average literacy rate in Sheikhpura for urban regions was 70.99 percent in which males were 78.3% literate while female literacy stood at 62.85%. The total literate population of Sheikhpura was 328,676. Similarly in rural areas of Sheikhpura, the average literacy rate was 62.34 percent. Out of which literacy rate of males and females stood at 72.53% and 51.42% respectively. Total literates in rural areas of Sheikhpura were 264,495.

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT: FOREST, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MINING

The total geographical area (TGA) of Sheikhpura is 66,894 hectare. The largest block of the district is Sheikhpura which comprises of a TGA of 18,329 hectare i.e. about 27.4 percent of the TGA of the district. Ariari is the second largest block of the district which comprise of 21.7 percent of the total geographical area (14,505 ha). Sheikhpurosarai is the smallest block of the district which comprise of 5685 hectare i.e. around 4 percent of total geographical area of the district. It has been observed from agriculture department's records that the Gross Cropped Area of the district is 67,046 hectare and the Net Sown Area is 36,793 hectare. Sheikhpura block occupies around 27 percent of the gross cropped area of the district followed by Ariari which occupies around 22 percent of the Gross Cropped Area. This is followed by Barbiga and Chewara both of which occupy 16 percent of the gross cropped area. Ghatkusumbha and Shekhopursarai blocks contributes in the gross cropped area to the extent of 9.0 percent and 10.0 percent respective.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion may be drawn from the ongoing discussion that the net sown area in the state has continuously declined over the period under study. For further raising the income of cultivators, the only option is available to raise the cropping intensity or increase the area under crops more than once. In other words, it is possible through proper utilization of decreasing land availability. Rapid growth in area under non-agricultural uses has been observed for the purpose of settlement of ever-rising population and developmental activities. The most striking feature concerning the land use pattern in the state is that the current fallowland has escalated during the first study period of the present century (2001 to 2013-14). The reason for escalation in the current fallows may probably be given to a very low profit margin accruing in the cultivation of crops, probably due to erratic rainfall, higher wages of labour arising out of diversion of labour to MNRGA and for better employment opportunities in urban areas. The rainfall has been found to be the most important determinant for current fallow lands, however, during the recent period (present century) the current fallow land registered increasing trend probably on account of erratic rainfall. On the other hand, the

hypothesis is that the road length should have negative relation with current fallow but surprisingly the current fallows have developed positive and significant relation with road length, despite the increase in road length in the state this may probably be due to poor marketing facilities for the produce as well as migration of labour from the state to other states. The most important factor affecting the common lands has been identified as non-agricultural uses of land. The other factor population density showed positive and significant impact on common lands; it is perhaps due to migration of sizeable proportion of population to the other distant metropolitan cities and towns in the quest of better employment/ jobs.

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Role of Multinational Companies in Sustaining Social Justice

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ABSTRACT

In the present day world of Globalization, Multinational Companies have played an important role in the development of home countries where the MNCs are operating. Foreign direct investment by multinational companies involves much more than just transfer of capital as it brings with them technologies of production, managerial services and other business practices. Employment opportunities created by the MNCs have solved an important problem of unemployment which is an important characteristic of the underdeveloped as well as developing countries. With the shortage of savings for financing developmental projects, there is need to depend on foreign capital. Inviting and making ways for MNCs to operate in India will enhance the economic development of the country. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's initiatives for 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' campaigns, inviting Global Companies to invest in India as well as efforts to simplify the Foreign Direct Investments regulations will certainly make India a favourite destination of MNCs.

Keywords: Multinational Companies (MNCs); Globalization; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Economic Development; Domestic Savings .

INTRODUCTION

Multinational Companies (MNCs) are large companies that operate in several countries with their headquarters at a particular country. Multinational Companies as recently have gain more momentum in terms of investment and playing a greater role in countries' development, it succeeded in having more attention and more focus.

The first Multinational Companies were established in the year 1920's. Many more came up in the 1950's and 1960's as U.S. businesses expanded worldwide and Western Europe and Japan also recovered to become powerful industrial economies. The world wide spread of MNCs was a notable feature of 1950's and 1960's. This was partly because high import tariffs imposed by different governments forced MNCs to locate their manufacturing operations and become 'domestic producers' in as many countries as possible.

Multinational Companies are generally operated in the less developed or developing countries with their head office in the foreign developed countries. They have been playing a

significant role in the economies of those countries where they are operating. As the two sides of a coin, operation of Multinational Companies has both the advantages as well as drawbacks to such countries.

In underdeveloped countries like India domestic savings are not enough to ensure economic development. In such a case some external helps are required in the form of “foreign aid”.

If we turn the pages of history relating to economic development, we find that every country had to rely on foreign aid for speeding up the economic growth. In the words of W.A. Lewis, “Nearly every developed state has had the assistance of foreign finance to supplement its own meager savings during the early stages of its development. England borrowed from Holland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in turn came to lend to almost every other country in the world in the nineteenth and twentieth Centuries. The United States of America, now a rich country in the world borrowed heavily in the nineteenth century and is in turn called upon to become the major lender of the twentieth” It is thus not the underdeveloped countries alone which need foreign capital for economic development but even the advanced countries of Europe had to seek external aid in the initial stages of their development.

If underdeveloped countries wants to see develop herself, it will have to import capital goods, technical know-how, spare parts and raw materials. One method of paying for such imports is through the stepping up of exports. The exports can be increased either by producing more or curtailing domestic consumption drastically. But underdeveloped countries have only limited productive capacity and as such it is not possible to increase exports substantially. Curtailment of consumption, on the other hand, involves a lot of sacrifice and it cannot be adopted with much success in democratic countries. Thus foreign assistance is the one form or the other which became important for speeding up the economic growth of a country.

Many MNCs have larger annual sales volumes than the entire GNPs of developing nations in which they operate. By 1980 the 20 largest MNCs had annual sales volume excess of \$10 billion, while more than 200 others had sales in excess of \$1 billion. The largest U.S. transnational (MNCs) like Exxon and General Motors, each sold over \$60 billion in 1980; while Mobile, Texaco and Ford each had annual sales in excess of \$30 billion.

In recent years there has been tremendous increase in the private foreign investment. In this connection, it is required to mention that foreign direct investment by multinational companies involves much more than just transfer of capital as it brings with them technologies of production, managerial services and other business practices.

In the past, investment by MNCs was mainly confined to extractive activities but of late manufacturing interests account for a greater share of their activities.

Benefits of MNCs to the Operating Countries

To Make Up the Deficiency of Domestic Savings: The domestic sources of capital formation in underdeveloped countries are inadequate to secure a growth rate of economies. These countries have not only small capital stock but their current rate of capital accumulation is very small ranging from 5 to 6 percent in advanced countries. Such a low rate of capital formation can hardly provide for a rapidly growing population which increases at the rate of 2 to 3 percent per annum. If they want to depend on themselves for economic development then they need to wait for a pretty long time. So they need to import foreign capitals to supplement domestic resources to quicken the pace of economic development.

To Solve the Problem of Unfavorable Balance of Payments: In the initial phase of economic development, developing countries have unfavorable balance of payments. They have to imports more in order to meet the growing requirements of development and at the same time their export decreases to meet the growing domestic requirements. These countries have to take recourse of deficit financing which results in inflationary pressures. The prices increase and the cost of production goes up. This further reduces exports and increases imports. As a result the balance of payment condition is distorted.

Technical Know-How: The underdeveloped countries require not only foreign capital but also technical know-how and skill to ensure the proper use of capital.

Technological backwardness is responsible for high cost of production and low productivity of labor and capital.

MNC's bring along with it modern technology and train people in new skills. The marginal productivity of labor increases which results in lower prices for consumers and higher real wages of labor. All this quicken the pace of economic development.

Exploitation of Human and Natural Resources: There is a problem of high population pressure in underdeveloped countries and there is also the familiar problem of disguised unemployment on a large scale.

To transfer the surplus labor from agriculture and provide them with work, foreign capital is needed to start secondary and tertiary industries.

The industrialization of the country and the creation of employment increase job opportunities solving the problem of unemployment.

Risky Undertakings: There is a great risk involved in the setting up of new undertakings. The shortage of capital, small extent of the market, absence of enterprising groups and underdeveloped infrastructure signify a high degree of risk in different fields like mining, oil exploitation, power, transport, etc.

MNCs will undertake such initial risk and when such businesses become successful the home enterprises feel inspired and try to collaborate with foreign enterprises without suffering initial losses.

It shows that foreign capital has a vital role to play in the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Stimulates Potential Savings: There may be potential savings in the economy which may be available at a higher level of economic development. It is therefore essential that foreign capital be imported to speed up economic activities at first instance with the view of providing inspiration to the people and incentive to the home capitalist.

India as an Attractive Destination of MNCs

There are a number of reasons why the multinational companies are coming down to India. India has got a huge market. It has also got one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Besides, the policy of the government towards FDI has also played a major role in attracting the multinational companies in India.

For quite a long time, India had a restrictive policy in terms of foreign direct investment. As a result, there was lesser number of companies that showed interest in investment. As a result, there were a lesser number of companies that showed interest in investing in Indian market. However, the scenario changed during the financial liberalization of the country, especially after 1991.

Government, nowadays, makes continuous efforts to attract foreign investment by relaxing many of its policies. As a result, a number of multinational companies have shown interest in Indian market. 'Make in India' campaign of India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an opportunity for all the MNCs all over the world to establish their businesses in India.

Top MNCs Operating in India

The country has got many MNCs operating at present. Following are names of some of the most famous multinational companies with their headquarters of operational branches in India:

IBM: IBM India Private Limited, a part of IBM has been operating from this country since the year 1992. This global company is known for invention and integration of software, hardware as well as services, which assist forward thinking institutions, enterprises and people, who build a smart planet. The net income of this company for the financial year 2010 was \$14.8 billion with a net profit margin of 14.9 %. With innovative technology and solutions, this company is making a constant progress in India. With its presence in more than 200 cities, this company is making constant progress in global markets to maintain its leading position.

Microsoft: A subsidiary, named as Microsoft Corporation India Private Limited, of the U. S. (United States) based Microsoft Corporation, one of the software giant's has got their headquarter in New Delhi. Starting its operation in the country from 1990, this company has got the following business units:

- Microsoft Corporation India (Pvt.) Limited (Marketing Division)
- Microsoft Global Services India
- Microsoft Global Technical Support Centre
- Microsoft India Development Center
- Microsoft IT
- Microsoft Research India

The net income of Microsoft Corporation grew from \$ 14, 569 million in 2009 to \$ 18, 760 million in 2010. Working in close association with all the stakeholders including the Government of India, the company is committed towards the development of the Indian software as well as IT industry.

Nokia Corporation: Nokia Corporation was started in the year 1865. Being one of the leading mobile companies in India, their net sales increased by 4 % in the last financial year with sales of EUR 42.4 billion as compared to 2009's EUR 41 billion. Over the past few years, this company in India has been acquiring companies, which have got new and interesting competencies and technologies so as to enhance their ability of creating the mobile world. Besides new developments to fight against mineral conflicts, they are even to set up Bridge Centers in the country for supporting re-employment. Their first onsite for the installation of renewable power generation are already in place.

PepsiCo: PepsiCo Inc. entered the Indian market with the name of PepsiCo India from the year 1989. Within a short time span of 20 years, this company has emerged as one of the fast growing as well as largest beverage and food manufacturer. As per the annual report of the company in the last business year, the net revenue of PepsiCo grew by 33 %. By the year 2020, this food manufacturing company intends to triple their portfolio of enjoyable and wholesome offerings. The expansion of their GoodFor-You portfolio is believed to be

assisting the company in attaining the competitive advantage of the growing packaged nutrition market in the world.

Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited: Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, one of the biggest pharmaceutical companies in India, started their business in the country from the year 1961. The company made its public appearance in 1973. Headquartered in this nation, this international, research based, integrated pharmaceutical company is the producer of a huge range of affordable cum quality medicines that are trusted by both patients and healthcare professionals all over the world. In the year 2010, the registered global sales of the company were US \$ 1, 868 Million. Successful development of business forms the key component of their trading strategy. Apart from overseas acquisitions, this company is making a continuous endeavor to enter the new global markets, which have got high potential.

Reebok International Limited: This global brand is a famous name in the field of sports as well as lifestyle products. Reebok International Limited, a subsidiary of Adidas AG, is based in USA and started its operation in 1890s. Apart from their alliance with CrossFit, Reebok tied up its partnership with Swizz Beatz.

Sony: Sony India is a part of the renowned brand name Sony Corporation, which started their business operation in the year 1946 in Japan. Established in India in November 1994, this company has captured one of the leading positions in the field of consumer electronics goods.

Tata Consultancy Services: Commonly known as TCS, this multinational company is a famous name in the field of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) as well as business solutions. This company is a subsidiary of the Tata Group. The first center for software researching was established in the country in 1981 in the city of Pune.

Vodafone: Vodafone Group Plc is an international telecommunication company, which has got its headquarter based in London in the United Kingdom. Earlier known as Vodafone Essar and Hutchison Essar, Vodafone India is among the largest operators of mobile networking in the country. The parent company Hutchison started its business in the year 1992 along with the Max Group, which was its business partner in India. Much later in 2011, Vodafone Group Plc decided to buy out mobile operating business of Essar Group, its partner.

Tata Motors Limited: The biggest automobile company in India, Tata Motors Limited, is among the leading commercial vehicles manufacturer in the country. They are one of the top 3 passenger vehicle manufacturers. Established in the year 1945, this company, a part of the famous Tata Group, has got its manufacturing units located in different parts of the nation.

Reasons to Encourage MNCs in India

There are certain advantages that the underdeveloped countries as well as the developing countries like India derive from the foreign MNCs that establish in India. They are as under:

1. Initiating a higher level of investment.
2. Reducing the technological gap
3. The natural resources are utilized in true sense.
4. The foreign exchange gap is reduced
5. Boosts up the basic economic structure.

SUGGESTIONS

Even though there are number of disadvantages by the home countries in allowing the operations of MNCs, it has numerous benefits also. Certain precautionary measures must be taken up by the home country to safeguard its interest. Rather than dispensing with MNCs, their activities should be regulated. Followings are some suggestions for the home countries where foreign MNCs are operating:

1. The investment from MNCs should be for specified periods.
2. The collaborations should be sought with the MNCs only in the selective areas.
3. The MNCs should help the host countries in the promotions of exports and the development of import-substitution industries.
4. The host countries should adopt a multi tax system so that the MNCs should not be able to evade taxes through transfer pricing or other methods.
5. There should be clear cut specification about the transfer of technology.
6. After a certain limit, there should be check on the repatriation of capital and remittance of profits by them to the country of origin.
7. The joint participation of the foreign and indigenous capital should be encouraged at the maximum.

CONCLUSION

In this world of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG), it may not be possible to restrict the goods as well the foreign Multinational Companies, instead it is the time to invite these MNCs to establish in the home countries and to extract the maximum benefits from them to strengthen the countries' economies along with the safeguarding of own interest.

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Democracy Reflects through Rural Development Administration in India

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Abstract:

The Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour, alleviating poverty, and making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creation such as road construction, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water conservation work, etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in India. In this paper, based on the secondary data, an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood on the basis of various secondary data.

Keywords: Rural development; Employment Guarantee Act; self-sustaining; Development projects.

INTRODUCTION

In India, out of total population of 121 crores, 83.3 crores live in rural areas (Census of India, 2011). Thus, nearly 70 per cent of the India's population lives in rural areas. These rural populations can be characterised by mass poverty, low levels of literacy and income, high level of unemployment, and poor nutrition and health status. In order to tackle these specific problems, a number of rural development programmes are being implemented to create opportunities for improvement of the quality of life of these rural people.

The term rural development is the overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. And it is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor (Ramesh, 2012). The rural developmental programmes intend to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and

educational status and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. To improve the conditions of rural people, Government of India launched some schemes through the planning commission of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), RastriyaSamaVikasYojana (RSVY), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana (SGRY), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), etc. All these schemes are aimed to reduce the gap between rural and urban people, which would help reduce imbalances and speed up the development process.

MGNREGA: THE HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In the post-Independence period, the Government wanted to uplift the socio-economic condition (SEC) of their people who mainly depended upon forest products and daily labour. Another important component of the governmental perspective was to settle the rural population as agriculture population. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force with effect from February, 2006 in 200 districts initially and later on, it was extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09.

MGNREGA has come after almost 56 years of experience of other rural employment programmes, which include both Centrally Sponsored Schemes and those launched by State Governments. These comprise the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983-89; JawaharRojgarYojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99. Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana (JGSY) 1999-2002; SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana (SGRY) 2001; National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) 2004. Among these programmes, the SGRY and NFFWP have been merged with NREGA in 2005.

The Act was implemented in phased manner – 130 districts were added in 2007–08. With its spread over 625 districts across the country, the flagship program of the UPA Government has the potential to increase the purchasing power of the rural poor, reduce distress migration and to create useful assets in rural India. Also, it can foster social and gender equality as 23 per cent workers under the scheme are Scheduled Castes, 17 per cent Scheduled Tribes and 50 per cent women. In 2010–11, 41 million households were employed on NREGA worksites. This Act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line (en.wikipedia.org/.../Mahatma_Gandhi_National_Rural_Employment).

THE PRESENT STUDY

In the present study, the investigator investigated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in detail with the help of secondary data. The data was collected between May 2013 to December 2013 from Barkatullah university library, daily newspapers, magazines and internet. Two case studies are also cited based

on first-hand field work. The present study intends to assess the overall scenario i.e., the pros and cons associated with the scheme with the following objectives:

- i. To assess and acquire new insights on development of MGNREGA as well as overall socioeconomic impact of different rural development programmes on the lives of the rural people.
- ii. To document the improvement or changes brought by MGNREGA in the lives of the rural poor at the household level and village level.

MGNREGA: THE PRESENT STATUS

A number of authors have attempted to study the MGNREGA in detail and its related problems.

Dreze (2007) looks at the corruption in rural employment programmes in Orissa (India) and how this has continued in a NREGA as well. According to Mathur (2007), a system of regular and continuous flow of authoritative information is essential, as opposed to the random reports and studies dependent on the initiative of individuals and groups. To improve implementation, the government needs to solve problems, modify policy directives, and issue operational guidelines for the district, block and village levels. The government must take the lead, be proactive, mobilise institutions and groups, and use the media effectively. NREGS involves several lakhs of government officials, panchayat functionaries, elected representatives, NGOs and community groups. They play a critical role, but had little preparation for the challenge. NREGS in fact is a program of national importance which has been marginalised. While the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal ministry at the centre, every relevant department and agency requires being involved. Ambasta et al. (2008) gave a number of important recommendations. These included deployment of full-time professionals dedicated to MGNREGA at all levels, especially at the block level. Intensive efforts at building up a massive cadre of fully trained grass-root workers are required at the Gram Panchayat level through a nationwide movement for capacity building, engaging government and non-government training institutions.

Mehrotra (2008), a civil servant who has worked in implementation of the scheme, believes that 4 per cent of programme costs allocated as administrative costs and professional support is still quite low and does not recognise the fact that a programme at the scale of MGNREGA requires serious professional support.

