"Challenges in Small Scale Industries in Kopargaon Industrial Estate, Dist- Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)"

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Abstract

Small Scale Enterprises (SSE) constitutes an important and crucial segment of the industry sector. This sector accounts for 40 % of value added in the manufacturing sector and contributes nearly 35 % of the total direct exports. Small scale enterprises play economic, social and political role in employment creation, resources utilization and income generation. As the March 2012, it is estimated that there are 34.42 lakh small scale units all over India giving employment to around 152.61 lakh people. Production at current prices is estimated 6,90,316 corers in 2001-2002.
Keywords: Small Scale, Challenges, Co-operative

Introduction

During last two decades attempts has been made to promote SSE as part of the national development plans. India has been among the first few developing countries to design a significant role of SSE to play from the first five year plans. Small Scale Enterprise is generally more labour – intensive than larger organizations. SSE includes small but relatively modern manufacturing industry. Organized non manufacturing activity such as construction, transportation and trading and traditional or informal activity.

Objectives of the Present Study

1. To study the development of small scale industries in Kopargaon taluka and challenges before small scale industries.
2. To know the different problems of small scale industry.
3. To study the role of co-operative industrial estate in the development of small scale industry.
4. To study the challenges of small scale industry such as increasing cost of production, quality production, competition, labour problem, export oriented production etc.

Hypothesis

Small scale industries in Kopargaon Taluka facing challenges of increasing production cost and quality of production

Research and Methodology

The adoption of sound research methodology in any problem of economic investigation is a vital part of the study. In the proposed study the investigator has given concentration on challenges before small scale industry in Kopargaon taluka of Ahmednagar district. Small scale industries are in developing stages and facing challenges in Kopargaon taluka, such as increasing cost of production, marketing of products, labour problems, increasing cost of transportation etc. To fulfill the above objectives of proposed study both primary and secondary sources of data collection are used.

Database and Methodology

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The present work based on Primary and Secondary data. Primary data will be collected through discussion and interviews with small Industrialist, managers, office staff and labour from small scale industries. Interview also arranged with district industrial centre, experts of industry, officers of Nationalized and Co-operative banks, Government officers, customers, suppliers of raw materials. On the line of requirement of the study for different types of questionnaire will be prepared. The questionnaire will be prepared by personnel discussions with some other respondents. The questionnaire will be translated into Marathi and typed copies will be distributed and data will be collected on sample basis for analysis.

Objectives of Industrial Estate in India

The objectives underlying the establishment of industrial estate in India are as follows-
1) To encourage the growth of small scale industries.
2) To shift small scale industries from urban areas to rural estate premises with a view to increasing their productivity.
3) To achieve decentralized development in small towns and at taluka place.
4) To encourage growth of ancillary industries in the township and at taluka place.

During the first and second five year plans, the emphasis of the Government policy and programmes was on the promotion and growth of small scale industries while during third year plan it was shifted from small industry development to decentralization and development of backward areas. Accordingly the programme of industrial estate was given a rural bias and all new estate were expected to be located, as far as possible, near the small and medium sized towns.

Role of Industrial Estate

India's industrial policy resolution of 1956 assigned on important role to the cottage and village and small scale industries. The Government of India has adopted a policy of stick and carrots control and incentives to faster growth of small industries. Among the measures employed to assist small scale industries the programme of establishing industrial areas and industrial estates are supported to be an effective means of promoting small industrial enterprises, modernizing them raising their productivity and thus reducing their costs and improving the quality of their production industrial estate as a harbinger of industrial progress in under developed countries. The modern industrial estates were the first built in the United Kingdom and the United States about eighty years ago.

Objectives of Kopargaon Co-operative Industrial Estate

1. To increase small scale and cottage industries in rural area.
2. To develop small scale industries for increasing employment opportunity in the rural area.
3. To acquire the land from government to develop it and plan the plots of different size and distribute it to the members.
4. To provide the infrastructure facilities to the small scale industrialist.
5. To motivate the rural entrepreneur for starting small scale industries.
6. To collect different taxes from small scale industry holders.

Distribution of Plots: In Phase No.1 Industrial estate has acquired 46 acre and 24 gunthe lands from government on lease from Sanvastar area on the above land 122 plots are given to small scale enterprisers. Now 65 small scale industries and tiny units are in operation.

In Phase No. 2 the estate acquired 43 acre and 5 gunthe land. These lands are divided into 227 suitable plots out of these 157 plots are distributed to small scale industry holders and tiny units. Now 66 small industries and tiny units started their business. For meeting

increasing demands of the plots the industrial estate apply to the more lands to the government. The estate will get 12 hectares of land in future.

If any activity related to business is not started within six months of getting plot the small industrialist will have to surrender the plots to estate. The principle behind this is that entrepreneur should start the business and provide employment in rural area and indirectly help to the industrial development of the Kopargaon Taluka.

Organization of Kopargaon Co-operative Industrial Estate: The Kopargaon co-operative industrial estate is in co-operative sector. One member is elected as a chairman for a period of five years and 18 boards of directors from members are appointed to look after the activity and development of the estate. There are meetings of Board of directors after every two months.

Challenges of Small Units in Kopargaon: After going through observation and interview with small unit holders and officers of banks. Following are the causes of sick units of Kopargaon Taluka. Mainly there are two factors creating causes of sickens in small scale units.

i) Internal factors
ii) External factors

Internal Factors: There are certain internal factors which lead to wide spread industrial sickness in the taluka. These are –

1) Faculty project planning
2) Poor maintenance of plant and machinery
3) Poor collection of bad and doubtful debt.
4) Improper fixation of inventory
5) Poor utilization of resources
6) Lack of ploughing back of profits
7) Mismanagement in the organization
8) Lack of modernization
9) Lack of management and accounting information
10) Lack of research and development.
11) Lack of motivation to the workers by the management.

Sickness of Small scale Industries in Kopargaon Industrial Estate: Small scale entrepreneurs are important because they require minimum capital and provide employment in the rural area. In Kopargaon industrial estate 99 small units are established and new entrepreneurs desire to establish their unit in industrial estate. This industrial unit in Kopargaon taluka is increasing at the same time there is also increase in sick units in the area of Kopargaon cooperative Industrial estate.

The State Bank of India study team on small Industrial Advances (1975) defined Industrial Sickness as " A unit which fails to generate adequate internal surpluses on a continuing basis and depends for its survival on frequent infusion of external financial help, there by it brings about serious disequilibrium in its financial structure" Thus the study group found that the industrial unit is sick when its internal capabilities are exhausted and it began to seek external financial help for its survival. Industrial sickness is defined as "the situation where the revenue of a firm is in sufficient to meet the cost and the rate of return on investment is less than firms cost of capital. It is a position where it is found unprofitable to run the industrial unit because the revenues of the firm are lesser than the cost of capital of investment.

External factors of Sickness: These are the factors which are caused and governed by the outside forces. They are as follows -
1) Power failure
2) Unfavorable attitude of banks and other institution
3) Lack of availability of skilled worker
4) Wage disparity in identical units
5) Heavy taxes.
6) Delay in rehabilitation of sick units
7) Increased Government interference
8) Advanced in Technology
9) Labour unrest
10) Poor quality lebout supply
11) Shortage of essential input
12) Restriction in imports
13) Cut-throat competition

These are the causes of small sick units in Kopargaon 50% units re sick due to different internal and external factors.

Remedies on Small Scale Sick Industries in Kopargaon: The small scale units are sick.
For avoiding sickness of small scale industry certain suggestions are made herewith.

The Concept of Women Entrepreneur: The concept of women entrepreneur has become a global phenomenon today. It is defined as the women or group of women initiate organize and operate a business enterprise. The government of India has defined a women entrepreneur as an enterprise owned and administered by women entrepreneurs having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of employment generated to enterprise to women.

Women Entrepreneurship: A word "Woman" itself symbolized for –
W-Work, **O**-Organization **M**-Management, **A**-A secretiveness **N**-Nourishment,
All these qualities expressed in each letter above are hidden in woman. It is widely accepted that entrepreneurship is an essential ingredient of economic development. Women entrepreneurs have been making a significant impact in all segments of economy. Special attention is given by the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) for the development of entrepreneurship amongst women in the country. W women entrepreneurs are given preference in various other training programmes of SIDO and they were encourages to participate in the "Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana". The number of women entrepreneurs had been steadily rising and these were producing a variety of goods. The number of women taking up the engineering course has increased from 1% in 1975 to about 10 % in 1990. As far as the sector of work is considered, it is the largest as about 30% of engineers employed in National institutions are women.

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A Review on Indo-Bangladesh Cross Border Trade through

Kalaichar Border Haat

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Abstract
This paper is part of a systematic initiative to develop an analytical framework to identify the challenges and impediments faced by the vendors while engaging in cross-border trade with particular emphasis to Kalaichar border haat. The study attempts to explore the cross border trade through border haat between India and Bangladesh. It identifies the nature of commodities traded in the Kalaichar border haat and the problems faced by the local Vendors while exporting these commodities. The study finds that mostly agricultural products are being exported from Indian side and the vendors face a number of problems including the problems of roads, sheds, water supply etc. The information collected for the study is based on primary survey data as well as secondary data from relevant reports and studies.
Keywords: Border Trade, Border Haat, Kalaichar, etc.

Introduction
Border *haat* means makeshift bazaar or market at a certain point on zero lines between two neighboring trading nations allowing villagers of both the countries to market and shop each other's products once a week. *Border haat*s are in high demand by people on both sides of the nations of India and Bangladesh, for people living in remote enclaves and hilly areas otherwise find it difficult to buy and sell products needed in day-to-day life.

The traditional system of border trade had been going on through border haats along India-Bangladesh since quite a long time. This had brought about relative prosperity to the communities residing in both the sides, but unfortunately this was halted in the aftermath of division of the Indian subcontinent, in the post-partition period. Though it resumed again after a few years, again had to be stopped after 1971. But before the border trade could be formalized, Bangladesh raised apprehensions that free exchange of commodities would result in large scale smuggling and therefore border trade between India and Bangladesh should not be allowed. Consequently, in October 1972 the provision of border trade was discarded from the Agreement by mutual consent. After a gap of almost four decades when their relationships improved, India and Bangladesh decided to reopen *border haats* by signing a Trade Agreement on March 28, 1972. Subsequently, a MoU to establish a hitherto defunct Mughal era border haat was signed between Commerce Minister of India and Bangladesh on October 23, 2010 (Ministry of Commerce, 2010). The stated aim was to promote the wellbeing of the border people by setting up traditional markets for their local produce. Accordingly, two border *Haats* were established along India-Bangladesh border. The first *Haat* was inaugurated at Kalaichar in West Garo Hills District of Meghalaya corresponding to Baliamari in Kurigram District of Bangladesh on July 23, 2011. The second *Haat* at Balat in East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya corresponding to Lauwaghar in

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Sunamganj District of Bangladesh was made operational on May 1, 2012 (Barman & Bhattacharjee, 2015, p.289).

Article IV of the Agreement provided trading opportunity to people living in rural areas within 16 km belt on either side of the border to dispose off their goods which were mutually agreed upon.

Review of Literature

A number of research works have been done in the field of Border Haats. Few of the literatures reviewed are as under:

Gassah (1984) in his article 'Effects of Partition on the Border Markets of Jaintia Hills' highlighted the effects of partition of India in 1947 on the economic life of the War Jaintias. The after effect of this partition has brought untold miseries to the people of the Jaintia Hills. The whole area of Jaintia Hills along the international border with Bangladesh is famous for the production of many horticultural crops. Before partition, these crops found suitable markets in the Sylhet District (now in Bangladesh). But all these facilities came to a standstill after the partition as the border markets were sealed off. Dutta (2000) in his article 'Economic Impact of Exposed Indo-Bangla Border: A Case Study of Karimganj Region' highlighted that before partition of India Karimganj was a prosperous commercial centre catering to the needs of Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and the entire Barak Valley. But partition and the consequent emergence of a new international frontier changed the commerce oriented economy of Karimganj into a smuggling oriented economy. Kumar (2000) in his article 'The Border Trade in North-East India: The Historical Perspective' pointed out that the partition of India has created unnatural border and the age-old ties with the East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) are scrapped. He also pointed out that the border trade has been decreased after independence of India. This situation further aggravated due to the lack of roads and the speedier modes of communication. The cost of bringing in the locally needed items and that of exporting the local produce has become very high. The North-Eastern region of India shares about 1500 kms border with Bangladesh. Few studies indicate that the region has age-old socio-economic ties with Bangladesh from time immemorial. Although the partition has disrupted the structure of age-old flow of goods and services between these two areas, even then the communication channels are not completely abandoned (Das, 2000; Das & Thomas, 2005; Mandal, 2009; Das, 2014). North-Eastern Region shares most of its boundary with foreign countries and therefore it is natural that several border points of the region should emerge as active centres of trans-border international trade. Several arguments in favour of liberalization of border trade were forwarded to give a boost to trading activities in general and to formalize, at least in parts, the informal trade. Liberalization of border trade will be possible only if countries on both sides of the border see benefits in doing so. For instance Bangladesh, which runs a deficit in the balance of both formal and informal trade with India, may not agree to further opening up of trade if the process is perceived as beneficial to India only. Hence, liberalization of border trade should not be viewed merely as an instrument for enhancing market access for the North-Eastern Region. The process can be successfully pursued only with a spirit of give and take with the neighbouring countries (Bezbaruah, 2000; Hakder, 2008). Border trade is intimately linked with socio-economic development of a region. However, social pollution, environmental and socio-cultural degradation are some of the off-shoots of border trade which are evident in every points of the NER (Sarma & Goswami, 2000; Rather & Gupta, 2014; Sikidar et al, 2015). Bhattacharya (2000) in his paper emphasized infrastructural

backwardness at different trade routes in the entire border lands of India's North-East. He also highlighted the smuggling across the international border between Bangladesh and Assam and Meghalaya, and between Myanmar and Manipur border. Husian (2000) in his paper 'The Nature of Border and Border Trade of North-East India' discussed the nature of real border trade practiced by the border people of the North-East, and also the influence of the nature of border on the trade. Rout (2008) in his article 'Meghalaya's Coal Export to Bangladesh and its Impact on Regional Economy' highlighted the Meghalaya's coal export though different LCSs to Bangladesh. He also highlighted the contribution of coal export to the Meghalaya Government and the generation of local employment because of coal export to Bangladesh. Deb Kar (2008) in her article 'Indo-Bangladesh Border Trade: The Garo Hills Dimensions' opined that Indo-Bangladesh trade that flows across the Garo Hills Border is characterized by export of raw materials from Garo Hills to Bangladesh. Income earned from the coal export by the local people was hardly invested in order to develop alternative source of income.

From the above literatures reviewed, it could be observed that a lot of works have been done in the field of formal and informal border trade, tariff and non-tariff barriers and the potential market for various raw materials that are available in North-East India. However, least attention has been made on the problems faced by the local vendors and vendees in this region of North-East India. Hence, the present study has been taken up to address these gaps taking the case of Kalaichar border haat.

Objectives of the Study

The present paper focuses on the following objectives:

1. To undertake a brief review on border-haat trade between India and Bangladesh.

2. To examine the facilities accessed and problems faced by the Vendors in the Indian side at Kalaichar Border Haat.

Methodology

The Design

Keeping in view the objectives in mind, both primary and secondary data has been considered for the purpose of the study. The primary component of the data has been obtained as a participant observant by visiting the site of the Kalaichar Border Haat. Direct interaction with the Vendors of Indian side has been made by means of informal conversation as well as a schedule. Second hand information has been collected from sources such as articles, books, Land Custom Office of Mahendraganj, various reports, and websites.

Measurement of Items

There are at present 25 Vendors (selected by the Indian Government) operating in the Kalaichar Border Haat. These 25 Vendors comprise the total population who are interviewed to understand the problems faced by them. Six problems each affecting the vendors in exporting commodities to Bangladesh were listed after thorough discussion. The respondents were asked to rank these items from 1 to 6 by making an overall comparison with regard to the potency of the problems. Those items which the respondents did not consider as problems were put in rank 7. A score of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 were given to the ranks 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th respectively. The frequencies of the respondents ranking each constraint in each rank were then multiplied with corresponding score values to obtain the total score values. The problems with higher score value is considered most serious one, followed by others in the order of decreasing score values.

The Study Area

Kalaichar is located in the South West Garo Hills District of Meghalaya, India. The hill region is mostly inhabited by the Garos, while in the foothills there are Hajongs, Kochs and Bengalis. The district is surrounded by Dhubri district of Assam and Kurigram District of Bangladesh. Physically, the area of the South West Hills Districts extends upto 11 kilometres short of Tura on the East; Mahendraganj and Gopinath Kila on the West; Mankachar on the North and Bolmamgri and Kalaichar on the South. South West Garo Hills has approximately 35 kilometres of international boundary with Bangladesh on the south and western side. Nearly one third of the total number of villages of the district is declared as border villages by the Border Area Development Department of Meghalaya.

The Kalaichar Border *Haat* along the India-Bangladesh border are enclosures constructed on the zero line Border Pillar Number-1072 and are opened once a week (Wednesdays) from 10 am to 3 pm. The commodities sold in these *Haat* are exempted from customs duties (Barman & Bhattacharjee, 2015; Taneja, 2018). It allows a purchase of up to 100 US Dollar per vendees and transactions can be conducted in local currencies or through barter system. People residing within the radius of 10-15 km of the border trade are able to frequent these *Haats*; although the stipulated distance is only 5 km. Vendors consisting of 25 (Twenty Five) from India are given trading permit valid for one year and are required to carry photo identity cards. To ensure public order, only 200 persons at present are allowed inside the *Haat* at a given time. During the days of trading, customs officials, local police and border security force (BSF) personnel are present in the *Haat* to ensure smooth conduct of trade. Commodities sold in the Indian stalls include prayer mats, cumin seeds, bed covers, quilts and blankets (imported from China/Korea through Moreh), cosmetics and toiletries, bay leaves, and betel nuts. Items sold in the Bangladesh stalls comprise plastic and melamine products and readymade garments. Vendors are allowed to carry their goods on head loads or on hand cart (Barman & Bhattacharjee, 2015).