Khera (2008) thinks that the successful implementation of the MGNREGA in the Pati block in Orissa (India) state goes beyond the ability of its residents to claim their rights. This is brought out by the high levels of engagement with the programme in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring.

Mathur (2009) states that in social audit undertaken in Andhra Pradesh (India), it was found that in certain villages, some people stated that they had not been paid for the work done. When comparisons were made of the payments as per the pass-book with the payment as per the job card, it was discovered that the job card did not contain the inner pages that record the work done by each person; the job card itself was incomplete.

The MGNREGA needs to be a support system for the desperately poor and should enable, encourage and empower them to stand on their own feet. In its present format, the

MGNREGA could become yet another subsidy programme that runs the risk of becoming a burden on the nation (The Economic Times, 2009).

Rural development is the need of the hour. It not only constitutes the development of rural regions but also aims at improving the well-being and quality of life to the rural poor through collective process. It is clear from the review that though this programme is meant for improving the life conditions of the people in the rural settings but this programme suffers from a number of shortcomings. Thus, the detailed review of literature clearly indicates that there is a need for extensive anthropological research work for understanding the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA programme on rural Indian.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FIELD

The following case studies are cited based on first-hand field work conducted at MachharKhani village of Jaipur district in Rajasthan, India and Babachiya village of district in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh India.

Case 1: Name: Saima Begum Age: 43 She lives in MachharKhani village of Jaipur district. She is a widow and has a son who studies in the XIIth Standard. She says that agricultural work is available only for about 6 months in a year and that too not continuously. Some of the work like harvesting paddy is done by couples (husband and wife together) and she is not able to go for such work since she is a widow. She however is able to work under NREGA. She has worked for 30 days in 2007-2008 and has used the income she earned to support her son's education. She is happy that NREGA wages are paid every week and would like to get a card for her son so that he too can work.

Case 2: Name: Neha Kumari Age: 37 She lives in Babachiya village of district in Bhopal. She has BPL card and her family used to stay in a kacca house. Recently she and her husband built a brick house for them. She came to know about the provisions under the NREGA through a public announcement in the village. She decided to work under NREGA. Last year she and her husband worked under NREGA for 100 days and earned a good amount of money at the rate of Rs. 60/- per day. As the small amount of land they have is enough to fulfil their basic food necessities. Finally, they decided to spend money earned by NREGA to build a pacca house for them. Thus, it is clear from the cited cases that MGNREGA is a very important rural development programme in India as it helps the rural poor to earn their livelihood. This programme can go in a long way to improve the socio-economic status of the rural poor.

CONCLUSION

Around 70 per cent of the Indian population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have same QOL as is enjoyed by people living in sub-urban and urban areas. Furthermore, the cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centres is leading to socio-economic tensions manifesting in economic deprivation and urban poverty.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a

“Silver Bullet” for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in Indian villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour,

alleviating poverty, and making villages self- sustaining through productive assets creation such as road construction, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water conservation work, etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in the world. Since the scheme is going to be in place for an undefined period of time, and is being enlarged in terms of scope and geographical coverage, there are many challenges like non- homogeneity in its effectiveness, region specific disparities and outcomes etc. It is exactly due to this reason; few NGOs have already done some surveys. However, they are very much confined to one or two districts, and more importantly cantered on systemic defects, rather than probing the impact of their programmes on beneficiaries. There is a necessity to carry out an in- depth review of these rural development programmes with two different strategies i.e., (i) All India studies by capturing signals from all corners of the country, taking into account all the regions, and (ii) comprehensive coverage of all the objectives and clauses preserved in the MGNREGA in a broad manner. Thus, there is also a need to critically examine the implementation process of this programme and its impact on livelihood of the rural people. It can be concluded that the success of this Act depends upon its proper implementation and in this scenario, the community participation is very important to make this programme more effective.

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Women Empowerment in Cuddalore District: A Study on Self Help Group

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Abstract

Self-help groups in rural areas brought several social changes in the rural poor people in general and vulnerable sections of the rural population in particulars by securing their livelihood. Self-help group has an objective to enhance livelihood security to the rural poor by providing at least financial support in every household whose adult members are ready to do any work (Business). Self-help group not only provide financial support and also provide training for their members and marketing support for their producing goods, especially women seeking support from her husband, though she is earning now. It provides self-confidence herself which has tremendous influence on different sectors of village economy. Thus in present study an attempt has been made by the researcher to study on women Empowerment and self-help group on rural lives in village panchayath at B.Mutlur, Bhuvanagiri talk, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

Key Words: Self-help group, Empowerment, Rural women, Social inequality.

Introduction

The Government of India and various State governments have been implementing various programmes for suppressed class uplift. However, rural poverty and unemployment still persist in the country. This problem is becoming severe and acute especially in rural women mostly affected because of their illiteracy, lack of financial support and no proper guidance. Hence those are mostly depending on parents, husband, children and relatives. Throughout the history and many societies, inequalities, women and men were art of accepted, male dominated culture. It is a complex historical attempting to envelop an overall storage to improve the society one of the basic factors causing unequal share of women in development relates to division of labour between sexes. This division labour has been justified on the basics of child bearing function of women and this is biologically important for survival. Consequently, distribution of tasks and responsibilities between men and women largely to the domestic's sphere. Mass poverty and general backwardness has further aggravated of the inequalities. While the women's child bearing and rearing function are respected in many countries, there has been a very little recognition of women's actual

activities. The role of women within the family combined with high level of unemployment and under employment of the population in the general results in priority being given to the employment of the men. The effects of their long term cumulative process of discrimination have been accentuated by under employment. Indian constitution has guaranteed equality among all sections of the society through suitable economic policy and social welfare programmes, even after 60 years of independence of the population have to face the problems of poverty, social discrimination, violence, oppression and marginalization. The dynamics of social change and development had adversely affected a large section of women and had created new imbalances and disparities such as declining sex ratio, rising crimes against women, rising migration.

Self-Help Group

In India NABARD initiated a new programme (1986-87). A self-help group is a small economically homogeneous group of the rural poor voluntarily coming together to save small amounts regularly which are deposited in a common fund to meet members' emergency needs and to provide collateral free loans decided by the group. SHG enhance the quality and status of women participants and make them decision makers and beneficiaries in the democratic, economic, social and cultural spheres of life in Tamil Nadu. The SHG were started in 1992, at present 12.42 lakhs people are members, at present men are also eager to form SHG.

Functions of SHG

Create a common fund by the members through their regular savings, Flexible working system and pool the resources in a democratic way, Periodical meeting are decision making through group meeting.

Review of Literature

The review of literature gives holistic insight regarding the problems of the study and it helps the researcher to follow an appropriate research design. Hence various studies relevant to the research problem have been reviewed. Mishra, P.K. (2002) opined that SHG members need at regular. These besides helping in creation of group bonding will participation of members and democratic functioning of the group. It will help in group planning, proper management of funds. Enable members to resolve conflicts and exchange ideas as also ensure participation in decision making process. Non attendance should lead to cancellation of membership automatically. Karmaker (1997) mentioned in his study that the credit from informal and institutional sources plays an important role in rural development in Asia. The role of informal sources and SHGs that study noted is important for supplementing the limited resources of financial institutions and their limitations in assisting the unorganized rural poor. Quick credit viability on favorable terms. Low transaction costs for the borrower and lender, minimum documentation and high loan repayment rates are important for the success of informal credit sources and SHG group pressure and moral social security as substitutes for collateral are being experimented with in various Asian countries as they ensure the participation of the poor in poverty alleviation with emphasis on development of human resources, infrastructure and savings mobilization. Reddy (2012) stated that there are several factors that can stimulate the empowerment process among communities. Some of these are external while others are internal to individual and communities. The external factors constitute infrastructure facilities and opportunities and the internal factors constitute capabilities and violation, on the basis of these factors the following

hypotheses could do drawn. The more facilities and opportunities provided be external agencies, either government or NGOs the more would be the changes for improvement of living condition and empowerment of the disadvantages. The more are the capabilities and violation to improve their own conditions, the more would be the changes for improvement and empowerment of largest groups.

The Problems

Indian family system is a patriarchal based system where the male domination is prevailing women is restricted to partake in public activities. But the development and the modern ideology have brought enormous change in the attitude of people, even though the level of cooperation from family members to go out of the boundary to get in to the so called Self-help Group (SHG). If there is no cooperation from the family members the total interest level to portable in the activities of the groups will be curtails and the groups would perish. The researcher felt the need of study the cooperation level of family members for the active participation of the members is far from satisfactory. Health status SHG members is one of the aspect of the study. In this connection, health care, institutional for healing the disease and awareness and adopt of family planning could deserve the attention of analysis. Hence the present study attempts to examine the role of self-help groups to empower the women from the Sociological perspective by making an experiment of B.Mutlur village, Bhuvanagiri talk, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

Objectives of the Study

To examine the employment and income status of SHG members.

To trace out the awareness and utilization of educational and Health programme among SHG members.

To find out religious and recreational activities among SHG

Sampling

B.Mutlur village is located in Bhuvanagiri Taluk of Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu. The main occupation of the village is agriculture and allied activities. B.Mutlur village have thirteen self help groups eight member in each SHG. The researcher collected the data from 104 members out of 186 members by using systematic random sampling method.

Research Design

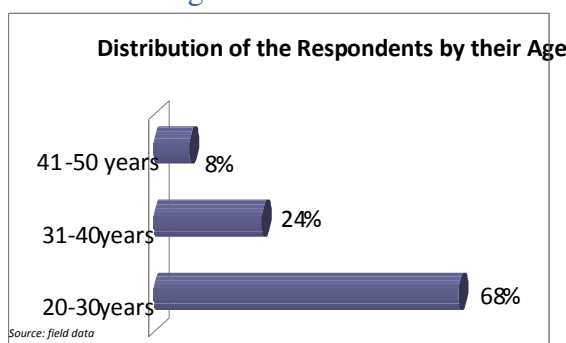
The present study is descriptive research design in nature, because the characteristics, which are essential for the same like observation, recording, analysis and interpretation of the socio-economic conditions and the status of health that exist at the present juncture have been covered, and clearly describe in this study.

Tools of Data Collection

The primary data have been collected through interview schedule and the data collected from the women members in SHG and the data were statistically processed and tabulated leading to analysis. In this process simple statistical techniques like averages and percentage were used. The secondary data have been collected from the statistical office, records and studies conducted from the books and periodicals.

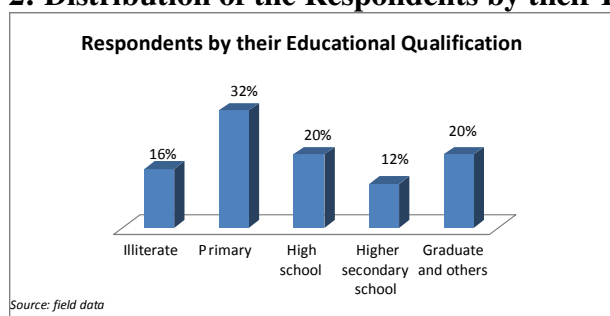
Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Figure 1: Distribution of the Respondents by their Age



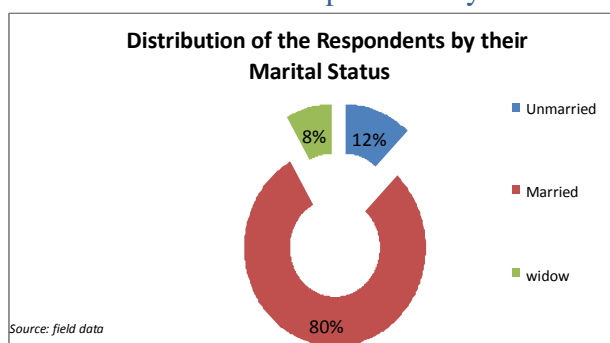
The sample of the study consists that 68% respondents belong to the age group of 20-30 years. This is the age groups which have the potential to involve themselves in various activities. It is encourageable that more than 50 % of the respondents belong to this age group. 24 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 years. Remaining 8 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 41-50 years. It is an interesting fact that women, above the age of 40 are involving themselves in SHGs.

Figure 2: Distribution of the Respondents by their Educational Qualification



This figure 2 clearly shows that, 32 % of the respondents qualified at primary level, 12 % of the respondents are qualified Higher secondary school, 20 % of the respondents qualified High school & Graduates and others. Remaining 16 % are Illiterate. This is really appreciable to see that majority of the respondents are literate and they involve themselves in SHGs. This will enhance the quality of self help groups.

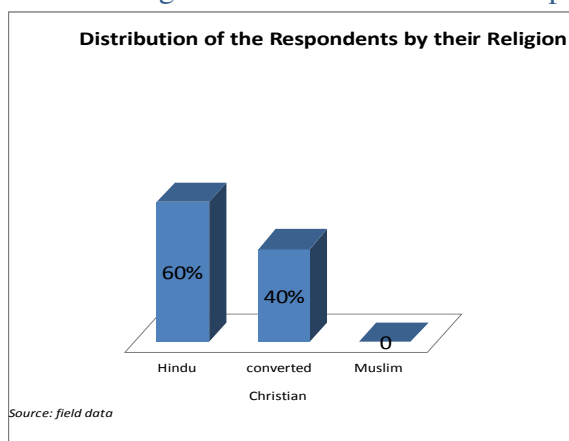
Figure 3: Distribution of the Respondents by their Marital Status



The above figure shows that 80 % of the respondents got married. Even though they got married, they engage themselves in self-help groups. 12 % of the respondents are unmarried. It is interesting to note that

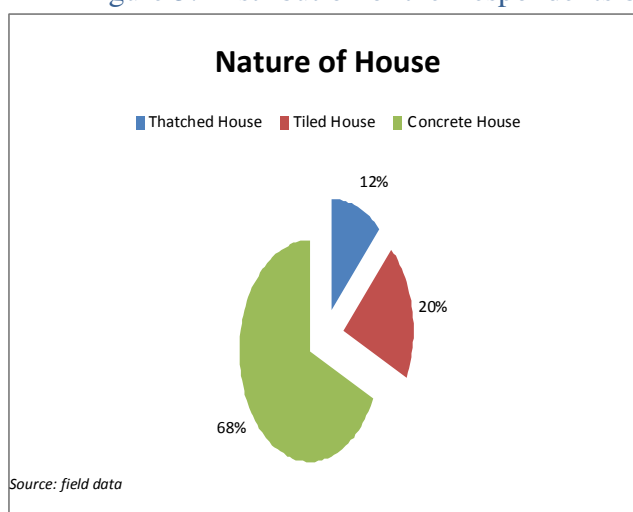
unmarried young girls are involving in this income generation activities. Remaining 8% of the respondents are widow.

Figure 4: Distribution of the Respondents by their Religion



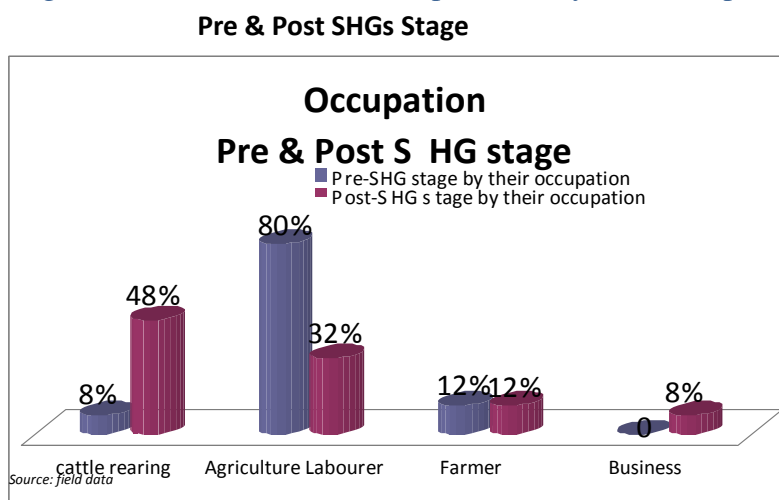
With regard to the religion of the SHGs member, a majority (60%) belonged to Hindu religion. Rest of them who belonged to converted Christian constituted 40%.

Figure 5: Distribution of the Respondents by their Nature of House



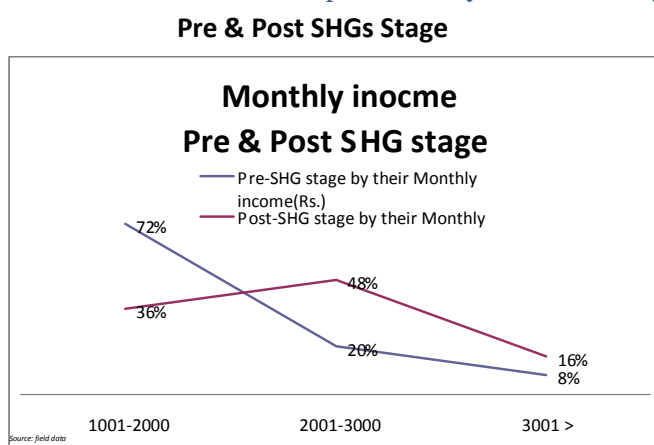
Type of house is another important variable. A clean house provides clean habits and encourages the individuals to be healthy and neat. From the above table one can understand that majority of the respondents (68 %) in the schedule caste women members are living in concrete houses, 20 % are living in tiled houses which are built by the govt. significant proportion (12 %) while living in thatched houses built by themselves.

Figure 6: Distribution of the Respondents by their occupation



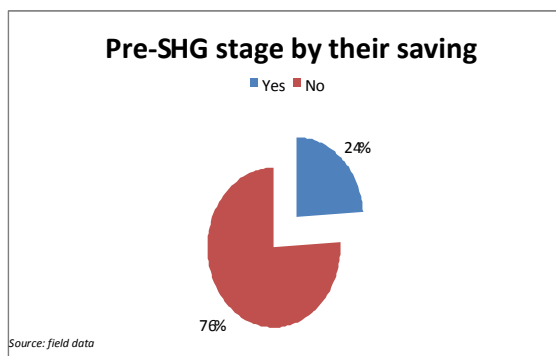
Occupational condition of the schedule caste women members is an important one to be considered when studying about the rural social set up, as the rural area are generally bound by traditional and prefer the clan oriented occupation. However the situation is now changing among the schedule caste women members also. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this village. In the pre stage 80% are agriculture labourer but in the post stage it was decreased 32%. 8% of the respondents are involved in cattle rearing in pre stage but in the post stage it was increased 40%. Pre stage none of the respondent are involved in Business but 8% of the respondent are involved in Business. After joining the SHG, the respondent concentrate more on cattle's, by availing their loans for cattle through SHG.

Figure 7: Distribution of the Respondents by their Monthly income



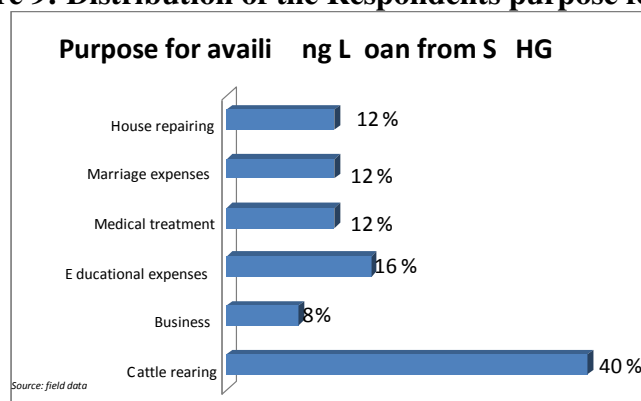
The above Figure 7 clearly explains that the Monthly income Pre and Post stage of the respondents. 72 % of the monthly income was rupees 1001-2000 pre SHGs stage in post stage it was decreased 36 %. After joining SHG much changes in their monthly income. 20 % of the respondents' monthly income 2001-3000 in pre stage but in the post stage increased 48 %. This shows that SHGs does have the role to play to increase the respondents' monthly income.