Survey Result and Discussion

Border trade in Garo Hills is a century old practice. The Garos of the Southern hills along the Mymensing border of Bangladesh were in the habit of trading in all the markets of Sherpur and Susang areas of the Mymensing Districts. The trade with the Garos in cotton, aghur, elephants and manufactured articles was so lucrative that each estate holder established a string of weekly markets (Haats) at all important passes in their respective estates. Cotton was the staple article of internal trade in Eastern India. The Garos were the largest producers of cotton in Eastern India. In order to established monopoly of trade interest with the Garos, the estates holders in their respective areas used to appoint estate police and burkandazes to guard and maintain their Haats at all principal passes, collect taxes levied by the estate holders on all Garos and Non-Garo traders. They were also in charge of security of the border with Garoland. The low country businessman would meet their tax burden from their enormous profits in their dealings with the Garos. The prominent estate holders were those of Mechapara, Aurangabad, Kalumalupara and Karaibari in old Rangpur of Sherpur and Susang in Mymensing, now in Bangladesh, of Sidly and Bijni in Eastern Duars, now in Goalpara district of Assam. All of them existed during the period of British contact with the upland Garos (Deb Kar, 2008)**.**

Kalaichar Border Haat: Its Process and Management

To have firsthand information about the process and management of Kalaichar border haat, a survey was undertaken between June 2017 to September 2018. Visits were made at the offices of district administration, south-West Garo Hills, Custom office at Mahendraganj

and Kalaichar border haat during weekdays on Wednesdays. The border haat at Kalaichar is managed by a five-member Haat Management Committee (HMC) headed by the Additional District Magistrate and constituting one member each from the customs, police, border security force and a village/union level local government representative. Border haats permit vendors (sellers) and vendees (buyers) residing within a radius of 5 km to trade in the haat. The number of vendors at Kalaichar border haat is restricted to 25 each from both India and Bangladesh sides. There is no restriction mentioned in the MoU regarding the number of vendees and each HMC decides on the number of people who get the license to buy in the haat. However, number of vendees at Kalaichar border haat is restricted to 200 at present. The MoU only notes that the number of vendees will be regulated to ensure that the haats are not overcrowded. A single buyer was initially allowed to purchase goods up to a limit of USD 50. The limit has now been raised to USD 200 on a given market day. The Vendors and Vendees are interviewed by the Kalaichar Border Haat Management Committee consisting of a Chairman (DC of South West Garo Hills Districts, Ampati) and Members like First Class Magistrate, Officials of Land Customs, State Police and Border Security Force based on their basic mental aptitude. These Vendors are allowed to sell only the listed items fixed by both the Governments. It has been learned that each Vendor sells Rs. 30,000-36,000 from per weekly Kalaichar Border Haat.

As per the agreement between two the counties, only local currency is being allowed for transactions in the Kalaichar border haat (Rupee of India and Taka of Bangladesh). Suppose a Bangladeshi purchase Indian locally produced good, he/she pays in his/her own currency (Taka). Now, the Indian vendors will exchange this Bangladeshi currency with the bank official (SBI, Tura, and Meghalaya) present there for Indian currency every Wednesday in the haat itself as the official is deputed for border haat day. As per the agreement there should be one bank official from Sonali Bank of Bangladesh side, however, it has been observed that no representative bak officials visit the Kalaichar border haat from Bangladesh side. So the vendors from Bangladesh also approach the SBI bank official to get the Indian currency exchanged with that of Bangladesh currency. After the haat gets over, the bank official takes both the currency and handover to the Main Branch, SBI, Tura to maintain official record. If due to some reasons the bank official (Indian side) fails to turn up on the border haat day, in the absence of the bank official, vendors and vendees choose a representative among themselves to deposit all the money received during transactions on the haat day. During the next haat day, the leader returns all accumulated amount to the respective vendors and vendees to get exchanged the amount with the bank official.

Tradable Commodities at Kalaichar Borsder Haat

Article -3 of the MoU provides both the countries to allow the following Commodities to be traded in two Border Haats (one at Kalaichar in Garo Hills and Second one at Balat in Khasi Hills) of Meghalaya:

a. Locally produced Vegetables, food items, fruits, and spices.

b. Minor local forests produce, for example, bamboo, bamboo grass, bamboo stick, but excluding timber.

c. Products of local cottage industry like Gamcha, Lungi, etc.

d. Small locally produced agriculture household implements, for example, Dao, Plough, Axe, Spade, etc.

e. Locally produced garments, melamine products, process food items, fruit juice, toilet soaps, cosmetics, plastic products, aluminum products, and cookeries.

Based on the description of Commodities, a list of items is traded at the Kalaichar Border Haat throughout the year (Barman & Bhattacharjee, 2015).

Table-1: Tradable Items at the Kalaichar Border Haat

Sl. Nos.	Items	Sl. Nos.	Items	Sl. Nos.	Items	Sl. Nos.	Items	Sl. Nos.	Items
1	Amla	15	Cashew nut	29	Gourd	43	Mushrooms	57	Spinach
2	Bamboo	16	Cauliflower	30	Gamcha	44	Orange	58	Star fruit
3	Banana	17	Chillies	31	Grapes	45	Papaya	59	Sweet potato
4	Bean	18	Citrus fruits	32	Handicraft products	46	Peach	60	Sarees
5	Beet roots	19	Coconut	33	Handloom products	47	Peanut	61	Tamarind
6	Betel nut	20	Maize	34	Jack fruit	48	Pear	62	turmeric
7	Black berry	21	Cucumber	35	Jute	49	Pea	63	tomato
8	Black pepper	22	Cotton	36	Jeera	50	Pineapple	64	Bay Leaves
9	Bamboo	23	Dates	37	Lemon	51	pomegranate	65	Vegetables
10	Broom product	24	Drum stick	38	Lettuce	52	Pumpkin	66	Watermelons
11	Betel leaves	25	Esculents roots	39	Litchi	53	Plum	67	Weaving products
12	Brinjal	26	Lotko	40	Long root potato	54	Plantain	68	Wooden-Apple
13	Bamboo grass	27	Ginger	41	Lungi	55	Plantation seedling		
14	Cabbage	28	Guava	42	Mango	56	Spices		

Source: Custom Office, Mahendraganj, Meghalaya.

A Glimpse of Infrastructure and Amenities at the Kalaichar Border Haat

A survey was conducted at the Kalaichar border haat during June 2017 and September 2018. Visit was made on a particular haat day (Wednesday). Some information availed through observation and interaction with the officials as well as with the market participants (vendors and vendees).

Table 2: Infrastructure and Amenities at the Kalaichar Border Haat

	Kalaichar Border Haat	
1	**Security**	Manual registrations at time of entry and exit by customs and the BSF officials.
2	**Access to haat**	Poor condition of access road leading to Haat.
3	**Toilet facility**	Available but very poor condition

		No separate toilet for Women
4	**Common Facility Centre**	No
5	**Running Water supply**	Not available
6	**Electricity supply**	No
7	**Storage/Warehouse Facility**	No
8	**Banking Facilities**	Limited banking and foreign exchange facilities
9	**Phone and Internet Connectivity**	Poor mobile phone connectivity. No internet connectivity

Source: Survey Data

From Table 2, we may observe that infrastructure at Kalaichar border haat is in a very poor condition. There is no separate toilet facility for the women. Even the condition of the existing toilet available is poor with no water supply. There is no common facility centre, no running water supply and no storage or warehouse facility in the border haat. The banking facility which exists is also limited. There is also very poor mobile and internet connectivity in the area.

Table 3: Problems faced by the Vendors at Kalaichar Border Haat

Sl. No.	Problems	Rank	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
		Score	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Score
1	Road connectivity		12	7	3	1	1	1	0	125
2	Banking facility		10	5	4	3	2	1	0	115
3	Custom accommodation		6	3	7	5	2	2	0	100
4	Seasonal availability		4	7	6	3	2	3	0	99
5	Storage facility		2	4	7	6	4	2	0	88
6	Transport facility		3	2	4	8	5	3	0	81

Frequencies of problems and ranks are shown in columns and rows respectively
Source: Survey Data

From Table 3 we may observe that there are scores of problems associated with the border haat at Kalaichar as expressed by the vendors. Altogether six prominent problems were identified. Among these, poor, road connectivity, limited banking facility, lack of custom accommodation, seasonal tradable commodities, lack of storage and transport facility are the most common problems.

Conclusion

The road connectivity up to the Kalaichar border haat is not an all weathered road which poses difficulty in quick and smooth commodity transit. International border trade usually involves huge amount of money. Local banking facility is an important requirement by the vendors/vendees from both India and Bangladesh. Vendors from the Indian side usually receive foreign currency (Taka) in the haat whenever they sale their goods to Vendees of Bangladesh, and this Taka gets exchanged with the bank officials from SBI Branch, Tura. It also happened at times that in the absence of bank officials on a particular haat day, the trading at the haat was kept nonfunctional for the day by the local administration. Garo Hills enjoy the services of 5 (Five) Land Custom Stations. These LCSs have been established by the Custom Department in Dalu, Gasuapara, Mahendraganj, Hallidayganj and Baghmara to

facilitate border trade with Bangladesh and also the movement of people of both the countries across the border. Officials of Custom Department from Mahendraganj come over Kalaichar Border Haat which is held on every Wednesday to keep the office record. These officials do not have their own office building. The vendors and vendees had contributed money by themselves and have constructed a small makeshift shed with tin roof but without any boundary walls. Agricultural crops in Garo Hills are seasonal and it also depends on monsoon variability, so commodity supply keeps on changing with seasonal availability of crops. Transport facility is another major problem for local vendors as only hand carts are allowed to carry goods on the market day. Since road condition is very poor, motor carrier vans cannot access the roads. There is hardship for the vendors in transportation of commodities in bulk as motor vehicles have difficulty passing through the narrow strip of road. Further few carrier vans which ply have to be parked at a long distance on account of no parking space for the vehicles near the haat area. It is now incumbent upon the concerned authorities to take necessary and adequate steps to solve the existing limitations for a smooth functioning of the border haat which is a lifeline to the poor rural households of the remote border villages of both the neighboring nations.

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<u>Consumption Pattern In India: An Econometric Analysis Using NSS Data</u>

<u>Dr.D.Sathiyavan</u>[*]

Abstract

A large body of literature on demand estimation has used the consumption expenditure data as a proxy for income of household or individual due to the unavailability of comprehensive, precise data on income since 1950 for India. This study has dentified necessary or luxury commodities and substitutes or complements in rural and urban sectors of India by computing various elasticites using the estimates of linear and log-linear demad functions using national sample survey data on consumption expenditure.

Linear function estimates indicate that the commodities like food grains, milk, meat egg and fish, sugar, other food, fuel and light, clothing, total food are necessary commodities and items like edible oil, salt, other non-food and total non-food are likely to be luxuries in urban India where as commodities such as food, milk, fuel and light, clothing and total food are seemed to be necessaries and the meat, egg & fish, sugar, other food, edible oil, salt, other non-food, total non-food are luxuries in rural India. Log-linear function estimates reveal that the items such as food grains, milk, meat, egg and fish, sugar, other food, fuel and light and total food are likely to be necessaries and clothing, edible oil, salt and other non-food items are luxuries in urban sector and the commodities like food grains milk, sugar, other food, edible oil, salt other non-food, total food, and total non-food are happened to be necessaries and meat, egg & fish is luxury in rural sector. The income elasticities are ranging from 0.30 to 1.99 in urban India and –0.06 to 1.29 in rural India. Log-linear estimates also indicate that fuel & light and clothing are found to be inferior commodities in rural India.

Keywords: Linear; Log-linear; Engel; Own- price; Cross-price; Substitute; Complement.