Figure 8: Distribution of the Respondents by their saving



Majority of the respondents 76% are saying that they don't have any savings. It is difficult for them to run the family with their income. In such a situation, they don't show much interest in savings. The remaining 24 % of the respondents says that they have savings. Though this is a least number, it is appreciable that the respondent wants to develop the habit of savings.

Figure 9: Distribution of the Respondents purpose for availing loan from SHG



The above figure 9 clearly indicates the respondents purpose for availing loan from SHG. 40 % of the respondents say that they avail loans for cattle rearing, 16 % the respondents say that for their children educational expenses. 12 % of the respondents say that avail loans for House repairing, Marriage expenses and Medical treatment. 8% of the respondents say that they avail loans from to start business. This clearly shows that majority of the respondents say that they avail loans for cattle rearing and Business. Finance is major constraint for survival. But SHGs are formed in a way which helps generating finance from and within to meet their immediate requirements for investment.

Based upon the Study other findings are as follows:

Majority 88% of the scheduled caste women members belong to nuclear family.

64% of the respondents to get debt from money lender in their pre-SHG stage. 72 % of the respondents are not satisfied with income. They are not living a full fledged life, because money the elixir of our life in their pre-SHG stage. 100 % of the respondents have habit saving. After joining SHG, the respondents develop the habit of saving.

Conclusion

As the world move towards the technology and development, Self-Help group is the blessing to the poor people to find a way for survival with dignity. SHG also provides lot of chances for the members to work more and grow more. On the process of land work towards excellence they need enormous support and guidance from the family members. The work load is normally heavy for the women at home with family members and at the work place. SHG members have the chance to enhance herself and she had a chance express his own opinions. Self help group not only provide economic assistance to the members but also provide a chance to develop and upgraded various skills like leadership skills, speaking skills and their self confidence. SHG members are able to understand the banking operations, they get lot of awareness about the savings, fund etc. As per study members get adequate support from the family provides more and more awareness to the family members and making them aware of the advantage and benefits would be more helpful to add the fullest support to the members.

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Farmer and Accounting Concept

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture sector in today's scenario is facing huge changes due to the influence of the technology. This sector, in India has potential to lead and contribute towards the growth of economy with the technological influence. Government is coming up with different approach based on the technology, but still, the accounting knowledge among farmers is lacking. This study attempts to know the awareness level among the farmers on accounting. The study was conducted with 150 farmers who own land and cultivate for their family living. In and around Tiruapattur town was selected and simple statistical tools were used to present the findings. The study highlighted the existing awareness level of the farmers on the accounting and also paves way to encourage training for them regarding the knowledge of accounting.

KEYWORDS: farmers, accounting, awareness, registers, statements, tools, techniques.

INTRODUCTION

Trainings are must for any type of induction for a human being, be it civilized or uncivilized, literates or illiterates, educated or uneducated people. The trainings contribute to develop the efficiency of person. Likewise, those farmers who are involved in agriculture need to be trained on accounting concepts to efficiently manage their income from agriculture, this training may contribute for betterment of their well being indirectly or directly contributing to the growth of Indian economy.

This concept of accounting to farmers has reached to its importance level in European countries, Proposed International Accounting Standard on Agriculture (PIASA) classified biological assets, agricultural produce and agricultural land into categories so as to differentiate the agricultural related transactions and materials. A proper system of educating and training alike European farmers shall enjoy a positive change among the farmers. Simple Cash based accounting concepts can help them to keep their records on track with their existing unproductive budgets.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Maintaining proper books of accounts are not familiar with farmers. As other members of society, farmers do have family, children, parents, etc and like others they too have the expenses which are related to family, children education, hospital, other than sowing and harvesting. There are huge number of trainings for farmers on insecticides, use of pesticides, fertilizers, cultivation, sowing, harvesting etc., but there are no formal trainings cited focusing the accounting awareness training. This lacking knowledge on accounting concepts was taken as a problem statement by the researcher. This paper aims to show the awareness level of the farmers on accounting which may or may not lead the stakeholders of agricultural sector to concentrate on the training needs for them on the accounting concepts.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the awareness level of the farmers on accounting concepts.
2. To identify the potential training needs for farmers

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Valk (2006) there must be good reasons to keep farm accounts like knowing the size of income, to know the total value of the farm business etc. this study contributed the idea of farm accounting and its importance among the farmers. He also states that farmers usually dislike paper work since they are busy with their farm work, and the major problem is finding place to keep the records. In india too, the problem of disliking the paper work and place to keep the records may be cause of poor knowledge on the accounting concepts.

According to Gasperini & Maguire (2002) Education and training are the two most powerful weapons in the fight against rural poverty and rural-development. In india, farmers need to be trained on the accounting concepts as per the views of the Gasperini and Maguire.

Farmers are divided into three categories (ALFARO, 2004), small farmers depend on extension agents for information and advice, farmers those who are members in associations seek advice from their members, and large farmers seek from veterinarians and salesmen. He identified that there are huge farmers who look for educational programs and trainings from agricultural universities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted in and around Murbad town in tamilnadu, selecting the farmers those who are involved in cultivation and harvesting regularly for the past two years amidst of different weather conditions. 150 farmers were selected by lottery method and interviewed with the tool with two sections to know the awareness level on various registers and financial statements. The research technique does not consider the level of education or the land ownership of the farmers. Generally, the farmers are selected based on their regular cultivation from 2008 to 2011.

FINDINGS

Based on the questionnaire the researcher found out the following awareness levels which shall be an eye-opener for the agricultural universities, colleges and NGOs to extend their programs based on the result.

TABLE 1: AWARENESS LEVEL OF REGISTERS

S.No Register
Yes No
(Shown in Percentage)
1 Cash Register 70 30
2 Fixed Asset Register 46 54
3 Loan Register 82 18
4 Stock Register 46 54
5 Crop Register 60 40
6 Notional Register 8 92
7 Lease Register 30 70
8 Creditor Register 38 62
9 Debtor Register 38 62

The table 1 shows that most of the farmers are familiar with the cash register, which means the farmers maintain some type of cash calculations on their own, only 30% of the farmers

are not familiar with the cash register, on the other hand, almost majority of the farmers know what is mean by loan register, this is evident, since all farmers are interested to avail loan as other professionals. Since, the study does not focus on the literacy level of the farmers, from the study it is proved that only 8% of the farmer know what is mean by Notional Register.

TABLE 2: AWARENESS LEVEL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

S.No	Financial Statements
Yes	No
(Shown in Percentage)	
1	Depreciation 70 30
2	Capital Account 58 42
3	Bank Account 78 22
4	Trial Balance 18 82
5	Profit & Loss Account 58 42
6	Balance Sheet 30 70

From table 2 it is clear to conclude that farmers are familiar with the bank accounts only, and the second best awareness level is the depreciation, hence, it is the most important aspect to be considered while decisions on trainings by the institutes or NGOs.

SUGGESTIONS

Agricultural universities and agricultural institutes should focus to lend their extension activities based on educating accounting concepts to the farmers. Regular class type of program can be arranged in the convenient days to the farmers.

NGOs should take the initiative to coordinate the farmers and the universities which comes forward for such programs.

CONCLUSION

Agriculture sector is unfortunately not recognised as the potential sector for employment, but when this sector is influenced by the information technology era, then surely, there should be a revolution in the employment trend. Already, there are more research papers emerging on green marketing, farm managing, etc. To conclude, this sector have to be explored with the business perspective identifying the potential opportunities and to contribute towards the growth of Indian economy.

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LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO-BASED COTTAGE INDUSTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GUR MAKING INDUSTRY FROM SUGARCANE IN THE DISTRICT OF PURULIA, WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

Indian society is predominantly an agrarian society wherein almost two-third's of the country's population is still dependent on agriculture for its sustenance. Agriculture has always been a fundamental primary activity of human civilization from ancient times. In fact, agriculture is the backbone of the rural society and the same thing applies in the case of study area also. The study area i.e. the district of Purulia is located in the western most part of the state of West Bengal. The latitudinal and longitudinal extents are from 22°42'35" to 23°42'0" north and from 85°49'25" to 86°54'37" east respectively. The industry which are won and run by individuals for a small group of people and which employ a tiny number of labors are called cottage industry. There are a number of agro-based cottage industries emerged but not yet developed in the study area. The sugarcane industry is mainly located in the Arsha C.D.Block of the study area which has a profound impression in the socio-economic life of the inhabitant of this area. The present paper is mainly concerned with the favorable locational and distributional factors responsible for the concentration of gur making cottage industry from sugarcane in the study area. This paper will also attempt to analyze and discuss the matters how to develop this agro-based cottage industry.

Key words: Agro-based, manufacture, gur making cottage industry, Location, Favorable Factors.

INTRODUCTION:

India is a unique country from agricultural point of view. The modern form of agriculture was started about 10,000 years ago. Agriculture is still the most important and chief sources of economy and livelihood pattern of an agro-based economy like India as well as in the study area also. The harsh climatic condition with insufficient rainfall and high temperature doesn't provide suitable condition for agricultural development in the study area. On the other hand, as the large part of this district or study area comes under the Chhotonagpur Plateau region. The terrain feature of this area doesn't provide the soil ample natural condition to make the soil fertile enough for agricultural purposes. In spite of that, a number of principal crops, pulses, cash crops, vegetables are grown in this area with average or below average yielding rate. Due to the unprecedented and unlimited uses of chemical fertilize over the years, the productivity of soil has decreased and 'law of diminishing return' taken place and slowed down the yielding capacity of soil in spite using fertilizer, insecticide, pesticide etc. as envisaged by renowned economist Adam Smith. Therefore, agriculture alone can't solve the problem of hunger as well as employment opportunities. Because, there is a

decreasing trend in number of farmer now-a-days. Under these circumstances, the unemployed and underemployed masses have involved themselves in the various types of agro-based cottage industries such as Sericulture industry, rope making, and handicrafts from Babui or Sabai grass and Gur making industry from sugarcane based on the locally available raw materials for better income opportunities.

Cottage industry has been defined by different times by different ways. Cottage industry can be defined as those industries which are owned and run by an individual or a small group of people and which employ a tiny number of labours are called cottage industry. "An agro-industry is an enterprise that processes raw materials, including ground and tree crops as well as livestock. The degree of processing can vary tremendously, ranging from the cleaning and grading of apples to the milling of rice, to the cooking, mixing and chemical alteration that create a texturized vegetable food. Agro industries can be roughly categorized according to the degree the raw material is transformed. In general, capital investment, technological complexity, and managerial requirements increase in proportion with the degree of transformation" ¹. So, there are number of agro-based cottage industry has initiated in the study area with the locally available raw materials. But, these industries have not yet developed properly so far and have a huge prospect in the future.

OBJECTIVES:

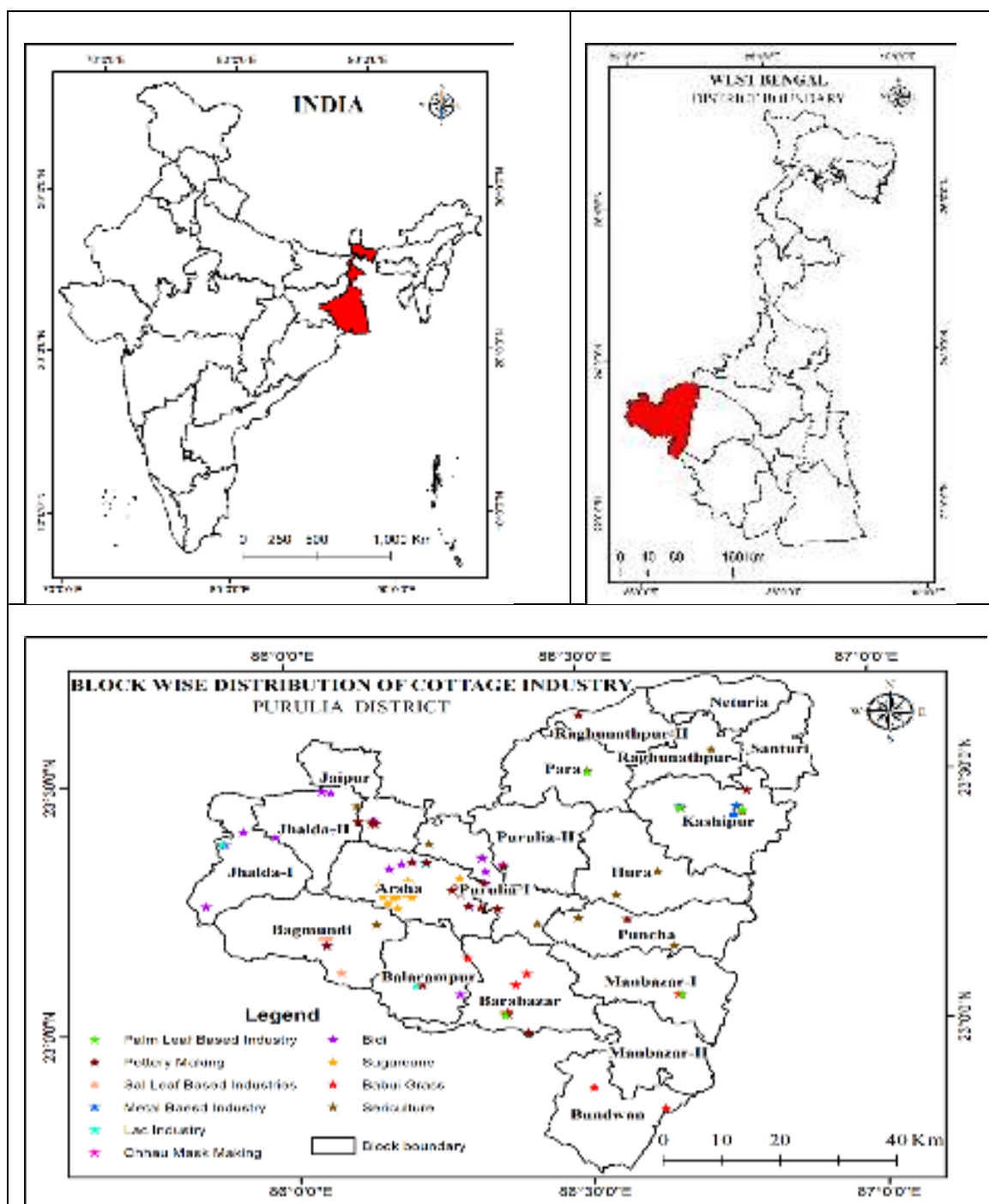
The main objective of this paper is to find out the favorable condition for the development of gur making industry in the study area and assess the role of this agro-based cottage industry on the rural development in district of Purulia, West Bengal.

- (a) To identify and mark out the actual locational factors responsible for the development of the 'gur making' manufacturing cottage industry from sugarcane & it's characteristics features.
- (b) To make an overview on the distribution of sugarcane farming and their present status in the study area.
- (c) To find out the role of gur making manufacturing industry on the socio-economic life of the farmers.
- (d) To identify the reason of fluctuating trend of sugarcane farming in terms of area for the last few years.
- (e) To make the farmers aware about the sustainable sugarcane farming and make them aware about the scientific method of agriculture as well as to make them aware about the uses of updated and modern tools to extract juices and gur making.
- (f) To investigate into the matter what kind of measures or initiative have been taken to develop the gur industry by the state government of West Bengal and central government in this regard

STUDY AREA:

Purulia is the westernmost district of West Bengal. The geographical location of the district is between 22°42'35'' to 23°42'0'' north latitude and from 85°49'25'' to 86°54'37'' east longitude. It is grided by the tropic of cancer. The physiographic location of the district is comes in between the young alluvial plains of the West Bengal and the ancient plateau of south-east Jharkhand (erstwhile Bihar). It has a long history of socio-cultural revolution. In different ancient Indian literatures this land was referred as *Bajrabhumi*, *Shumbho Bhumi*,

*Shikhar Bhum, Radha, Manbhumi*etc (Mukhopadhaya, 2003).Purulia has its boundaries on the east with Jhargram (western part of erstwhile Medinipur district) and Bankura district of West Bengal; on the north with the Burdwan district of West Bengal and Dhanbad district of Jharkhand; on the north with-west west and south-west with Hazaribagh, Ranchi and East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.



Map No: 1

Source: Survey Of India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & DATABASE:

The present study is based on data collected from primary as well as secondary sources. For the collection of primary data extensive field survey have been conducted in the sugarcane growing areas and in some 'gur' making units. The locations of these cottage industrial units have been collected from Extrex GPS. The C.D.Block and boundary map of the district have been prepared with the help of Survey of India (SOI) topographical map. The C.D.Blocks and boundary maps of the district have been prepared with the help of the no. 73I02,73I03,73I04,73I06,73I07,73I08,73I10,73I11,73I12,73I14,73I15,73I16,73J01,73J05,73J06,73J09,73J10,73E10&73E16 with the scale of 1:50000.All the maps have been prepared on GIS platform. The land use and land cover maps have been prepared with the scale of 1:200000 published by NATMO.

The collected data have been analyzed by using appropriate statistical tool. The secondary data have been collected from books, District statistical handbook, District Census handbook, and journals, District Industries Centre (DIC), Purulia and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Facilitation Centre (MFC), books, Journal etc.

HYPOTHESIS:

- I. To find out why the agriculture of sugarcane and associated gur industry is confined to Arsha C.D. Block of the study area only.
- II. To identify the problems of the sugarcane based gur industry.
- III. The production of sugarcane in the study area has a fluctuating trend for the last few decades and decreasing the production of gur.
- IV. To find out the actual reason of decrease in the area of sugarcane farming for the last few years.

LOCATION & DISTRIBUTION OF AGRO-BASED COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

Agriculture is the chief source of livelihood and it plays a significant role in the process of economic development of a country. Agriculture is the major contributor to national income and it provides employment to a majority of people. The word 'agriculture' has derived from the Latin word agricultura, from ager "field," which it turns came from Greek aypoc, and culturta," cultivation" or growing². Agriculture includes the various types of crop production in general. But, it is not limited to the crop production only. In it's plantation horticulture, sericulture, livestock, dairying, fishery, forestry, poultry etc³.

"Agriculture is the science and art which includes rising of crops from the land, animal husbandry, agro-forestry, sericulture and pisciculture. Agriculture has always been a fundamental primary activity of human civilization from ancient times. India is a unique country from agricultural point of view. It's enormous expense of level plans, rich soil, high percentage of cultivable lands, wide climatic variety with adequate aggregate rain fall combined with sufficient temperature, ample sunshine and long growing season provide solid base to agriculture"⁴.

In the district of Purulia agriculture also the chief source of livelihood. Almost 70 percent of the working population is employed in agriculture either as cultivators or as

agriculture labourers. A huge portion of the district's income comes from the agricultural sector. Agricultural sector supplies food to the fast growing population and raw materials to the manufacturing industries. As far as the study area i.e. the district of Purulia is concerned, the area is not so suitable for agriculture. The harsh climatic condition with insufficient rainfall and high temperature doesn't provide suitable condition for agricultural development. On the other hand, as the large part of this district or study area comes under the Chhotonagpur Plateau region so the terrain features of this area doesn't provide the soil ample natural condition to make the soil fertile enough for agricultural purposes. In spite of that, there are ample numbers of crops and vegetables are grown in this region. As far as the study area is concerned the agricultural development has not taken place properly because of the climatic condition and relief features does not support to enhance the per hectare agricultural production. The another factor is that the agriculture is only practiced in the monsoon period and except this season most of the agricultural land are not used for agricultural purpose and thus become fallow land. The study area is not developed industrially also. So, to generate income the people are dependent on cottage industries almost throughout the year. As far as the cottage industry in Purulia is concerned, the establishment of such industry is strongly related to the availability of raw material, traditional skill, and climatic conditions and in number in cases the local specialization in the organized factory sector. They also provide the needs of local people as well as these industries helps in growing up of economic condition of the local people of the district which ultimately plays a pivotal role in the rural development of the study area. But, the sugarcane farming is basically practiced mostly in the Arsha C.D. Block covering an area of 150 hectares out of 200 hectares in the district of Purulia basically for manufacturing of gur and some amount as a cash crop⁵. This industrial activity is being done in the study area for almost 150 years. Although, the very low amount of sugarcane farming is practiced in patches in other Blocks of the study area, but these are not grown for 'gur making' due to the low amount. These sugarcane are sold in the market either as a cash crops or sold as a cane juices. Thus, the first hypotheses (hypotheses I) is proved here as a null hypotheses.

We know that agro based industries are those industries which have either direct or indirect links with agriculture. Agro-based industry is a labor intensive industry as composed to non-agro based industries as well as it is characterized by low-labor productivity. According to Venkaiya.V "The concept of agro-based industries is not only related to those industries which uses raw material to consume or prepare some more valuable finished product, but it includes strengthening the agricultural production by providing inputs to the agricultural sector in the form of chemical fertilizer"⁶.

LOCATION & CHARACTERISTICS FEATURES:

Sugarcane cultivation and making of jiggery or Gur is an ancient household industry spread over Purulia 300 acres of land in the 14 villages namely Aharrah, Raghunathganj alias Gandhabazar, Sirkabad, Haramadih, Harada, Nuniya, Bheliadih, Tanasi, Kalabani, Partanr, Gurahata, Bandudih, Hingutanr and Tilaytanr. The most important features of this sugarcane farming is it is characterized by dry method. As there is a lack of irrigation facilities in the study area, the farmers have developed new method of moisture-absorption. At first the farmers plough their land in the early morning of the season i.e. in the month of February-

**BLOCK WISE LOCATION OF GUR MAKING INDUSTRY FOR SUGARCANE
PURULIA DISTRICT**

Legend (Block Name)

Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
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Barbari	Barbari	Barbari
Barbari	Barbari	Barbari

★ Gur Making Industry for Sugarcane

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the hypotheses are proved and become a null hypothesis. As the law of diminishing return has taken place in the due to excessive and unprecedented use of chemical fertilizer, the production of sugarcane as well as the gur making has decreased a lot. The farmers as well as artisans have started to choose other jobs, which causes the decrease in the area of sugarcane farming. Thus the hypotheses IV are also proved and it is a null hypotheses. The following figure shows the production of Sugarcane in the district of Purulia.

TYPES OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY

There are a number of agro-based cottage industries exist in the study area i.e. Purulia district of West Bengal, India. There are rope making from Sabai or Babui grass (*Eulaliopsis-Binata*), Gur making from sugarcane (*sachhuarm officanaram*) making of tomato sauce etc. the major agro-based industries of the study are -

- (I) Gur making from sugarcane.
- (ii) Rope making and other handy crafts-items from Babui or Sabai grass.
- (iii) Sericulture

As the present study is based on the 'gur making industry' from sugarcane, the concentration of such industry in the study area is strongly related and based on the following favorable factors.

LOCATIONAL FACTORS FOR GUR MAKING MANUFACTURING COTTAGE INDUSTRY FROM SUGARCANE IN ARSHA C.D. BLOCK OF THE DISTRICT OF PURULIA:

As we know that manufacturing means transformation of natural material endowments into commodities of utility by processing, assembling and repairing. It helps in removing poverty, unemployment and transforms a traditional society into a modern one. A number of important geographical and non-geographical factors involved in the location and distribution of individual agro-based cottage industries like 'Gur making' cottage industry from sugarcane (*Sachhuarm officanaram*) rope making from sabai or babui grass (*Eulaliopsis-Binata*), and thread making cottage industry from Cocoons (sericulture). The present paper is based on the locational aspects and factors responsible for sugarcane farming in the study area.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS:

The major geographical factors which influence the location of agro-based cottage industries in the study area are as follows:

Raw materials:

As we know that the location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determines simply by location of raw materials. The gur making cottage industry in the district of Purulia plays a very important role in boosting the economic condition of the people and also in the rural development in the study area as well. The chief raw material in the gur making cottage industry is sugarcane. This crops is mainly cultivated in Arsha C.D.Block of the study area. If we look the Area, Production and yield of Sugarcane in the block of Purulia for the year 2010-2011 it was cultivated in 300 hectares of area. In this area the production and yield of sugarcane was 11427 thosand metricton 38089 kg/hectare respectively. I n the year 2010-2011, sugarcane was also cultivated in Barabazar C.D.Block where the area, production and

yield was very negligible. But, in the year 2013-2014 in the Arsha C.D.Block the main raw materials of gur making cottage industry i.e. sugarcane was cultivated in the area of 150 hectares only and the production of sugarcane was 7.467 thousand metric ton and yield was 49783 kg/ hectare. By this it will be very clear that, though the area under sugarcane cultivation and its production is being decreased from 2010-2011 but its yield has increased. Following data shows the differences of about sugarcane cultivation area, production and yield in two particular.

If we consider the Alfred Weber's industrial Location Theory in gur making cottage industry of sugarcane, then Weber's concept of raw materials agglomeration is fully fit in the development of this kind of industry in Arsha C.D.Block, where raw materials has influenced this kind of cottage industry in the Arsha C.D.Block of the study area.

CLIMATE:

The cottage industries which are depend for manufacturing on agricultural products is known as agro-based cottage industry. So, the basic raw materials of this kind of cottage industry is the agricultural products. Hence, expansion and contraction of agriculture influence this kind of cottage industry massively. As a student of geography it is very clear to us that climatic condition of a particular region influences the agriculture. So, we can say that in case of agro-based cottage industry of a study area climate plays an important role the establishment such cottage industries. Though the climatic condition of the study area is not much suitable for agriculture as well it is not too harsh for the agricultural activities also. The annual temperature for the cultivation of sugarcane which is main raw materials for gur making cottage industry requires hot and humid climate with average temperature of 210 c-270 c and 75-150 cm rainfall. In the study area the climatic condition specialty temperature and rainfall is almost favorable for the production of sugarcane as the temperature remains 35-43 0 c in summer and 14-20 0 c in winter and annual rainfall remains 100-150 cm.

MARKET:

It's a fact that industries are seeking locations as near as possible to their markets for quick disposal of manufacture goods which helps in reducing the transport cost. As the quality of cloths produced in Raghunathpur was good and there was a local demand for it for Dhutis, Sarees, Chadars, Napkinns and Pagris. The bulk of the outturn, however, finds its way to Bardhaman and Kolkat which is not so far from the production unit. The other major manufacturing centre's are located in Baghmundi, Raghunathpur I, Kashipur and Balarampur C.D.Block and these units meet the needs of local people. Gur which is a major product produced in Agro based cottage industry from sugarcane is mainly supplied in the local markets and adjoin districts of Purulia like Bankura, Bardhaman and some places of the state Jharkhand like Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro which is situated in close proximity from the manufacturing units. The Ropes which are produced in Agro based cottage industry from Sabai grass are mainly used for making cot, Pandals. Pen keeper, cap, vanity bag, flower vase etc are produced mainly in the CD Blocks of Barabazar, Manbazar, Baghmundi, Balarampur, Bundwan of the study area and supplied in local markets i.e. in the district of Purulia and Bankura in west Bengal. They sell their fancy products in village fair and in small and medium industrial fair organized by the state government of West Bengal. So Market here is quite favorable for the establishment of above mentioned agro based cottage industries and due to these the cottage industries are gaining popularity day by day.

LABOUR:

The need of labour force is quite vital for the establishment of any industry and the same rules apply in the cottage industrial sector also. Establishment of agro-based cottage industry requires number of labours. In case of gur making from sugarcane the entire process of gur making requires a lot of labour. There is need of huge amount of labour during the process of dressing and preparing the cane for the extraction of juices. Though, there is no need of any skilled labour in this process so local people are engaged in this activities for the fulfillment of this process. But, in the process of extraction of juices and making of gur in the oven requires some skilled labour which are available because this process is being done by the owner or farmer through the traditional knowledge and methods in the process of extraction of juices from cane and heating it for 06-07 hours on a 02 metres size kadai on a traditional oven fuelled by dried leafs and inflorescence. The availability of labour force is one of the most important decisive factor to set up run the 'gur making industry' in the Arsha C.D.Block of the study area.

NON-GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS:

Non-geographical factors include government activity, management, financial condition, human, economic, political or historical and social factors. These factors influence the cottage industries in the backward area of Purulia district for a great extent. Following are some of the important non-geographical factors influencing the location of agro-based cottage industries i.e 'gur making' from sugarcane in the study area.

CAPITAL:

As far as the agro-based cottage industry of gur making from sugarcane farming is concerned; it requires a lot of financial assistance in order to purchase cane-crushing machines, automated machine, generator, kadai (big size iron-made half circular pot), pan, tin etc. So, there is need of capital in this purpose which is only possible if there is a financial assistance through banking sector. But, unfortunately the bank doesn't provided any credit facility to the farmers due to proper documentation and lack of guarantor. In spite of this, the artisans are able to manufacture 'gur' in huge quantity with the help of financial assistance from local investors. If government provides good machines and other necessary equipments, then there is a good possibility of development of this kind of cottage industry in the study area.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES:

There is no such initiative taken by the state Government of West Bengal and central Government to revive this village industry before becoming it a sick industry. The farmers as well as artisans do not even get any help from in the form of loan to purchase machines, seeds, utensils etc. There is a urgent need to look after this sector immediately to save this industry. Because, the area of sugarcane farming is decreasing rapidly in last few years due to low production of sugarcane and not getting the proper price of the 'gur'. Apart from that, the presence of middleman has also compelled the farmers as well as artisans to leave this economic activities.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION :

As per the study it is clear that, this industry is facing a number of problems such as decreasing rate of the raw materials i.e. the sugarcane, lack of loan facilities to farmers at reduced rate particular to purchase machines, seeds, and other utensils related materials. Illiteracy, traditional machines in most of the units and competition with the gur of nearby

state etc. have severely affected this age-old household industry. If this trend continues, this old-age traditional industry will soon become a sick industry. During the field survey, it has been found that this gur making industry has never got any assistance from the state government of West Bengal or Central government for the development of this industry. There is a urgent need to set up an individual 'gur making industry board' which may take up the above mentioned issues to minimize the seasonal migration of labour and ensure the sustainable rural development in the study area.

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ROLE AND IMPACT OF SPORTS ORGANISATIONS FOR DISABLED PERSONS ON PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: Today, the world population is more than 7 billion (700 cores) and approximately 15 per cent of the world's population, live with some form of impairment. As per the reports, disabilities could be as higher as 5-6% of India's total population. This substantial portion of our population needs equal services and opportunities for their overall development so that they can be a part of the nation building programme. As per the record of the Census of India 2001 which revealed that over 21 million people in India are suffering from any kind of impairment. This is equivalent to 2.1% of the population. Among the total disabled in the country, 12.6 million are males and 9.3 million are females. Sport can play a vital role in the upliftment of the lifestyle of the person having impairment. Sport encompasses all forms of physical activity and includes play, exercise, organised, recreation, casual or competitive sport and provides the opportunity to excel in the chosen field. Integration and inclusion of people with disabilities in mainstream sport has been a key focus in recent decades and has created new opportunities for participation and competition. On a larger scale, participation in impairment sport also contributes to nation building and national identity and can also promote rehabilitation to the people with disabilities.

Keywords: *Impairment, Sports, Lifestyle, Recreation.*

Sport can play a key role in the lives and communities of people with disabilities, the same as it can for people without impairment. Sport encompasses all forms of physical activity and includes play, exercise, recreation, organised, casual or competitive sport and indigenous sport or games that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. There is a wealth of evidence to support participation in sport and physical activity for people with a impairment concerning trends, barriers and benefits of participation. Over the past three decades, research efforts have developed significantly in the area of impairment sport and adapted physical Education. Numerous studies have revealed that physical activity and sport participation result in improved functional status and quality of life among people with selected disabilities. Scientific research has been conducted across impairment groups that reveal participation in sport and physical activity leads to improved levels of physical health and well-being. Sport and physical activity has also been shown to improve physical fitness and general mood in psychiatric patients with depressive and anxiety disorders. Additionally, sport and physical activity has been linked to improvements in self-confidence, social awareness and self-esteem and can contribute to empowerment of people with disabilities. In developing countries, people with a impairment often face additional barriers to participation in sport and society and these may include for example, complex issues including attitudes towards impairment, traditional and religious beliefs, Physical Education systems, and access to sporting infrastructure including services, facilities and equipment. Integration and inclusion of people with disabilities in mainstream sport has been a key focus in recent decades and has created new opportunities for participation and competition. On a larger scale, participation in impairment sport also contributes to nation building and national identity and can also promote rehabilitation of people with disabilities following natural and man-made disasters. Studying it therefore, will help us to better understand and appreciate the

contribution of various earlier as well as latest policies and organizations for the promotion of disable sports in India.

PROGRESIVE DEVELOPMENT

There is evidence of people with a impairment participating in sport as early as the 18th and 19th centuries and sport activities were instrumental in the rehabilitation of people with a impairment. The earliest international competition that still exists today was the first International Silent Games held in Paris in 1924. Two men are credited with pioneering the first International Silent Games, Mr Eugene Rubens-Alcais of France and Mr Antoine Dresse of Belgium. Although the name of the games changed periodically, a world games for the deaf was held every four years since that time, except during World War II. Immediately at the end of the war, however, deaf sport quickly resumed and the first winter games took place in 1949 in Seefeld, Austria. World War II had a significant impact on the development of impairment sport and during the rehabilitation of injured war veterans, the Paralympics Games were born. In 1944, Sir Ludwig Guttmann organised a sports competition for World War II veterans with spinal cord injury in Stoke Mandeville, England. By 1948 this had quickly developed into the first Stoke Mandeville Games, which were the precursor to the Paralympics Games. In 1976, the games expanded to include other impairment groups and the first Paralympics winter games were held in Sweden. In June, 1962 Eunice Kennedy-Shriver started a summer day camp for children and adults with intellectual disabilities at her home. This rapidly developed into the first Special Olympics World Games that took place in 1968 at Soldier Field in Chicago, USA. The first winter games followed in Colorado, USA in 1977. Since the 1970s the concept of organised multi-sport and multi-impairment games became popular and a number of regional games for people with a impairment also emerged. These include games such as the Parapan American Games and the Far East and South Pacific Games. Whilst there is limited historical and statistical evidence of the participation of people with a impairment in developing countries, in the three largest international competitions – Deaflympic Games, Paralympic Games and Special Olympics World Games, participation by developing countries have been observed the greatest improvement since 1990.

THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Paralympics Games which first took place in Rome, Italy, in 1960 featuring 400 athletes from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. There are winter and Summer Paralympics Games, which since the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul, South Korea, are held almost immediately following the respective Olympic Games. The Paralympics Games are organized in parallel with the Olympic Games, while the IOC recognized Special Olympics World games include athletes with intellectual disabilities, and the Deaflympics Include Deaf athletes. [India](#) made its [Summer Paralympics](#) first appearance at the [1968 Games](#), compete again in [1972](#), and then was absent until the Games. The movement has grown dramatically since its early days– for example; the number of athletes participating in the Summer Paralympics games has increased from 400 athletes in Rome in 1960 to 4,342 athletes from 159 countries in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. Both the Paralympics Summer and Winter Games are recognized on the world stage.

CURRENT LIST OF SUMMER PARALYMPIC SPORT-(AS FOR TOKYO 2020)

SNO.	GAME
1.	Archery (since 1960)
2.	Athletics (since 1960)
3.	Boccia (since 1984)
4.	Cycling: Track & Road cycling (since 1984)
5.	Equestrian (since 1996)
6.	Football 5-a-Side (since 2004) - for vision impaired
	Goalball (since 1980)
7.	Judo (since 1988)
8.	Para-Badminton (since 2020)
9.	Paracanoe (since 2016)
10.	Paratriathlon (since 2016)
11.	Para-Taekwondo (since 2020)
12.	Power lifting (since 1984)
13.	Rowing (since 2008)
14.	Shooting (since 1976)
15.	Sitting Volleyball (since 1976)
16.	Swimming (since 1960)
17.	Table tennis (since 1960)
18.	Wheelchair Basketball (since 1960)
19.	Wheelchair Fencing (since 1960)
20.	Wheelchair Rugby (since 2000)
21.	Wheelchair Tennis (since 1992)

There are currently 28 Paralympic sports sanctioned by the IPC: 22 summers and six winters.

The two newest sports to be given Paralympic status are badminton and taekwondo, which will both make their debut at the Tokyo 2020 Games.

Sno.	Sports	Categories	1 st APG	2 nd APG	3 rd APG	4 th APG
1.	Archery	Status	1960			
		Medals				
		Men's participation				
		Women Participation				
2.	Athletics					
3.	Badminton					
4	Boccia					
5	Canoe					
6	Cycling					
7	Equestrian					
8	Football 5-a-side					
9	Goalball					
10	Judo					

11	Powerlifting					
12	Rowing					
13	Shooting Para sport					
14	Sitting volleyball					
15	Swimming					
16	Table tennis					
17	Taekwondo					
18	Triathlon					
19	Wheelchair basketball					
20	Wheelchair fencing					
21	Wheelchair rugby					
22	Wheelchair tennis					

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COMMONWEALTH GAMES

The Commonwealth Paraplegic Games were an international, multi-sport event involving athletes with a disability from the Commonwealth countries. The event was sometimes referred to as the Paraplegic Empire Games and British Commonwealth Paraplegic Games. Athletes were generally those with spinal injuries or polio. The event was first held in 1962 and disestablished in 1974. The Games were held in the country hosting the Commonwealth Games for able-bodied athletes.

The countries that had hosted the Commonwealth Paraplegic Games were Australia, Jamaica, Scotland and New Zealand in 1962, 1966, 1970 and 1974 respectively.