1. Introduction

The empirical analysis of consumer behaviour plays a predominant role in econometrics. Now many techniques were developed in response to practical problems in interpreting demand data. The researchers have taken up the various methodological questions that arise in projecting demand from Engel curves. They also considered different factors other than total consumption expenditure influencing the pattern of household consumption.

The basic objectives of econometric studies on demand studies are structural analysis, forecasting and policy evaluation. All the objectives involve some aspects of structural analysis particularly the estimation of impacts of prices and income on demand as measured by elasticities of demand. Some are oriented towards forecasting, others are towards policy evaluation, in particular, impacts of policies that may affect markets for consumer goods such as taxes or (de)regulation.Various studies have utilized different functional forms in computing the elasticities. Thus the elasticities of demand are necessary for choosing the appropriate items for indirect taxation and for assessing the tax-yields. They are also used for projecting the aggregating demand for a commodity at any future date.

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In India much work was not done before 1950. But budget studies were being carried out in small areas even in the thirties for the construction of cost of living indices. Since then a large number of studies have been carried out by many researchers and many papers have appeared in journals and conferences.

In this study, we estimate the commodities' price and income elasticities using aggregate NSS data of demand functions. A time series data at all India level for twenty years are used for the empirical analysis. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section-2 reviews some important past empirical studies. Section-3 discusses the database, Model and Method utilized in the study. Section- 4 presented the results and discussed. Section-5 summarises the findings of the study.

2. Review of Past Studies

Engel (1857) framed the empirical laws governing the relation between income and expenditure for the first time. Then, Allen and Bowley (1935) showed that the expenditure elasticities of food, rent and clothing were around 0.8. Schultz (1938) estimated the demand for sugar in the United States for two sub-periods. His estimates showed that the percapita consumption increased year by year at an average rate of 0.84% pounds and 1.56% per annum respectively. Dissanaya and Giles(1988) utilized six models of Engel functions for Sri Lankan data and found that food, fuel and light are necessaries where as housing, clothing, education and medical expenses as luxuries. Stone (1954) found that beef as a substitute and cream as a complement for milk, condensed milk as inferior good and fresh milk, margarine, tea and cheese are as substitutes using the data for the period 1937-1939 for United Kingdom. Prais and Houthakker (1955) using semi-logarithmic demand function concluded that coffee was more of luxury good than tea and condensed milk was an inferior good.

In India, most of the studies were carried out at all India level and a few for various regions and major cities. Roy and Laha (1959) fitted the straight lines sensibly and revealed that the resultant elasticities are biased as the average of the household expenditure. Mazumdar(1967) investigated this bias later. Among the estimation of four forms by Bhattarcharya and Maitra(1969), the log-log inverse (LLI) and semi logarithmic functions were nearly as good as hyperbola. They also accepted for cereals and substitutes and pulses in the urban India.

Deaton and Muellbauer (1980a) identified food and fuel and lighting as necessary commodities and clothing and other non food items as luxuries. Ray (1980) utilized five versions of the almost ideal demand system (AIDS). The significant price effects on budget share of many items individually and the rejections of zero price effects on budget share of food and clothing (rural) and fuel & light (urban) points out the price variable as an effective policy instrument to Government. Iyengar and Vani (1988) forecasted the household demand for the years 1990, 2000 and 2010 and showed that the rate of growth in demand for necessary items would be much smaller when compared to relative luxuries.

Babu (1989) reviewed the demand and nutritional studies comprehensively and tabulated the income and price elasticites of fifteen Indian studies. Of the fifteen studies, twelve have used NSS data of various rounds for cross-section, time-series and pooling of both cross-section and time-series analyses.Kumar et all (2011) found that the income elasticities vary across the income classes and with increase in food price inflation, the demand for rice, wheat and sugar may not be affected for India. Deepankar and Basole (2015) found that there is a negative significant relationship between the share of monthly expenditure on non-food

essentials calories intake using compiled panel data on consumer expenditure from 38th, 43rd, 50th, 55th, 61st and 66th rounds of NSSO.

3. Data, Model and Methodology

The data for the time series analysis is used from the grouped household budget data since third round (Aug.1951–51) through twenty-fifth round (July1970-June 1971). Thereafter the NSSO has been carrying out Consumer Expenditure Surveys quinquennially since 1972-73 (27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th, 55th and 61st rounds of NSS, at roughly 5-year intervals). In order to use the continuous time series data, the data from third round (Aug.1951 – 51) through twenty-fifth round (July1970-June 1971) are used in the analysis. Data beyond the twenty fifth roud were not collected by NSSO continuously and hence the present study has used the data upto the twenty fifth round. Data for the commodity groups namely foodgrains, milk and its products, meat, egg and fish, edible oil, sugar, salt, other food, total food , fuel & light, clothing, other nonfood and total nonfood are culminated from various rounds of NSSO reports.

On keeping all the problems, the whole commodity groups were broken down into twelve-commodity groups viz., food grains, milk and its products, meat, egg and fish, sugar, other nonfood and total nonfood. Regarding the price indices the wholesale price indices for other food, other than nonfood commodity groups were constructed separately for rural and urban India with a constant base period =100. For other commodities the readily available price indices are taken from Chandok (1978).

Based on the utility maximization framework, the demand functions are derived for n-commodities. The demand function satisfies the properties such as homogeneity, symmetry and negativity of the own substitution. Symmetricity of demand functions reduces the number of parameters to be estimated. Number of seminal works are associated with theoretical framework in consumer behavior and derivation, type & properties of demand functions and other conceptual issues & applications [Klein(1962), Green(1971), Powell (1974), Metwally(1974), Theil(1976), Desai(1976), Intriligator(1980), Henderson and Quandt(1980), Deaton and Muellbauer (1980a), Mahajan(1980), Phillips(1982) Deaton(1986)].

The empirical specification of both linear and log-linear form of demand function can be specified as

$$Xi = xi + xi\,Pit + xi\,M + ui$$
$$Log\,Xi = xi + xi\,logPit + xi\,log\,M + ui \qquad i = 1, 2, 3\ldots\ldots n,$$
$$t = 1, 2, 3\ldots\ldots T$$

where X_i and P_i are the ith commodity and its price respectively. α, β & δ are the parameters to be estimated. u_i is the stochastic term uncorrelated with explanatory variables. The expenditure on each commodity is the dependent variable and price and total expenditure as a proxy for income are considered as independent variables. The estimated coefficients are used for computation of elasticites. The own and cross price and income elasticities of the linear and log-linear functions are given below.

The own and cross-price elasticities for linear model can be derived as

$$\varepsilon_{ii} = xi\left(\frac{Pit}{Xit}\right) \quad and \qquad \varepsilon_{ij} = x_i\left(\frac{P_{jt}}{X_{it}}\right) \quad for\ i \neq j$$

The income elasticity can be derived as

$$E_i = \delta_i\left(\frac{M}{X_{it}}\right) \qquad i = 1, 2, 3\ldots\ldots n \quad and \ t = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\ldots T$$

The income and price elasticities for the log-linear model are

$$Income\ elasticity: \quad E_i = \delta_i$$
$$Own - price\ elasticity \quad \varepsilon_{ii} = x_{ii}$$
$$Cross - price\ elasticity \quad \varepsilon_{ij} = x_{ij}$$

where β_{ii} and β_{ij} are the regression co-efficients of prices of ith and jth commodities. Since the prices are assumed to be constant in the short-run, all the properties such as Homogeneity, Symmetry and Negativity are not applicable in the cross section analysis. The empirical specifications of linear and log-linear form of Engel function are specified below.

4. Results and Discussion

Average per capita expenditure on the various commodity groups for urban and rural India is presented in Table-1. It is very obvious that the average per capita expenditure on food grains is the highest among the food and non-food items in both urban and rural India. The average total food expenditure per capita in rural India is approximately little less about by Rs.4.50. The average per capita expenditure on total non-food item in rural India is less than one-half of the average non-food per capita expenditure in urban India indicates that the non-food items are costlier in urban areas. This indicates that there is a wide gap between the rural and urban sectors in terms of consumption of non-food commodities as they are costlier than food items.

The elasticities of income, own and cross-prices based on the estimates of the linear demand function are presented in Table-2 for urban India and in Table-3 for rural India. The regression estimates are statistically significant in both urban and rural sector except for the commodity, clothing in rural India. Own price estimates are negative for the commodities milk, meat, egg and fish, salt, total non-food in urban India and for the meat, egg, and fish, sugar, salt, other non-food and total non-food in rural India.

Table – 1: Average per capita expenditure by commodity groups, 1951-51 to 1970-71

Commodity Groups	Urban		Rural	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Food grains	8.290	2.836	10.08	3.61
Milk	3.062	0.806	1.707	0.524
Meat Egg & Fish	1.102[a]	0.298	0.456	0.055
Sugar	0.957[a]	0.321	0.532	0.097
Other Food	5.022[a]	1.624	2.225	0.343
Fuel & Light	1.949	0.469	1.403	0.339
Clothing	2.099	0.357	1.735	0.270
Edible oil	0.929[a]	0.175	0.515[a]	0.096
Salt	0.047[a]	0.001	0.058[a]	0.011
Other Non-food	8.916	1.830	3.703	0.832
Total food	19.87	6.403	16.31	5.278
Total Non-food	12.99	2.505	6.844	1.262

Note: a - indicates the mean values for only 15 observations

The cross price estimates of all commodity groups presented in the tables are with respect to price of commodities mentioned below the estimates. In urban the commodities like edible oil, salt, other food and non-food are likely to be luxuries and remaining are necessaries. In

rural, the commodities food, milk, fuel and light, clothing and total food are seems to be necessaries and the remaining items are luxuries.

The income elasticities are ranging from 0.25 to 2.17 for urban India and 0.02 to 2.01 for rural India. In urban, food grains, milk, meat, egg and fish, sugar, other food, fuel and light and total food are likely to be necessaries and remaining items are luxuries. In rural India the commodities like milk, fuel and light, clothing, total food, other food are happened to be necessaries and edible oil, salt, other non-food, total non-food are luxuries. The elasticities of sugar and other food are approximately equal to one. The income elasticites are statistically significant for all commodities except for milk and meat, egg and fish for rural India.

Table – 2: Linear Income and Price Elasticities for Urban India, 1951-51 to 1970-71

Commodity Groups	Elasticities			
	Income	Own-price	Cross-price1	Cross-price2
Food grains	0.2468	0.4800	0.170 (Milk)	0.448 (Other Non-food)
Milk	0.4379	-0.0648	0.122 (Sugar)	0.068 (Other Food)
Meat Egg & Fish	0.6086	-0.2051	0.192 (Other food)	0.485 (Total Non-food)
Sugar	0.6432	0.3553	-0.470 (Food grains)	0.241 (Milk)
Other Food	0.8175	0.5127	-0.277 (Total food)	-0.224 (Other Non-food)
Fuel & Light	0.7123	0.1822	-0.064 (Total Non-food)	0.121 (Other Food)
Clothing	0.7371	12.814	5.791 (Other non-food)	-18.12 (Total Non-food)
Edible oil	1.2818	0.4994	-0.079 (Other Non-food)	-0.407 (Food grains)
Salt	2.1701	-0.2733	-0.926 (Food grains)	-0.293 (Sugar)
Other Non-food	1.4866	1.1986	-1.426 (Fuel & Light)	-0.351 (Clothing)
Total food	0.4716	0.9118	-0.384 (Food grains)	-0.046 (Sugar)
Total Non-food	1.5649	-2.6088	2.041 (Clothing)	-0.287 (Total food)

The regression estimates and the elasticities of income, own and cross prices are presented in Table - 4 & Table - 5 for urban and rural India respectively. Log-linear demand function estimates are themselves the corresponding elasticities. The regression estimates of the income are statistically significant for all commodities except for commodities milk, meat, egg and fish in rural India. The income elasticities are ranging from 0.30 to 1.99 in urban and –0.06 to 1.29 in rural India. The negative income elasticities of food grains and meat, egg and fish indicate the inferiority in rural India.