Australia, England, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales participated at all Commonwealth Paraplegic Games. Australia and England had been the top-ranking nation two times each: 1962, 1974 and 1966, 1970 respectively

ASIAN PARA GAMES

The first Asian multi sports event for athletes with impairment, the inaugural Asian Para Games was in 2010 in Guangzhou, China. The Asian Para Games is a multi-sport event held every four years after every Asian Games for athletes with physical disabilities. The first Games were held in 2010 in Guangzhou, China after the 16th Asian Games. The 2nd Asian Para Games was held in 2014 Inchon, South Korea. As per the International Paralympics games federation 24 Para games included in the Asian Para games. Which includes twenty-four sports was presented in Asian Para Games history, including 2010 Games in Guangzhou.

THE ROLE OF SPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Sport can play a key role in the lives and communities of people with disabilities, the same as it can for people without impairment. There is a wealth of evidence to support participation in sport and physical activity for people with impairment concerning trends, barriers and benefits of participation. Over the past three decades, numerous studies have revealed that sport participation result in improved functional status and quality of life among people with selected disabilities. Scientific research has been conducted across impairment groups that reveal participation in sport leads to improved levels of physical health and well-being. It has also been shown to improve physical fitness and general mood in psychiatric patients with depressive and anxiety disorders. Additionally, it has been linked to improvements in self-confidence, social awareness and self-esteem and can contribute to empowerment of people with disabilities. Sport can have a positive impact on the lives of people with disabilities but many face challenges to getting involved in sport. There is also explained in Article 30, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities about participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport "With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures. It is further mentioned that to encourage and promote the participation, and to create opportunity, to organize and develop participate in impairment-specific sporting and recreational activities, It is needed to have appropriate instruction, training and resources with equal access to tourism venues and sporting activities as compared to other children for participation in play, recreation and leisure."

PROMOTING ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT FOR DISABLED PERSONS (PARA ATHLETES) IN INDIA

NATIONAL PARALYMPICS COMMITTEE OF INDIA

The Paralympics movement is more than just facts and figures .Over 3000 years ago sport was used as instrument to attain physical, mental and spiritual achievement. Today, Paralympics movement has high goals that encompasses the development of sports at all levels for people with a impairment, the full involvement of women and girls with a impairment and of athletes with a severe impairment, the promotion of clean sport and the education of athletes about doping, and educational programmes at all levels to change perceptions about the abilities of people with a disabilities.

Paralympics Committee of India is a registered association which has changes its name from Physically Handicapped Sports Federation of India to Paralympics Committee of India in 2003. It is registered with Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976 ,section 80 G of the Income Tax Act and also under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the IT Act to get Income tax rebate for the donations made to PCI .

FAR EAST AND SOUTH PACIFIC GAMES FOR DISABLED

International Paralympics Committee which is an apex body for Paralympics sports decided in 2000 that all the International Paralympics Committee affiliated members became automatic members of Fespics Games Federations and only such members were made authority to send teams to the future games. PCI had a good team of 63 athletes in different sport and got 3 Gold, 9 Silver and 10 Bronze Medals in Athletics at the 8th Fespics Games which were held in Busan, Korea in 2002 .These games which were the first ever big medal haul in a recognized international event for India. 9th FESPIC Games were held at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia in November 2006 where a special meeting of Fespics Federation and Asian Paralympics Committee was held and Asian Paralympics Committee took the responsibility of hosting Asian Games for Para sports and the Fespics Games Federation was formally dissolved.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

- Handicapped sports are also included in prestigious ARJUNA AWARDS since 1995.
- There are championships as Disabled cricket, blind cricket which are conducted every year.
- There were more than 150 players from 14 countries participated in APC Badminton Cup which was held in December 2008
- In IWAS World Games more than 680 athletes from 43 countries took part and India stood 2nd in Medal Tally with a total of 110 medals which was hosted in the year 2009 at Bangalore.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS BHARAT

Special Olympics Bharat is a National sports Federation, recognized by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, Government of India. The federation trains both male and female athletes in 25 summer and winter disciplines. The federation has 850000 athletes registered through 35 state chapters. The team representing India at 2011 Special Olympics World Summer Games brought back 243 (78 Gold, 73 Silver and 92 Bronze) medals for the country. The Roller Skating team got 31Gold, 12 Silver and 15 Bronze whereas in Athletics (6 Gold, 10 Silver, 14 Bronze), Badminton (2 Gold, 4 Silver, 1 Bronze), Basketball (Boys – 10 Silver, Girls 10 Bronze), Bocce (4 Gold, 4 Silver, 1 Bronze), Cycling (7 Gold, 6 Silver, 11Bronze), Football (5th Place), Handball (Boys 12 Gold, Girls 12 Silver), Power Lifting (3 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 Bronze), Table Tennis (4 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 Bronze), and Volleyball (Bronze for Boys and Girls).

IBSA WORLD GAMES

The IBSA World Games (formerly IBSA World Championships and Games) or World Blind Games are an international multi-sport event, occurring every four years, organized by the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA). The events enable blind and partially sighted athletes to compete in a number of sports. The first event took place at Madrid, Spain in 1998. The Indian Blind Sports Association is hosting the 21st USHA National Athletics Championship for the Blind in New Delhi from 10 to 13 December 2018. The venue will be the prestigious Thyagaraj Sports Complex, Near INA Market, and New Delhi 110003. The Association invites participation of blind (B-1) and low vision (B-2, B-3) athletes.

International Sports Federation for Persons with Intellectual Disability

INAS was established in 1986 by professionals in the Netherlands who were involved in sport and wanted to promote the participation of athletes with mental handicap in elite sport. The organisations brand name is the International Federation for Intellectual Impairment Sport, promoting sport worldwide for athletes with an Intellectual Disability, Autism and Down syndrome

INAS' original membership was just 14 nations which has steadily grown into c.80 nations today. In 1989, the 1st World Games for Athletes with an Intellectual Disability were held in Harnosand, Sweden and in 1992, immediately after the Barcelona Paralympic Games, the first Paralympic Games for 'Persons with mental handicap' were held in Madrid.

In 1994, INAS-FMH became INAS-FID – the 'International Sports Federation for Persons with Intellectual Disability' and in 1996, for the first time, a small programme of events for athletes with an intellectual disability was included in the Paralympics Games in Atlanta.

A larger programme including Athletics, Swimming and Basketball was included in the Sydney Paralympic Games in 2000, but it soon emerged that a small number of athletes had cheated the system of determining eligibility, resulting in the suspension of events — a suspension that was to remain in place until 2009.

Despite exclusion from the Paralympic Games, the INAS sport programme continued to grow considerably to incorporate more than 10 sports whilst its membership grew to cover all 5 continents.

INAS provides competition opportunities for elite athletes with an intellectual disability in Paralympic and non-Paralympic sports and is different from Special Olympics, which provides non-elite opportunities worldwide.

CONCLUSIONS

However, the situation on the ground remains mixed. Persons with physical disabilities are unable to enjoy leisure activities on an equal basis with others as long as transportation systems and public buildings continue to lack barrier-free access, a problem which has not been addressed on a consistent basis by the Government. However, organizations and establishments like the Wheelchair Sports Federation of India, the Indian Blind Sports Association, and the Special Olympics Bharat do provide opportunities for physically and mentally differently-abled athletes to participate in sporting activities. Unfortunately, there remains no institution available to coach elite differently-abled athletes in India, leaving a gap in attainment of the goals outlined in State policy. In order for persons with disabilities to be able to participate in leisure activities at the level described in government policies, stricter enforcement of these laws is needed. Under the Constitution of India, there are certain fundamental rights that can be enforced in courts of law. These fundamental rights include the right to equality (Article 14) and the right to live in dignity (Article 21). Disabled citizens have the same rights as other citizens and should be given the opportunities to participate effectively in society.

There are so many different organisations which are promoting and supporting para athletes to bring laurels to the nation at national and international level. A very large amount of population of India

required special attention to development of concern area related to para athletes to provide them best find of facility and support in their initial stages so that they can represent and win medals for the nation in the national and international events.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase support and funding to conduct empirical studies on topics of impairment sport and adapted physical activity including, participation levels, attitudes, legislation, barriers and benefits of sport and physical activity.
- Develop further studies of mental health and psychological well-being as an outcome of sport participation for people with a impairment.
- Affordable technologies, and increasing accessibility and universal designs in both the environment and the structures/rules of sports.
- Produce inclusive coaching manuals and educational material in multiple languages and formats to make it accessible to developing countries
- Research and develop monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure quality sport programmes are being implemented effectively and meeting target outcomes.
- Create opportunities to share knowledge, experiences and best practice.
- Utilise new technologies and online communication to enhance collaboration between development organisations, researchers and programme staff.

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S No.	SPORT	YEARS	S. No.	SPORT	YEARS
1	Para Archery	Since 2010	13	Para Power lifting	Since 2010
2	Para Athletics	Since 2010	14	Para Rowing	2010 – 2014
3	Para Badminton	Since 2010	15	Para Sailing	2014 only
4	Boccia	Since 2010	16	Para Shooting	Since 2010
5	Para Bowling	Since 2010	17	Para Swimming	Since 2010
6	Chess	2018 only	18	Para Table tennis	Since 2010
7	Para Cycling	Since 2010	19	Sitting Volleyball	Since 2010
8	Football 5-a-side	2010 – 2014	20	Wheelchair Basketball	Since 2010
9	Football 7-a-side	2010 – 2014	21	Wheelchair Dance Sport	2014 only
10	Goalball	Since 2010	22	Wheelchair Fencing	Since 2010
11	Para Judo	Since 2010	23	Wheelchair Rugby	2014 only
12	Para Lawn Bowls	Since 2014	24	Wheelchair Tennis	Since 2010
S No.	SPORT	YEARS	S. No.	SPORT	YEARS
1	Para Archery	Since 2010	13	Para Power lifting	Since 2010
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10	Goalball	Since 2010	22	Wheelchair Fencing	Since 2010
11	Para Judo	Since 2010	23	Wheelchair Rugby	2014 only
12	Para Lawn Bowls	Since 2014	24	Wheelchair Tennis	Since 2010

Protection of the rights of Muslim women against spousal violence in India

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Abstract

Violence against women occurs in all countries and transcends social, economic, religious, and cultural groups. One of the most common forms of violence against women is violence by their husbands or other intimate male partners. Over the past two decades, violence by an intimate partner has been identified throughout the world as a serious physical and mental health concern. In the Muslim community, spousal violence has become one of the main issues of concern due to different interpretations of Islamic teaching on gender roles between men and women within varying historical and cultural contexts. Misinterpretation of the Qur'anic injunctions within the cultural context of some Muslim communities resulted in the justification of the men's abusive acts towards their spouses. In India, various laws have been enacted to curb the current problem of domestic violence including spousal violence. This paper seeks to examine the rights of Muslim women in India in particular, against spousal violence under the personal laws and Indian laws and discuss to what extent these laws are adequate in controlling the problem of spousal violence in India. The paper also briefly highlights the issue of marital rape in Islam and whether or not it should be classified as a form of spousal violence. Finally, the paper discusses some possible recommendations as to the relevant legislation and other legal measures that may spur improvement to the present situation in reducing the number of spousal violence cases in the country.

Key words: spousal violence, Indian legislation, Muslim women, Islamic (personal) law

INTRODUCTION

Spousal violence occurs in all countries and transcends social, economic, religious, and cultural groups. Worldwide, one of the most common forms of spousal violence is abuse of women by their husbands or other intimate male partners. Over the past two decades, spousal violence has been identified throughout the world as a serious physical and mental health concern. Spousal violence, in particular, was recognized, at the Fourth World conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 as a human rights concern worldwide. Various terms are used to characterize the violence between spouses. For example terms such as spouse abuse, domestic violence, family violence, partner violence, intimate partner abuse, and battering are popular but they do not differentiate between men and women. However, research has shown that women are far more likely than men to be victimized. Early feminist scholars documented in extensive detail the degree to which women were subjected to domestic violence, brutality, sexual assault, and social isolation when seeking assistance, some articles are pointed out that women who are battered are often economically and socially dependent on their abusive male partners for material support and social 'respectability', which compounds economic and cultural influences.^{ix}

Muslim women are not immune to this social and health concern. A few studies conducted on violence within Muslim communities in the Middle East have uniformly demonstrated that violence inflicted by husbands on their spouses is the most common form of family violence experienced. One of the main reasons is the different interpretation of Islamic teaching on

roles of men and women within varying historical and cultural contexts. In some cultural practices of Muslim societies, they promote the uninhibited superiority of men and thus validate the men's abusive behavior towards their spouses as a form of control.^{ix}

India, as one of the countries with a high population of Muslim citizens, has always been against any form of violence especially to women. This paper examines the rights of Muslim women in India in particular, against spousal violence under the Indian Laws and considers to what extent these laws are adequate in controlling the problem of spousal violence in India. The paper also briefly discusses the recognition of violence against women by the international institutions, spousal violence from the Islamic perspective and the issue of whether marital rape can be classified as an act of spousal violence.

International Recognition of Violence against Women:

After decades of global feminist activism, violence against women is now recognized as an important human rights violation by international institutions and many initiatives are taken by these institutions to closely study the phenomenon in order to alleviate it. For example, in 1992, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted the broad interpretation of violence against women as an infringement of human rights (General recommendation No. 19). The Committee clarified that violence against women could be described as gender-based violence since it was linked closely with discrimination perpetrated against women through social attitudes and practices based on the biological differences between men and women. Violence against women was also perceived as infringing on women's rights under both general norms of international law and the specific norms of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Consequently, violence against women was analyzed in terms of the infringement of a comprehensive range of human rights: the right to life, the right not to be subject to torture or to cruel and inhuman treatment, the right to equal protection in times of international or internal armed conflict, the right to equality in the family, the right to equal protection of the law, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to the highest standard of health and the right to just and favourable conditions of work. However, despite all the efforts, violence against women remains pervasive, particularly violence inflicted by husbands within the domestic sphere.

Islamic Perspective on Spousal Violence:

Marriage in Islam is seen as a sacred covenant that emphasizes on love, mutual respect and understanding between two individuals. Both husband and wife have a distinctive role to play and certain obligations to fulfill and to ensure that a balance of harmony is achieved in the family. Islam provides that the responsibilities of the husband are the rights of the wife and vice versa. The husband as a leader of the household is responsible to protect and maintain his wife, which is one of her basic rights. In return, the wife is responsible for caring for the husband and the family including the obligation of being obedient to the husband in the course of the marital relationship (Siddiqi, 1984). As stated in the Qur'an:

"Men are the protectors and maintainers of women, because Allah has made one of them to excel the other, and because they spend (to support them) from their means. Therefore the righteous women are devoutly obedient and guard in the husband's absence what Allah would have them to guard" (The Qur'an, 4:34).

The husband's leadership in relation to his family does not imply dictatorship over his wife. Men in Islam are made the protectors and maintainers because of their superior physical strength and economic responsibilities towards the family (Kausar, 2002). In the event of disputes between the parties, Islam totally prohibits the husband from acting cruelly towards his wife. He is encouraged to resolve the problems with kindness and to consider the positive aspects of his wife. As stated in the Qur'an:

"O! you who believe! You are forbidden to inherit women against their will. Nor should you treat them with harshness; ... on the contrary live with them on a footing of kindness and equity. If you take a dislike to them it may be that you dislike a thing and Allah brings about through it a great deal of good." (The Quran, 4:19).

Kind treatment towards the wife is also supported in a number of traditions of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.). For example, in one hadith, Mu'awiyah al-Qushairi said:

"I went to the Messenger of Allah and asked him: 'What do you say (command) about your wives?' He replied: 'Give them the same food you have for yourselves, and clothe them with the same clothes you clothe yourselves and do not beat them, nor revile them'" (Abu Dawud, 1995: Hadith no. 2142).

In another tradition, the Prophet said:

Among the Muslims, the most perfect as regards to his faith is the one whose character is most excellent, and the best among you are those who treat their wives well." (Abu Isa, 2000: Hadith no. 1195).

All the above authorities clearly point to the fact that men are chosen as the leaders of the family not for their superiority over women but due to their physical ability which make them better equipped to earn a livelihood and bear the physical strains for the family (Kausar, 2002). The husbands' responsibilities towards the wives cannot be seen as an absolute authority that justifies violence to be inflicted on the wives.

Misconception of Husband's Authority in Islam:

Islam allows some degree of disciplining towards a recalcitrant wife (nushuz), i.e. when there is a serious misconduct committed by a wife and other preliminary efforts taken by the husband to correct such misconduct have failed (Ammar, 2007). The Qur'an provides:

"As to those women on whose part you see ill conduct, admonish them (first), (next) refuse to share their beds, (and last) beat them (lightly); but if they return to obedience, seek not against them means (of annoyance); for Allah is most High and Great " (The Qur'an, 4:34).

Most Muslim scholars agree that the reason behind the revelation of this verse is to give guidance on how to handle delicate family situations with care and wisdom. The word 'beating' which is used in the verse does not mean physical abuse. The Prophet explained that it must be 'a light tap that leaves no mark and faces should be avoided' (Maududi, 1989). Abu Hurairah reported the Prophet as saying: "When one of you inflicts a beating, he should avoid striking the face." (Abu Dawud, 1994: Hadith no. 2145). In a commentary on the hadith, it was observed that the face is the most vulnerable part of the body. Thus, the Prophet has forbidden striking it. One may feel the effect of beating on the face more than any other part of the body. Private parts must also be avoided (Hasan, 1994). Some scholars opine that any beating should only be symbolic, as where a 'miswak' or tooth-stick or similar light object is used. In addition, beating can only be resorted to if the husband believes that it would improve the situation, otherwise it is preferable to abandon this measure. It must also be reminded that the act of beating is considered the last resort after the other two options, i.e.

admonishing and boycotting or severing from conjugal relationship, failed to be effective in disciplining the wife.^{ix}

However, the above verse has been misinterpreted and misused to justify the right of men to beat their wives as a method to discipline them. This can be attributed to the lack of comprehensive religious knowledge pertaining to family laws. It has been argued that recourse to beating, as far as possible, should be avoided because Islam clearly encourages all marital disputes to be solved peacefully, i.e. through mediation (Zaidan, 2000). The Qur'an supports this position:

"If you fear a breach between them twain (the man and his wife), appoint (two) arbitrators, one from his family and the other from hers: if they both wish for peace, Allah will cause their reconciliation. Indeed Allah is Ever All-Knower, Well-Acquainted with all things"(The Qur'an, 4:35).

The verse indicates that an arbiter from each spouse's side should be brought to mediate the disputes and to effect reconciliation with Allah's help (Ali, 1994). In addition, the Prophet also condemned the act of wife beating. For instance, in one hadith narrated by Abdullah bin Zam'a, the Prophet says:

"None of you should flog his wife as he flogs a slave and then have sexual intercourse with her in the last part of the day." (Sahih Al-Bukhari, 1996: Hadith no. 87355).

Thus, it is clearly understood that Islam does not condone domestic violence or wife battering. If the wife is defiant or disobeys the husband without any lawful reason, three measures have been mentioned, but it does not mean that all the three are to be taken at one and the same time, but they are to be administered with the sense of proportion according to the nature and extent of the offence.^{ix}

Islamic Perspective on Marital Rape:

One of the fundamentals of marriage in Islam is to legalize sexual relationship between husband and wife. Sexual relations through legitimate ways are also regarded as an ibadah (religious duty), where both husband and wife will be rewarded, if it is done in a proper manner. Thus, it is proper to conclude that there is no such offence as marital rape in Islam. This is because, if a husband is prosecuted for having sex with his wife then it would defeat the purpose of marriage which is to legalise sexual relationship. However, this does not mean that the husband has unlimited access to his wife. There are some circumstances where a husband is restrained from having sex with his wife. For instance, when the wife is in her menstruation period, when the husband has a sexually transmitted disease or if the sexual intercourse is carried out in an unnatural way, which is totally against Islam. Nevertheless, a wife cannot withhold her consent in having sex with her husband if she is in good health and is physically capable of having such intimate relations. On this matter, the Prophet (s.a.w.) clearly said:^{ix}

"If a woman spends the night deserting her husband's bed, without a reasonable cause, she is sinful." (Sahih Al-Bukhari, vol. VII, 93, 1987).

In another hadith which was narrated by Abu Huraira (r.a), the Prophet (s.a.w.) said that:

"If a man invites his wife to sleep with him and she refuses to come to him, then Angels send their curses on her till morning." (Sahih Al-Bukhari, vol. VII, 93, 1987).

Even though the above hadiths seem to indicate that the husbands can have unlimited access to their wives, the Prophet abhorred those who acted cruelly towards them, as what has been stated in some of the hadiths that were discussed earlier. Thus, if the wife does politely refuse

to have sex with the husband and has valid reasons for such refusal, the husband should understandingly restrain himself. Such mutual understanding is required to promote marital harmony.

Spousal Violence in India:

In many jurisdictions, violence inflicted on wives is seen as a private matter and considerations of family and culture or tradition tend to prevail over the women's interests. In most northern countries including India, cultures and traditions play a big role in the lives of the people. The belief that men are superior and females are subordinates still exists in the culture and traditions of the various races in India, since the family systems of these races are based on the patriarchal concept. Under this concept, men are perceived to be the leaders and the breadwinners of the family whereas women are assigned to a lower position in the family and society, such as being the "reproducer and nurturer of children" (Hoff, 1990). Based on this belief, a husband is acknowledged to have absolute authority over his wife including the right to use violence as a method of disciplining her.^{ix}

According to Islam, the husband, as the head of the family, is responsible for the protection and maintenance of the family, and in return the wife must be obedient to the husband. Nonetheless, such responsibility has been commonly misused by some irresponsible Muslim men to justify their acts of violence towards their wives.

Legal Protection Under the Indian Laws:

In general, India practices two separate legal systems in matters concerning family issues. The Islamic family law governs family issues concerning Muslims, while civil law governs the family matters of non-Muslims. Nevertheless, in relation to spousal violence, the main law, i.e. the Domestic Violence Act (Amendment) Act 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "DVA") grants reasonable protection to the victim irrespective of race, religion, cultural and family background. It was designed to grant both civil and criminal remedies for the victims of domestic violence. Generally, the DVA provides protection to all family members including the wife against violence committed within the domestic sphere. Section 2 of DVA gives a wide interpretation of domestic violence which includes attempting to place fear of physical injury, causing physical injury, compelling by force or threat to engage in sexual conduct, confining or detaining the victim against her or his will and causing mischief or damage to the property of the victim with intent to cause distress or annoyance to her or him, psychological abuse which includes emotional injury and causing the victim to suffer delusions by using intoxicating substance or other substance. In the case of a battered wife, she can seek protection by making a complaint to the police or welfare officer and criminally charge the husband, or apply for an interim protection order or a long term protection order.

Apart from the remedies available under the DVA, battered Muslim wives may also find refuge in several other laws enacted prior to the said Act. The abuser husband may be charged under the Penal Code (another federal law which is applicable to both Muslims and non-Muslims) for causing personal injury to the wife under the provisions pertaining to offences against a person that generally apply to any person.

The Islamic Family Law Act and Enactments of each state in India (except J&K) similarly have provisions regulating violence against person and property. For instance, section 127 of the Islamic Family Law Act (Federal Territories) (Amendment) Act 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "IFLA"), provides that

“Any man who ill-treats his wife or cheats his wife of her property, or a woman who ill-treats her husband or cheats her husband of his property, commits an offence and shall on conviction be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both”. Section 128 of IFLA further provides:

“Any person who fails to give proper justice to his wife according to HukumSyarak commits an offence and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or both”.

Although the above provisions are rather general, they clearly signify the fact that Islamic law does not allow any form of ill treatment including wife battering. Islamic law also emphasizes the need to ensure that proper justice is given to wives. Apart from the above, a battered Muslim wife is given the right to apply for divorce either by fasakh, ta'liq, khulu' or an injunction against molestation. Fasakh divorce is a divorce by judicial decree and the relevant ground is cruelty of the husband as laid down in section 52(1)(h) of IFLA. Under this provision, the word 'cruelty' has been interpreted differently in several cases due to the requirement that the beating must be habitual. For instance, in *Hairun v. Omar* (1990) 8 J.H. (2) 282, the wife claimed fasakh on the ground that the husband had treated her with cruelty by assaulting her. The learned Shariah judge held that the husband had assaulted the wife and he found that the action of the husband in assaulting the wife exceeded what was allowed in Islamic law. However, he applied section 52(1)(h) & (i) of the Selangor Islamic Family Law Enactment 1984 literally by saying that what was done by the husband could not be said to be habitually assaulting the wife and therefore the case was dismissed. The wife appealed and the Shari'ah Appeal Board held that the learned judge had wrongly interpreted the provision of the Enactment and that the physical assault on the wife, even though was just a single beating, was sufficient to constitute cruelty in Islamic law and under section 52(1)(h) & (i). The Shari'ah Appeal Board reiterated that fasakh due to cruelty is not limited to physical assault only but it also includes emotional abuse such as refusal to speak to the wife without any justified reason or giving more attention to other women in order to despise the wife.^{ix}

Another form of divorce is ta'liq divorce. It is usual to have a condition at the time of marriage or after marriage that if the husband assaults the wife, she has the right to apply for ta'liq divorce. When the husband assaults the wife, this means he has failed to uphold the condition. In such a situation, the battered wife may make a complaint to the judge and apply for ta'liq divorce. Section 50(1) of IFLA confers a statutory right on a married woman to apply to the Shariah Court to declare that such a divorce has taken place. The Court shall make the enquiry into the validity of the application and only if the court is satisfied, it then declares the divorce valid.^{ix}

Is Marital Rape a Domestic Violence in India?

The definition of domestic violence under the DVA does not include marital rape. The Penal Code under section 375(4) also specifies that a man cannot be charged for raping his wife unless she is under the age of 13, is divorced, judicially separated; the marriage has been nullified, or has obtained a restraining order on her husband. Nevertheless, in 2013, amendments were made to Section 375 of the Penal Code, making forced sexual intercourse on a woman by her spouse a crime. In other words, a husband could still be prosecuted if it can be shown the husband used force and caused the wife to be injured during the intercourse. The new section 375A of the Penal Code provides: "Any man who during the subsistence of a valid marriage causes hurt or fear of death or hurt to his wife or any other

person in order to have sexual intercourse with his wife shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years".^{ix}

Weaknesses of the Laws:

Despite the available remedies offered by the above laws, they are still subject to many weaknesses, which hinder the battered wife from seeking protection under them. According to section 3 of DVA, in order to charge the perpetrator for domestic violence, the Act must be read together with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The Penal Code is an Act relating to criminal offences and all actions under the DVA are only to be taken if there is any information relating to the commission of any offence under the Penal Code. This means domestic violence per se is not a specific crime punishable with new penalties under the DVA.^{ix}

This therefore makes the power of the police less effective as action could not be taken immediately. Before the recent amendments to the DVA (which was gazetted in February 2012), the victims usually were left without immediate remedies. Previously, when an act of domestic violence has been alleged, the police have to adhere to the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as "CPC"); that is, to first determine the nature of the offence as to whether it is a bailable and non-bailable offence. Under the CPC, the police are only required to conduct immediate investigations in cases of bailable offences. Bailable offences are described as serious offences where the offender uses "dangerous weapons or means" to cause hurt or grievous hurt, which is defined as permanent loss of sight or hearing, fracture or dislocation of bones. A "non-bailable offence" on the other hand means an offence for

which a police officer may not ordinarily arrest without a warrant according to the third column of the First Schedule. It has been argued that in most cases of domestic violence, the violence inflicted by the perpetrator would usually be classified as non-bailable offence. It has been reported that usually the violence inflicted involves the act of punching, kicking, assault, battery, etc., which fall under section 319 of the Penal Code. This section provides that, "Whoever causes bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt". Thus, previously, a victim could not seek immediate protection as the police are not compelled to investigate or arrest the perpetrator immediately until and unless a warrant is issued by the public prosecutor or a magistrate. With the new amendment to the Act, the above problems would be resolved, as the Act has inserted a new provision making all domestic violence cases to be bailable offences. This means that the police may act upon any complaint regarding domestic violence immediately without having to wait for any warrant of investigation or warrant of arrest. Apart from the above, an application for divorce due to domestic violence is seen as a last resort remedy particularly if the victim is a homemaker, and totally dependent on the husband. In addition, the injunction against molestation is not an immediate injunction of relief as it can be applied for only when there is a pending matrimonial proceeding. Similarly, this injunction cannot be invoked by a wife who wishes to continue with the marriage but only wants to protect herself from further violence inflicted by her abuser husband. It is also improbable that the wife will have the courage to apply for divorce as the procedure would be time-consuming, costly and emotionally demanding, as she will have to face the husband in open court. Despite the weaknesses in the Indian laws in providing adequate protection to battered wives, it is submitted that recognition given to such acts as crimes committed within the domestic setting, particularly under the DVA has

effectively created greater awareness among women. For instance, statistics from the Indian Police Force reveal that from the year 2016 to 2017, there was a 10 percent increase in the domestic violence cases committed by the husband. Although, the statistics may indicate that the incidences of wife battering are on the rise, it may also be assumed that the increase in the number of reports relating to wife battering signifies greater awareness among the victims of their rights to take action under the DVA.^{ix}

Conclusion:

Any act of violence against wives clearly contradicts the concept of love, care, and respect between spouses as ordained in Islam. The Prophet has advised that women or wives should be treated kindly and not cruelly as the marriage tie is a sacred bond which is reinforced with love, kindness, mercy, compassion, care and understanding. Under the States' Islamic Family Law Enactments or Act in Indian, the provisions are adequate to provide remedies for a woman to apply for divorce. However, there are no comprehensive details with regards to the mechanism on how protection for Muslim women pending a divorce proceeding is to be implemented. Thus, the States' Enactments or Act cannot stand by themselves to provide comprehensive protection to Muslim women which invariably justify the need for a specific enactment on spousal violence. Battered Muslim women in Indian may also find refuge in the new amended DVA, which provides more avenues and the Penal Code. It is a fact that protection against spousal violence cannot solely rely on legal sanctions. More efforts have to be taken to make society be aware and concerned about the dimensions of the problem through campaigns, seminars and conferences. These efforts may spur improvements to the present situation to reduce the number of cases of spousal violence in this country.

Human Rights and Migrant Women Labour: Present Scenario

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Abstract

Human right violations against migrant, including denial of access to fundamental rights such as right to education also the right to health, are often closely linked to discriminatory laws and practice against migrants. Not enough attention is being paid to the problems of migrant women who suffer various problems varying from hygiene to sexual harassments. Marriage being the most prominent reason for migration, however, many get engaged in economic activities, but it is generally not recorded. Women migrants, especially those in lower end informal sector occupations, remain invisible and discriminated in the workforce being paid lesser than male migrants and don't have facilities like maternity leave, other maternity entitlements or breast feeding breaks at worksite. Hence policymakers and other stakeholders in every country must adopt a gender sensitive and rights based approach in developing labour migration laws and policies in line with the core human rights treaties and in particular the convention on the elimination of all form of discrimination against women, and the committee on migrants workers (CMW) as well as relevant ILO labour standards. These human right instruments relevant to migrants seek to achieve gender equality and protection for women and girls irrespective of age, sexuality, race, disability, migrants status and other identity makers. National and local laws and policies should be evolved to guarantee that human rights, including labour rights, are enjoyed equally by men and women migrant worker.

Keywords: Human Rights, Migrant labour, Migrant women worker, ILO.

Introduction:-

Migration is not new to the human race, migration has been contributing to economic development by enabling man to overcome the tyranny of space.^{ix} Women may migrate alone and along with their families or community. Their migration may be associational (for example, through marriage) or women may be independent migrants. Women may be compelled to migrate owing to their economic condition, in search of better work opportunities, or they may opt to migrate as an escape from an oppressive marriage and the traditional patriarchal norms. Whichever the case may be, migration has undeniably become a prominent reality in the modern world.^{ix}

Migration and Human Rights intersect at a number of points, starting when the migrant crosses a frontier, the act that defines international migration. While international Human Rights law recognise the right to leave one's own country, there is no corresponding right to enter another country, even for a refugee, without the states permission. This means that where a state decides that a migrant entered the country without authorisation, this decision

does not of itself, and if properly taken, conflict with Human Rights principles.^{ix} But more importantly, the fact that a migrant entered or remained without authorisation does not nullify the states duty under international law to protect his or her basic rights without discrimination, for example, against torture, degrading treatment, or forced labour. This complex relationship between migration and Human Rights is multifaceted and found at all stages in the migratory cycle, in the country of origin, during transit, and in the country of destination.^{ix}

Meaning of Migrant Labour and Human Rights:-

Migration is a shift from a place of residence to another place for some length of time or permanently including different type of voluntary movements. It has great impact on economic, social cultural and psychological life of people, both at birth place of emigration as well as of migration.^{ix}

A Migrant Worker is defined in the international Labour Organisation (ILO) instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.^{ix}

Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national and ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We all are equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and individual.^{ix}

Factors Responsible for Migration:- Some factors responsible for migration of labour are as follows:-

- **Push and Pull Factors of Migration:-**

The factors in the origin state that form the bases for people to migrate to another are known as push factors. The major push factors for migration are low daily wages, lack of job opportunities, water scarcity, family problems, migration of spouses etc.

While the factors in destination state that attract people to it are known as pull factors, for example high wages, immense job opportunities, access to basic amenities and water, comfort and convenience, high quality of life etc.^{ix}

- **Economic Factor**

The important motivating factors are economic in search of better occupation, lack of cultivable land and growth of population. Prior to industrialization village cottage industry, and mechanization of agriculture made people to migrate.

- **Demographic Factor**

The growth of population and unbalanced growth of literacy are other important factors. People with higher education and work experience move to new areas for their better earnings. The birth rates and the death rates also influence human migration. The increase of population leads to increase of labour, and the surplus labour from rural area migrates to urban areas.^{ix}

- **Social Factor**

The number of deserted women is on the increase which leads to an increase in the migration of these women in search of livelihood. According to all India data a higher percentage of women migrating from rural- rural destination compared to rural-urban destinations. The male migrants are dependent on female earnings till they find work. The social customs, tradition, induce people to migrate from one place to another. Inter caste marriage is an example. They are either socially outcaste or disliked by the fellow villagers and relatives.^{ix}

- **Other Factors**

The physical condition of a region which varies according to time and space play vital role in influencing human migration from a region to another. Physical catastrophes such as earthquakes, landslides, climate fluctuation etc, have time to time influenced migration, floods and drought force people to desert their place of origin in favour of safer areas.^{ix}

Problems Faced by Migrant Women:-

- **Harassment**

Women migrant worker in domestic employment are faced with the following hardship. These are assault, insult, false allegations, deprivation of food, frequent scolding, minimal health care facilities (sometimes none), no rest and leisure and 10 to 13 hour of continue work per day. The various forms of harassment, abuse and violence include:

- 1) Verbal abuse
- 2) Physical abuse
- 3) Sexual abuse
- 4) Other harassment in workplace etc.^{ix}

- **Non Payment of Salary and Low Wages**

The majority of female migrant experience a cut in wages for taking leave, and a few are terminated from service for absenteeism. Some are paid lower wages than the local worker. The intensity is greater among migrant women who are largely illiterate and lack knowledge of the current wages rates.^{ix}

Sometimes domestic migrant workers do not receive their salaries, they are compelled to ask the employers to pay them. In such circumstances women have to face an unpleasant scenario. If they ask for their wages instead of being paid, they are ill-treated and abused. They have to work even harder if they are to be paid. It is in such environment that house maids succumb to violence and abuse.^{ix}

- **Occupational Hazard and Sexual Hazard**

Migrant women worker suffer sheer drudgery of much work which leads to several physical and mental health problems. Women face not only occupational hazard but also other form of overt and covert harassment including sexual harassment. They also suffer from mental agony and psychological stress and strain. Growing economic disparities, migration and changing values are on the increase and therefore children suffer.^{ix}

Human Rights and Migrant Women Worker:-

All persons regardless of their nationality, race, legal or their status, are entitled to fundamental human rights and basic labour protection including migrant workers and their families. Migrants are also entitled to certain human rights and protection specifically linked to their vulnerable status. The human rights of migrant workers and their families include the following universal, individual, interconnected and interdependent human rights. The human right to work and receive wages that contribute to an adequate standard of living. The human right to freedom from discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, sex, religion or any other status, in all aspects of work, including in hiring condition of work, promotion, in access to housing, health care and basic services the human right to equality before law and equal protection of law, particularly in regard to human rights and labour legislation regardless of a migrants legal status. The human right to equal pay for equal work. The human right to freedom for forced labour. The human right to return home if the migrant wishes. The human right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of the migrant worker and his or her family.^{ix}

International instruments which protect women migrant rights include:-

- The universal declaration of Human Rights 1948.
- The UN's Convention on :-
 - 1) Convention on protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families.
 - 2) Convention on elimination of all form of discrimination against women(CEDAW)
 - 3) Convention on elimination of all form of racial discrimination.
 - 4) Convention on Right of Child(CRC)

- 5) Covenants on economic, Social, and cultural Rights(ESCR) and Civil and Political rights(CPR)
- 6) Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in person, especially women and children (2000).
- 7) ILO Convention no. 97 and no. 143 on migrant workers its declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work and its follow up, and its multilateral frame work on labour migration(2006).^{ix}

The latest convention in the series of relevant conventions was adopted by the UN in 1990 in order to create a comprehensive instrument regulating most aspects of international migration: the international convention on protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families.

Some Provisions of Convention on Protecting the Rights of a Worker and their Members of Families, Protecting Rights of Migrant Women Labour:-

This convention is a robust of all migrant workers and their families in countries of origin, transit and destination. The convention set out the best strategy to prevent abuses and address challenges faced by female migrant worker. It provides guidance for elaborating of national migration policies for international cooperation based on respect for human rights and the rule of law.^{ix}

No migrant worker or member of his or her family is to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, no migrant worker is to be held in slavery or servitude or is to be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. Migrant workers and members of their families have the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, the right to equality with nationals of the state concerned before the court and tribunals, and are not to be subject to measures of collective expulsion.^{ix}

All migrant workers and members of their families have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the bases of equality of treatment with nationals of the state concerned. Each child of a migrant worker has the right to a name, to registration of birth and to a nationality and the basic rights of access to education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the state concerned.

As may be seen therefore, many of these rights are already covered by the ICCPR (civil and political right) and ICESCR (economic, social and cultural rights). But in addition to underlining many of the traditional civil and political rights found in other more general human rights instrument that apply to all persons, including migrant workers and members of their families, the ICRMW underscores explicitly that basic economic, social and cultural rights apply to both regular and irregular migrant worker. It should be noted that the ICRMW lays down rules protecting migrant labour in the entire migration process and also takes into consideration the necessity to prevent irregular migration through a human right approach.^{ix}

Factors Affecting Violation of Human Rights of Migrant Women:-

- Violence at home, at work or in the streets.
- Inability to access local laws or law enforcement for protection from domestic violence.
- No control over living and working conditions.
- Lower pay, irregular, long hours, inadequate food and no medical coverage.
- Illegal seizure of passport and inability to leave country without an exit visa or employer's permission.
- Ignorance of the country's language, customs and laws.
- Limited or no access to existing governance benefit like welfare, housing or healthcare.
- Exploitation economic policies of both receiving and lending countries.^{ix}

Instrument Developed by ILO for Protecting the Rights of Migrant Labour:-

ILO two conventions C.97 and C.143 along with their recommendations were developed in two different political contexts: ILO C.97 in 1947, during the aftermath of the Second World War and the second of the abovementioned conventions ILO C.143 in 1975, in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis.

The provisions of the ILO C.97 conventions and the supplementing ILO R.86, focus on the standards applicable to the world labour migration, continuum from entry to return, explaining the principle of migrants equal treatment in compassion to national workers regarding working conditions, trade union membership and enjoyment of the benefits of bargaining collectively, accommodations, social security, employment taxes and legal proceedings relating to matters outlined in the conventions. ILO R.86 includes in its annexure a model agreement on temporary and permanent migration of workers, which includes clauses on the regulation of migratory flows, working and living conditions, and social security for all. The ILO R.86 has been widely used by states as a model's or will be used as a model's even by countries that have not ratified the ILO instruments.^{ix}

The ILO were adopted at a time when migration abuses, such as smuggling and trafficking of migrant workers were attracting the attentions of the international community, which remains a major issue today. These instruments aims at protecting irregular migrants, they also obligate state parties to take all necessary measures to suppress all illegal migrations and to pursue the organisers of illegal migration. In addition, they further the principle of equal treatment and lay down the obligations to respect the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers.

Both ILO conventions (C.97 and C.143) cover issues concerning the whole migratory process, including emigration, immigration and transit, and to apply to persons who migrate from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on their own account.^{ix}

Female migrant worker often take jobs in unregulated low skilled sectors, such as domestic housekeeping, child care and elder care. Employment rates changes in family structure and an ageing population requiring care at home. Indeed, the economic pressure of globalisation have arguably exacerbated the exploitation of migrant women, while the ILO and UN convention contain specific provisions combating trafficking (preamble of ICRMW, C.143, Article 5), they do not instruct state to devote particular attention to the types of employment in which women predominate.^{ix}

Human Rights of Women Migrant Labour in India:-

India being plural society has always intended to protect the rights of individuals within the boarder of her boundary. The fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution have remained the basic source of the human rights for the Indians. The role of the Indian government regarding migrant worker remained facilitative (through its diplomatic missions and the passport office) and protective (through the Emigration Act and the protectors of emigration). Thus, there is hardly any specific legal arrangement to protect women migrant workers human rights till date.^{ix}

Various provisions have been made in India for the protection and welfare of women workers. These welfare legislations are of two kinds. The first category contains those statutory enactments which are exclusively for women workers e.g. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. In the second category are included those labour statute which provide measures for the workers at large but contain special provisions for the welfare of women workers. The statutes in the second category are:- (i) The Factory Act, 1948, (ii) The Mines Act, 1952, (iii) The Plantation Act, 1951, (iv) The Beedi and Cigar workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1996, (v) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, (vi) The Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996, (vii) Building and other Construction workers(Regulation of Employment and Condition of service)Act 1996. (viii) Minimum Wages Act 1948. (ix) Payment of Wages Act 1936 etc.

These legislations relate to regulation of employment in dangerous occupation/ employment, prohibition of night work, restriction on carriage of heavy loads, wages, gratuity, maternity relief, equal pay for equal work, social security, provisions of crèches and other welfare activities etc.^{ix}

The government of India enacted interstate migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act 1979. Under this Act contractors are stipulated to pay timely wages equal or higher than the minimum wages, provide suitable living space, medical facilities to the relative and kin. It also provides legal and legislative right to settle work related and set penalties including imprisonment or non compliance. The Act also enable the employers to escape of they can show that non compliance happened without their knowledge. That record of prosecutions or dispute settlement under this Act is almost nil. The law specific to working women are largely enshrined in Sexual Harassment of Women at

Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. This Act seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their workplace. However this covers the formal sector workers and leaves women when they are employed as an organised worker in the construction sector.^{ix}

Suggestions:-

- 1) The migration of women worker cannot be stopped, so the sufficient awareness must be provided about the various schemes of the government that benefits the women such as nation maternity benefits and social security schemes. The NGO at locality can implement these programmes.
- 2) Domestic Laws as well as International law should pay more attention towards protecting the rights of women migrant worker. There must be a proper mechanism to enable the prevailing Laws to be effectively observed. It should also incorporate a mechanism that allows petitions of complaint.
- 3) Migrant women workers should be given an awareness of their legally recognised human rights as well as employment agencies should be given a mandatory training on their duties and obligations towards migrant worker when negotiating overseas employment, to ensure safety and security of migrant worker.
- 4) There should be institution established between the host country and country of origin of migrant worker to which they could seek redressal for problems that arise whilst on foreign employment.
- 5) There should be state organisation that could coordinate the activities of all employment agencies and a procedure should be evolved for all such employment agencies to be accountable to the state organisation.

Conclusion:-

At the end it may be concluded that when women go as migrant labour to foreign countries they are again faced with diverse problems of harassment. They suffer from inhuman treatment, sexual harassment, food and clothing. They become subjected to diseases and proper medical care is not available to them. They have to work beyond the statutory working hours and succumb to physical disabilities in the course of carrying out their duties. In such instances there is no responsible person or institution for them to seek redress. The rigid rules followed by domestic employer which prohibit domestic migrant workers from interacting with the world outside well.

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन और अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन का अंतरसंबंध

डॉकुलदीप कुमार पाण्डेय .

अनुवाद अध्ययन विभाग

महात्मा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्व विद्यालय

वर्धा-442001 -, महाराष्ट्र (भारत)

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का मूल उद्देश्य कन्हीं दो या दो से अधिक भाषाओं में लिखे गए साहित्यों के बीच समानता और असमानता का अध्ययन करते हुए उनके अंतरसंबंध की खोज करना होता है। तुलना इस अध्ययन पद्धति का मुख्य अंग है और तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की सीमा का विस्तार अनंत है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किसी राष्ट्र की परिधि के भीतर रहकर साहित्य के साथ ही विभिन्न राष्ट्रों में लिखे गए साहित्य को अपने अध्ययन में शामिल करता है। अलग अलग देशों-के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक परिवेश की समानता और असमानता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन हो सकता है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का क्षेत्र ज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं से संबंधित है, किन्तु साहित्य का ज्ञान के अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ संबंध का अध्ययन विशेष रूप से इसके अंतर्गत आता है। यह विषय व्यापक स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर चुका है कि तुलनात्मक अध्ययन सिर्फ एक अध्ययन पद्धति नहीं है बल्कि यह एक स्वतंत्र ज्ञानानुशासन है। यह भी माना जाने लगा है कि एकल अध्ययन से तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का कोई विरोध नहीं है।

ऐसी संकल्पना है कि प्रारंभ में एक या दो अनुशासन ही थे उसके उपरान्त उन्हीं अनुशासनों में से अनेक अनुशासनों का निर्माण होता गया। किसी अनुशासन के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया काफी जटिल एवं धीमी होती है। जब किसी अनुशासन विशेष के एक क्षेत्र की लोकप्रियता एवं समाज में उसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ती जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उस क्षेत्र के अपने सिद्धांत, अवधारणाएँ, प्रविधियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ भी बढ़ती जाती हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उस विषय का वह क्षेत्र स्वतंत्र अनुशासन के रूप में अध्ययन किया जाने लगता है।

अंतर-अनुशासनिक अध्ययन को एक वषय के रूप भले ही मान्यता 20वीं 21-वीं सदी में मली है, परंतु अंतर-अनुशासनिक अध्ययन का इतिहास अति प्राचीन है। प्रारंभ से ही देखा जाए तो प्लेटो, सुकरात, अरस्तु एवं हिप्पोक्रेट्स का योगदान लगभग सभी अनुशासनों के लिए अव स्मणीय है। उपरोक्त वद्वानों को लगभग दर्जनों भर वषयों के जनक के रूप में जाना जाता है। जिससे पता चलता है कि अंतर-अनुशासनिक अध्ययन प्रारंभ से ही होते रहे हैं। अंतर-अनुशासनिक अध्ययन प्रश्नों के उत्तर खोजने की एक प्रकिया है, समस्या समाधान की प्रणाली है या बहुत अधिक जटिल या वस्तुतः वषय को संबोधित करने की शैली है, जो एक अनुशासन के द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से संबोधित हो पाना संभव नहीं हो पाता है और अनुशासन से परिप्रेक्ष्य और अंतर्दृष्टि को समन्वित कर व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य की रचना करता है।

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन का अभिप्राय एवं स्वरूप

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन को अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन पद्धति के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन शोध और अध्ययन का एक नवीन माध्यम है, जो तीव्र गति से स्वतंत्र ज्ञानानुशासन का स्वरूप प्राप्त करने की ओर बढ़ रहा है। यह स्वयं में एक बहुत बड़ी अध्ययन पद्धति कही जा सकती है, जो खुले मंच की तरह हमारे सम्मुख ज्ञान के विभिन्न स्तरों और स्वभावों को प्रस्तुत करती है। अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन अनेक अनुशासनों की अध्ययन और शोध पद्धतियों को अपने अंदर समाए हुए है। यह पद्धति इतनी व्यापक और संश्लिष्ट है कि इसे व्याख्यायित या परिभाषित करना जटिल कार्य है। जिस प्रकार किसी संस्थान को चलाने के लिए सार्थक परिस्थितियों और उत्पादनों के द्वारा या उनके साथ मिलाकर कार्य किया जाता है और एक साथ मिलाकर उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति की जाती है, उसी प्रकार अध्ययन एवं शोध की यह व्यवस्था अन्य अध्ययन अनुशासनों के साथ मिलाकर तथा उनके स्वरूप, स्वभाव और स्थितियों से परिचित होकर अपने उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति करती है।

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन पद्धति ज्ञान की बुनियादी समझ विकसित करने और समस्याओं को हल करने की दिशा में सक्रिय रहती है। यह दो या दो से अधिक अध्ययन क्षेत्रों या ज्ञान के विशेष निकायों के माध्यम से विकसित शोध की ऐसी पद्धति है, जिसमें

समूहों या व्यक्तियों द्वारा व वधूचक्षाओं, तथ्यों, तकनीकों, उपकरणों, दृष्टिकोणों और अवधारणाओं को एकीकृत किया जाता है। इसे समझने के लिए साहित्य और प्रदर्शनकारी कला ज्यादा उपयुक्त होते हैं जिसमें सभी वषयों और कलाओं का समाहार हो जाता है। इस लिए स्वाभाविक है कि इन वषयों का अध्ययन इनके मूल सद्धान्तों के अतिरिक्त अन्य वषयों के कोणों से करना अपेक्षित हो जाता है।

अंतर अनुशासनिक अध्ययन अंग्रेजी भाषा के 'इंटर डिसप्लिनरी स्टडी' का हिन्दी पर्याय है। वद्वानों ने 'डिसप्लिन' शब्द का सटीक हिन्दी पर्याय 'वद्या' शब्द होने के चलते 'इंटर डिसप्लिनरी स्टडी' का हिन्दी पर्याय 'अंतर वद्यावर्ती अध्ययन' माना है। डॉ. फादर का मलुबुके ने भी अपने अंग्रेजी हिन्दी शब्दकोश में 'डिसप्लिन' के लिए 'वद्या' शब्द ही दिया है। लेकिन अंतर अनुशासनिक अध्ययन ही 'इंटर डिसप्लिनरी स्टडी' का हिन्दी पर्याय रूप में चल पड़ा।

डबल्यू नेवेल द्वारा संपादित 'एडवांस संग इंटर डिसप्लिनरी स्टडीज़' पुस्तक में जे क्लेन और . द्वारा (1998) नेवेल डबल्यू अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन को बतौर चर्चा किया गया। उनके अनुसार - "किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर खोजने या किसी समस्या के समाधान, अथवा किसी ऐसे वषय को लक्ष्य बनाने की प्रक्रिया अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन है, जहाँ उस प्रश्न, समस्या या वषय के अत्यधिक व्यापक या जटिल होने के कारण किसी एकलुअसन या पेशे से उसका समुचित रूप से समाधान नहीं हो पाता। इसके माध्यम से हम अनुशासनात्मक दृष्टिकोणों को ग्रहण करते हैं और फिर अपेक्षाकृत कहीं अधिक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण की निमिति करते हैं गहरी अंतर्दृष्टि को समाहित करते हैं। जाहिर है यह अध्ययन पद्धति ज्ञान-वज्ञान की जटिलता और व्यापकता को आसान बनाने में विशेष तौर पर कारगर सिद्ध हो सकती है। वैसे तो अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन प्राचीन युग से होते आ रहे हैं, कन्तु एक स्वतंत्र अध्ययन अनुशासन के विकास की इच्छा रखते हैं अध्ययन की नवीन प्रणालियों की खोज की दृष्टि से आधुनिक युग में इनका विशेष महत्व उभर कर आया है। अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन के मूल में अनेक कारण हैं, जैसे समाज एवं प्रकृति की जटिलता, नित नई-

सामाजिक समस्याओं को सुलझाने की आवश्यकता, समस्याओं या प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाने की जिज्ञासा, नई तकनीक की सामर्थ्य और उससे प्राप्त सुवधाएँ, वशुद्धों के बाद सामाजिक कल्याण से जुड़े प्रश्नों के हल निकालने की अनिवार्यता आदि।

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन ज्ञान की रूढ़ सीमाओं के पार कुछ नया बनाने और उसे वस्तुतः देने का महत्त्वपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण भी है। इसका प्रयोग मुख्य रूप से अकादमिक क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है, जहाँ दो या दो से अधिक अनुशासनों के शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा अपने दृष्टिकोणों का समन्वय किया जाता है। इसी तरह यह पद्धति वहाँ भी प्रयुक्त होती है, जहाँ समूह शिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के संदर्भ में अध्येताओं को कई पारंपरिक अनुशासनों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में किसी एक विषय को समझने की आवश्यकता होती है। सामाजिक घटनाएँ व विधिविक व्यवहारकीय होती हैं, जिनका अध्ययन ज्ञान की किसी एक शाखा की समझ के परे होता है। इसका उपाय यही है कि विभिन्न अनुशासनों की अंतरदृष्टि को एकीकृत किया जाए। उदाहरण के लिए अनुशासन के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन, मनोभाषा विज्ञान, समाजभाषा विज्ञान, प्रवासन अध्ययन, पर्यावरण अध्ययन, स्त्री अध्ययन, राजनैतिक मानवशास्त्र, सामाजिक अर्थशास्त्र, ऐतिहासिक मनोविज्ञान आदि अनेक अध्ययन अनुशासनों की समन्वित दृष्टि की आवश्यकता है।

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन : विद्वानों के अभिमत

विभिन्न विद्वानों ने अंतरानुशासनिक अथवा अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन के संबंध में जो अभिमत प्रकट किये हैं, उनमें से कुछ प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं :

क्लीन और नेवेल (1997) "अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने की प्रक्रिया है, समस्या समाधान की एक प्रणाली या बहुत विस्तृत या जटिल विषय को संबोधित करने की एक शैली है, जो एक अनुशासन के द्वारा पूर्ण रूप में संबोधित नहीं हो पाते तथा साथ ही यह अनुशासनों से प्राप्त परिप्रेक्ष्यों और अंतरदृष्टियों को समन्वित कर व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य की रचना करता है"।

डायना रोटन, मार्क चुन और जुली टी क्लीन :((2006)“अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम के प्रारूप तैयार करने और प्रशिक्षण की वैसी व ध , जिसके तहत फैकल्टी , व्यक्तिगत या समूह दल के रूपमें व द्या र्थ्यों की क्षमता को व क सत करने , मुद्दों की समझ , समस्याओं को संबो धत करने और नए उपागम के निर्माण तथा समस्या समाधान की दिशा मेंमजो एक अनुशासन या प्र शक्षण के क्षेत्र से बाहर है , के लए दो या दो से अ धक अुभासनों की सूचनाओं, आँकड़ों, तकनीक और उपागम तथा सद्धांतों की पहचान तथा मूल्यांकन करता है”।

वेरोनिका बॉइक्स मैन सला : (2005)“अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन ज्ञान को समन्वित करने और सोचने की वैसी पद्धति है, जिसे दो या दो से अ धक अुभासनों से प्राप्त कया गया हो, जिसका उद्देश्य है, संज्ञानात्मक प्रगति को प्राप्त करना। उदाहरण के लए कसी घटना वर्णन, समस्या का समाधान, कसी वस्तुका निर्माण या नए प्रश्नों को उठाना जिन्हें कसी एक वषय के माध्यम से प्राप्त नहीं कया जा सकता।

व लयम नेवैल : (2007 “अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन दो भागों की वैसी प्र क्रया है , जिसमें पहले, बहुत क्षीण या नाजुक तौर पर अनुशासन से अंतरदृष्टि प्राप्त की जाती है और दूसरे, कसी जटिल प्रघटना की वृहद समझ के लए उपस्थित अुभासनों की अंतरदृष्टियों का समन्वय कया जाता है। □

इन वद्वानों के अतिरिक्त अंतराभासनिक अध्ययन के बारे में द नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ साइन्स संस्था का मत भी उल्लेखनीय है, जो इस प्रकार है -

□अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन “ कसी शोध दल या व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर कए जाने वाले या अंशों की आधारभूत समझ को व क सत करने के लए या समस्याओं के समाधान के ,लए जिनका समाधान कसी एक अुभासन के शोध अभ्यास के क्षेत्र से परे है ,से संबं धत सूचनाओं, आंकड़ों, तकनीकों, उपकरणों, परिप्रेक्ष्यों, अवधारणाओं को समन्वित कया जाता है। □

ये अ भमत अंतराभासनिक अध्ययन के तत्त्वों और स्वरूप को समझने में हमारी सहायता करते हैं। क्लीन नेवेल के अनुसार यह जटिल समस्याओं के समाधान की एक प्रणाली है। यह अध्ययन व भन्न अुभासनों से सामग्री प्राप्त कर ज्ञान के स्तर को व्यापक

करता है। वहीं व भन्न अकाद मयों ने इसे एक व्यापक अध्ययन है , जिसमें कसी अनुशासन की समझ वक सत करने के लए तथा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु अनुशासन से संबंधित सम ग्र्यों व तकनीकों को लया जाता है। इन्हीं वचारों के तहत रोटन व उनके साथी सह लेखकों ने अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन को एक व ध के रूप में उद्घो षत किया है। वे इसे एक ऐसी प्र शक्षण व ध में, जिसमें वद्या र्थियों की क्षमता को वक सत करने तथा समस्याओं के समाधान के लए प्र शक्षकों के परे दो या अ धक अनुशासनों का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। मनसिलाने इसे दो या दो से अ धक अनुशासनों के समन्वित रूप से प्राप्त एक पद्धति घो षत किया है, जो संज्ञानात्मक प्रगति में सहायक है।

इन अभितों के आधार पर हम अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन की एक समन्वित परिभाषा करते हुए कह सकते हैं क -अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने की प्र क्रया, समस्या के समाधान की पद्धति और जटिल वषय को संपूर्णता में समझने की एक व ध है। यह ऐसे प्रश्नों से है , जिनके उत्तर एक वषय या एक ज्ञानानुशासन के पास नहीं होते। अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन में व भन्न ज्ञानांशों पर निर्भर रहते हु ए उन की अंतरदृष्टियों का समन्वय इस लक्ष्य के साथ किया जाता है क संबंध समस्याओं पर एक वृहद दृष्टिकोण और संपूर्ण समझ बन सके।

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तथा अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन का अंतरसंबंध

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन आधुनिक युग की आवश्यकता है इसका कारण यह है क ज्ञान अखंड भले ही हो, ले कन उसकी प्राप्ति और प्रतीति के मार्ग अलग अलग होते हैं। ज्ञान का वभाजन दर्शन, वज्ञान आदि संकायों में नहीं किया जाता था। कौटिल्य के 'अर्थशास्त्र' में राजनीतिक और सामाजिक पहलुओं का ज्ञान एक साथ ही मलता है। गैली लियो से पहले दर्शन और वज्ञान को एक ही समझा जाता था। तब दर्शन को मीमांसा दर्शन और वज्ञान को व्यावहारिक दर्शनों के नाम से जाना जाता था। प्लेटो के 'रिपब्लिक' में भी ज्ञान अखंड रूप में ही वद्यमान है। इसके पश्चात वभाजन का गृह आया और ज्ञान का रूप वशिष्ट

यानि अलग अलग होने लगा। बाद के दिनों में ज्ञान की अनेकों शाखाएँ एक सत-सोई। ले कन ज्ञान की ये शाखाएँ स्वतंत्र होते हू भी दूसरे से पूर्णतः निरपेक्ष नहीं हैं क्यो क वदया की प्रत्येक शाखा जीवन को समझने का ही मार्ग प्रदान करती हैं इस लए उनका प्रभाव एक दूसरे पर पड़ता ही है। उत्तर आधुनिक युग में वद्वानों ने महसूस किया की ज्ञान का शुद्ध स्वरूप तभी स्थिर हो सकता है जब उसकी एक से अधिक शाखाओंके बीच के अंतर सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन किया जाये। इस लए वर्तमान समयमें अंतर आधुनिक अध्ययन का जो स्वरूप एक सतुअह है वह तीन चार दशक ही पुराना है ले कन इसकी लोक प्रयत्ना और नए आयाम वकस-उपयो गता इसके नए ित कराते जा रहेहू शुद्ध वज्ञान का आधार पूर्णतः बौद्ध होता है इस लए उसक्रम ले कन मान वकी वषयोंअंतर अनुशासनिक अध्ययन की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। अमर्युक्त वज्ञान की शाखाओंमें भी अंतर अनुशासनिक अध्ययन की अधिक उपयो गता होती है।

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तथा अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन में अन्योन्या श्रत संबंध है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत कसी समस्या को प्रकाशत तथा उसके समाधान हेतु या अधिक भाषाओं, साहित्यों, संस्कृतियों तथा वषयों के मध्य तुलना करने के लए अंतरानुशासनिक दृष्टि का सहारा लया जाता है। वहीं अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन में समस्या का तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से दो अनुशासनों में सापेक्ष अध्ययन किया जाता है। दोनों ही अध्ययन ज्ञान के वस्तु फलक से संबंध रखते हैं। इसके साथ ही दोनों अध्ययनों में एक से अधिक वषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। तमदोनों अध्ययनों की प्रकृति समान रूप से अंतर्दृष्टियों का प्रयोग करती है। दोनों अध्ययन समस्याओं के हल, सद्वांतों के विकास और स्वयं की अंतर्दृष्टि वक सत करने के लए अनेकशासनों की अंतर्दृष्टियों और सद्वांतों का सहारा लेतेहू इन अध्ययनों में अध्येता समस्या के समाधान हेतु संस्कृति, भाषा तथा अनुशासन के बंधन को तोड़ व्यापक ज्ञान की ओर बढ़ता है। यह ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए क तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत समस्या के समाधान हेतु अंतरानुशासनिक दृष्टि का प्रयोग आवश्यक है। इसी के साथ अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन व भन्न शासनों से प्राप्त ज्ञान की तुलना करके किया जाता है।

अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन तथा अनुवाद का अंतरसंबंध

अनुप्रयुक्त भाषा विज्ञान का अंग है: अनुवाद मूलतः, कन्वुअब वह एक स्वतंत्र अध्ययन अनुशासन के रूप में देखा जाने लगा है। प्रयोगात्मकता और अध्ययन पद्धति की दृष्टि से अनुवाद अध्ययन की प्रकृति अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन के निकट है। अनुवाद के सद्धांतों को निर्मित करने और उन्हें समझने के लिए एक अधिक ज्ञानशास्त्रियों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। जिस प्रकार अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन में एक से अधिक अनुशासनों को मिलाकर एक नयी दृष्टि का निर्माण कराते हैं, उसी प्रकार अनुवाद अध्ययन की अंतर्दृष्टि भी एक अधिक अध्ययन अनुशासनों की दृष्टियों के समन्वित रूप से आकार ग्रहण करती है। अनुवाद एक अंतरानुशासनिक अनुशासन की तरह व्यापक समस्याओं के हल के लिए प्रयोग मिलाया जाता है। यह उस सलाह की तरह है, जिसमें सभी फल आपस में मिला जाते हैं तथा अपना स्वाद एक दूसरे के साथ मिलाकर नमक के सहयोग से एक नया स्वाद बनाते हैं।

इस प्रकार स्पष्ट होता है कि अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है, ज्ञान का समन्वय और दो या दो से अधिक ज्ञानशास्त्रों को साथ लेकर सोचने की पद्धति का विकास। ज्ञान के एकीकरण का अर्थ है किसी विशिष्ट समस्या के लिए या बौद्धिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर हेतु प्रासंगिक अनुशासनों की पहचान और उनके अनुशासनिक ज्ञान अंतर्दृष्टि का/

सम्मिश्रण कर वास्तविकता में किसी घटना पर परीक्षण किया जाए और उसका परिणाम साझा किया जाए। अंतरानुशासनिक अनुशासन का उपयोग उपलब्ध समस्याओं के संपूर्णता में हल ढूँढने के लिए किया जाता है। वर्तमान समय अंतरानुशासनिक अनुशासन का समय है। यह समाज में विद्यमान समस्याओं का अध्ययन परंपरागत अनुशासनों के पार जाकर अन्य अनुशासनों की वक सत और स्थापित अंतर्दृष्टियों की सहायता से करता है।

आवश्यकतानुसार, एक ही समस्या को संपूर्णता में संबोधित करने के लिए, एक से अधिक अनुशासनों की अंतर्दृष्टियों का समन्वय करता है और इन अंतर्दृष्टियों को मिला कर एक नई अंतर्दृष्टि विकसित की जाती है।

किसी अनुशासन के अध्ययन की अपेक्षा अंतरानुशासनिक अध्ययन द्वारा ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में रुढ़ियों और पूर्वाग्रहों के निवारण की संभावना बहुत अधिक होती है।

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काशीनाथ सिंह के कथा साहित्य का रचना-विधान

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बी०आर०ए० बिहार विश्वविद्यालय,

मुजफ्फरपुर।

परिचय

मानव मन में हो रही सहज-स्वाभाविक उथल-पुथल को प्रकट करने का उत्तम साधन कहानी है। साहित्य सरिता की भाँति प्रवाहमान है। इस प्रवाहमय साहित्य को साहित्यशास्त्रियों ने कई विधाओं में विभक्त किया। इनको मुख्य रूप से गद्य और पद्य दो रूपों में बांटा जाता है। प्रमुख रूप से गद्य की दो विधाएँ मानी गई हैं नाटक और कथा। गद्य का एक अंग कथा-साहित्य है। इसी के अंतर्गत कहानी, उपन्यास, लघुकथा आदि आते हैं। आधुनिक युग में साहित्य के विभिन्न अंगों का यथेष्ट विकास और विस्तार हुआ है परंतु इनमें कहानी का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। गद्य कथा-साहित्य के एक अन्यतम भेद के रूप में कहानी सबसे अधिक किसी अंश में उपन्यास से भी अधिक लोकप्रिय साहित्य का रूप है। आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य में यह रूप भी बंगला के माध्यम से पाश्चात्य साहित्य से आया है। अंग्रेजी में जिसे 'नॉट स्टोरी' कहते हैं, वही बंगला में गल्प तथा हिन्दी में कहानी नाम से प्रचलित है। वैसे कहानी उतनी ही पुरानी है जितना कि मनु"य। अपनी भावना और अपने संवेग को संप्रेषित कर सकने की क्षमता जब से मनु"य में आई तब से यह कहानियाँ कहता सुनता आया है।

काशीनाथ सिंह हिन्दी की यथार्थवादी कथा-रचना-परम्परा के एक महत्वपूर्ण लेखक हैं। 'नयी कहानी' के बाद वाले दौर में ज्ञानरंजन, दूधनाथ सिंह, रवीन्द्र कालिया, स्वयंप्रकाश जैसे कथाकारों के साथ काशीनाथ सिंह भी अपनी विषि"तता के कारण याद किये जाते हैं। उन्होंने चालीस की संख्या में कहानियाँ और तीन-चार उच्च कोटि के उपन्यासों की रचना की है। 'रेहन पर रघू' उपन्यास पर उन्हें साहित्य अकादमी का पुरस्कार भी मिल चुका है। काशीनाथ सिंह नाटककार, संस्मरण लेखक और अपने आलोचनात्मक गद्य-लेखन के लिए अलग से जाने जाते हैं। उनकी रचना-भा"गा म ठेठ बनारसी गद्य का ठाठ है। काशीनाथ सिंह के कथा-साहित्य में स्वातीनाथ सिंह के कथा-साहित्य में स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का स्वर उजागर होता है। काशीनाथ सिंह ने अपनी वैचारिक पृ"ष्ठभूमि जनता के बीच से ग्रहण किया तथा उसका रचनात्मक उपयोग किया है। उन्हीं के अनुसार—

“मैंने यह पाया कि हमारी विचारधारा रखने वाला लेखक उस जनवादी लेखक के मुकाबले कमजोर और अनुपयोगी ही हो सकता है जो हमारी विचारधारा से मेल नहीं खाता। असल चीज है समाज की जीवित-प्रक्रिया को पकड़ना।”

काशीनाथ ने अपनी रचनाओं में समाज की जीवित प्रक्रिया को पकड़ा तथा उसी को मुख्य भूमि में रखकर सृजनात्मक कर्म को आगे बढ़ाया।

समकालीन कथाकारों की अपेक्षा काशीनाथ सिंह पर समाज का यथार्थ स्वरूप उभारने का दायित्व अधिक दिखाई देता है जिसके कारण इन्हें लेखने में अनुभव और विस्फे'ण करने की अद्भूत सामर्थ्य दिखाई देती है। इनके कथा-साहित्य में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को इस प्रकार उभारा गया है, जैसे रचा-बसा गया मूल्य हो। काशीनाथ सिंह को इस बात का ज्ञान था कि एक रचनाकार की बहुत सारी जिम्मेदारी होती है; वह इससे भाग नहीं सकता है। इसलिए इनके कथा-साहित्य में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप का यथार्थ ढंग से चित्रण मिलता है।

काशीनाथ सिंह ने अपने कथा साहित्य में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के बोध को बखूबी उभारा है। ये आदमी की कथा कहते हैं। ऐसे आदमी के बारे में जो समाज के सबसे निचले पायदान की अलग-अलग परतों में जीवन व्यतीत करता है और एक दूजे के विरुद्ध खड़ा किया जा रहा है जिसमें अभी भी कुछ रहा-सहा 'ौर्य व विवके है तथा बची-खुची खुदारी है। वे इन बची-खुची चिनगारियों को बटोर कर कथा-साहित्य की फूँक मार कर उनकी चेतना को धधका देना चाहते हैं।

काशीनाथ सिंह के कथा-साहित्य में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषे'ता नजर आती है कि वे अपने लेखन में सामाजिक मुद्दों का बहुत ही इत्मीनान के साथ चित्रण करते हैं। वे व्यग्रता के लेखक नहीं हैं। इसे यूँ भी कहा जा सकता है कि वे सभी मुद्दों पर बड़ी सजगता से विवेचन-विस्फे'ण करके अपनी बात रखते हैं। काशीनाथ सिंह अपने कथा-साहित्य में एक अलग प्रकार की सृजनात्मक सर्जना करते हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं। वह है मानवीय मूल्यों का गंभीरता से चित्रण तथा सामाजिक विकास के मूल्यों में सहयोगात्मक दृ'ट।

काशीनाथ सिंह के कथा-साहित्य में अनेकरूपता दिखाई देती है। इसमें एक तरह गाँव का चित्रण मिलता है तो दूसरी तरफ 'हरी परिवेष का। काशीनाथ सिंह ग्रामीण जीवन का चित्रण करते हैं जिसे गाँ का करवट लेता हुआ जीवन संसार है, जिसमें जाति-प्रथा का संकट मौजूद है। इस संकट ग्रस्त जीवन में उद्धिग्न मानसिकता से पैदा हुई अतिक्रान्तिकारिता नजर आती है। एक तरफ मध्यवर्गीय जीवन की समस्याएं हैं तो दूसरी ओर निम्नवर्गीय जीवन में मौज-मस्ती की ललक का अभाव दिखाई देता है। इसमें

कहीं प्यार है तो कहीं उसका अभाव भी दिखाई देता है, क्योंकि एक ही मध्यवर्ग के जीवन में अलग-अलग आर्थिक रूप होने के कारण व्यक्ति अलग-अलग दिखाई देता है। समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के कारण चारित्रिक पतन, गरीबी का मजाक उड़ाने वाले रईस और चाटुकारों की भीड़ और इन सब को चुनौती देने वाला साहसी व्यक्ति भी मौजूद है। ये सभी आज के दौर के हैं, 'गे' तक भी नए और 'गे' तक भी नये रूप में दिखाई पड़ते हैं। कुण्ठा भी नयी और कुण्ठित भी नये हैं। कहने का अर्थ है कि जीवन और यथार्थ की नयी अवस्था और बदलाव की प्रक्रिया में विकसित नए लक्षणों को काशीनाथ सिंह ने पकड़ा हब और बखूबी से अपने कथा-साहित्य में नये संदर्भों के साथ चित्रित किया है। इसलिए काशीनाथ सिंह का कथा-साहित्य समकालीन भारतीय समाज एवं संस्कृति में होने वाले परिवर्तनों, राजनीतिक बदलाव, नैतिक गिरावट का मार्मिक चित्रण करने में सफल सिद्ध होता है।

'काशी का अस्सी' उपन्यास में, आज भी ब्राह्मण अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के बजाए गले में जेनऊ डालकर, हाथ में पोथी देकर गंगा के किनारे बैठा देता है, ताकि वह जजमान को लूट सके। हर प्रकार की कला और विद्या सीखने विदेशी आ रहे हैं और हर कोठड़ी में गुरुओं ने स्कूल खोल रखे हैं। जिन विदेशियों को छूना पाप था उन्हें अपने घरों में पेइंग गेस्ट के रूप में स्थान दिया है। महिलाओं ने ब्यूटी पार्लर खोलकर नारियों में सामाजिक चेतना जगा दी है। टी.वी. पर इतने प्रोग्राम आते हैं कि लोग बड़ी-बड़ी सामाजिक समस्याओं को भूलकर उन्हें ही देखते रहते हैं। हास्य क्लबों की बाढ़ आने पर भी समाज में हँसी गायब है। काशी जैसे धार्मिक नगर में आयी नयी सामाजिक चेतना से कितने दुःपरिणाम हो रहे हैं, इसका अंकन इस उपन्यास में किया है। 'रेहन पर रघू' उपन्यास एक बूढ़े पेन्शनर की व्यथा-कथा है। यदि उसका लड़का मैनेजर की लड़की से 'गादी कर लेता तो पिता को दुःख भोगने न पड़ते। छोटे ने एम.बी.ए. के चक्कर में उनसे लाखों रुपये झटक लिए और एक विधवा के साथ रहने लगता है। दहेज न देने के कारण उनकी लड़की कुंवारी रह जाती है और अंत में जायदाद हथियाने आनवाले बदमाश बच्चों के साथ वे स्वयं अगुआ होकर चले जाते हैं। सामाजिक स्थितियाँ इतनी विचित्र हो गयी हैं कि पुरानी परंपराएँ, मान्यताएँ सब कुछ बदल गयी है।

शिवमूर्ति ने काशीनाथ सिंह के बारे में कहा है :-

“आज के उपन्यासकारों के मध्य में काशीनाथ सिंह जी की उपस्थिति 'गी' पर है, न केवल संख्या की दृष्टि से बल्कि गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से। जहाँ उन्होंने एक दर्जन से अधिक उपन्यास लिखे हैं, वहीं सावधान! नीचे आग है, 'जंगल जहाँ से 'गुरु होता है', 'सूत्रधार', 'पाँव तले की दूब', 'रह गई दिषाँ इसी पार' तथा 'धार' आदि रचनाएँ औपन्यासिक उत्कर्ष का प्रमाण हैं। इतना सक्रिय उपन्यासकार आज कोई है ही नहीं जो कि 30 वर्षों से लगातार लेखन कार्य कर रहा हो।

काशीनाथ सिंह अपने युगीन लेखकों में सबसे निराले हैं। वह अपनी प्रत्येक रचना को गंभीरता से लेते हैं, तथा प्रकाशित होने के पहले तक तो उसमें परिवर्तन करते ही हैं साथ ही प्रकाशित होने के बाद भी सुधार करते रहते हैं। जैसा कि शिवमूर्ति ने काशीनाथ सिंह को 'पी' पर रखा है। वे कहते हैं काशीनाथ सिंह का लेखन बेजोड़ है, उनके आगे कोई टिक ही नहीं सकता।

इस प्रकार निःकथित: कह सकते हैं कि काशीनाथ सिंह के उपन्यास मूलतः पिछड़े उपेक्षित, वर्जित क्षेत्र की दर्दनाक गाथा को वाणी देते हैं। उनके उपन्यास ग्रामीण-आंचलिक, मेहनकष, उपेक्षित तथा 'गो'त वर्ग की कहानीर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। एक तरह से उनके उपन्यास प्रेमचंद्र, रेणी की विरासत को वतमान संदर्भों में निःठा से आगे बढ़ाते हैं।

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