The substitutability or complementary of the commodity groups are classified according the compensated substitute effect is positive or negative. The estimates of the compensated substitution effect are presented in the Table - 6. In urban, milk is a substitute for food grains and sugar. The commodity group, other food, is a substitute for milk, meat, egg and fish, fuel and light. Total non-food is a substitute for meat, egg & fish, fuel & light, and a complement for clothing. The commodity Food grains is a substitute to sugar, edible oil, and total food. Clothing is a substitute for other non-food and total non-food in both rural and urban India. Both linear and log-linear form of demand functions show that the commodities food grains, milk, meat, egg and fish, sugar, other food, total food and fuel and light are likely to be necessaries and remaining items are luxuries. In rural log-linear form shows that the commodity groups namely food grains, meat, egg and fish are inferior goods where as linear form shows that the food grains is a necessary item and meat, egg and fish as luxury items.

Table – 3: Linear Income and Price Elasticities for Rural India, 1951-51 to 1970-71

Commodity Groups	Elasticities			
	Income	Own-price	Cross-price1	Cross-price2
Food grains	0.81	1.08	-0.020 (Total food)	0.230 (Fuel & Light)
Milk	0.36	1.38	-0.001 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	-0.80 (Total food)
Meat Egg & Fish	1.32	-4.19	1.14 (Other Food)	1.15 (Total Non-food)
Sugar	1.03	-0.08	0.630 (Other Food)	-0.55 (Other Non-food)
Other Food	1.02	0.14	-0.130 (Edible Oil)	0.30 (Salt)
Fuel & Light	0.68	0.02	0.370 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	-0.63 (Other Non-food)
Clothing	0.02	1.98	2.030 (Other Non-food)	-6.08 (Total Non-food)
Edible oil	1.30	0.51	-0.410 (Other Non-food)	0.95 (Food grains)
Salt	1.68	-0.48	-1.05 (Food grains)	-0.29 (Sugar)
Other Non-food	2.01	-1.13	0.41 (Other Food)	-1.03 (Milk)
Total food	0.76	0.22	0.17 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	-0.18 (Total Non-food)
Total Non-food	1.29	-2.89	2.64 (Clothing)	0.35 (Total food)

Table – 4: Log-Linear Income and Price Elasticities for Urban India, 1951-51 to 1970-71

Commodity Groups	Elasticities			
	Income	Own - price	Cross - price1	Cross-price2
Food grains	0.303	0.478	-0.031	0.525
Milk	0.485	1.003	0.237	-0.879
Meat Egg & Fish	0.633	-0.198	0.199	0.420
Sugar	0.50	0.294	0.008	0.458
Other Food	0.911	0.525	0.208	-0.638
Fuel & Light	0.721	-0.007	-0.063	0.172
Clothing	1.760	0.388	-1.49	0.296
Edible oil	1.213	0.451	0.006	-0.323
Salt	1.985	-0.06	0.518	-0.837
Other Non-food	1.515	-1.05	-0.223	0.371
Total food	0.592	0.576	-0.25	0.16
Total Non-food	1.479	0.249	-0.416	-0.45

Table – 5: Log-Linear Income and Price Elasticities for Rural India, 1951-51 to 1970-71

Commodity Groups	Elasticities			
	Income	Own-price	Cross – price1	Cross – price2
Food grains	0.69	0.69	-0.40	0.13
Milk	0.77	0.78	-0.12	0.01
Meat Egg & Fish	1.20	1.19	-0.12	-0.06
Sugar	0.05	-0.05	0.62	-0.50
Other Food	0.14	0.14	-0.01	0.29
Fuel & Light	-0.43	-0.33	0.43	-0.04
Clothing	-0.23	-1.17	-0.69	2.26
Edible oil	0.43	0.43	-0.01	-0.34
Salt	0.23	-0.23	-0.28	-0.97
Other Non-food	0.22	2.23	-1.86	-0.68
Total food	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.03
Total Non-food	0.42	0.42	-0.19	-0.62

5. Conclusions

Based on utility maximization framework the theoretical model has been developed to derive demand equations for each commodity and demand functions are estimated. Linear and log – linear form of demand functions are estimated. Twelve exogenous variables are regressed on four endogenous variables, which are differed from equation to equation.

The regression coefficient estimates are statistically significant to almost all commodities. Both the linear and log-linear form of Engel function shows that the total cereals and cereal

substitutes are likely to be inferior goods. Commodities are classified as luxury and necessary goods based on the estimates, using both linear and log- linear Engel curves.

Both functional forms results the similar grouping of commodities for both urban and rural sectors. For instance the commodities like cereal substitutes, pulses, edible oil, meat, egg and fish, vegetables, salt, spices, all food, pan, tobacco, and intoxicants fuel and light, taxes are likely to be necessaries and remaining items are luxuries in rural showed, by both the functional forms.

In this analysis, linear and log-linear forms of demand functions are estimated for urban and rural India separately. Most of the coefficient estimates are statistically significant. Both linear and log – linear demand function implies that food grains, milk, meat egg and fish, sugar, other food, fuel and light are necessaries and the remaining items are luxuries in Urban India. In rural sector, the commodities like Milk, fuel and light, clothing and total food are showed to be necessaries and the remaining items are luxuries by the two functional forms.

Table – 6: Estimates of Compensated Substitution Effects, Urban and Rural India, 1951-71

Commodities	Urban		Rural	
	Cross - price-1	Cross - price-2	Cross - price-1	Cross - price-2
Food grains	0.194 (Milk)	0.587 (Other Non-food)	5.699 (Total food)	0.513 (Fuel & Light)
Milk	0.042 (Sugar)	0.210 (Other Food)	0.012 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	0.418 (Total food)
Meat, Egg & Fish	0.104 (Other food)	0.269 (Total Non-food)	0.040 (Other Food)	0.119 (Total Non-food)
Sugar	0.151 (Food grains)	0.061 (Milk)	0.061 (Other Food)	0.093 (Other Non-food)
Other Food	2.472 (Total food)	1.104 (Other Non-food)	0.059 (Edible Oil)	0.147 (Salt)
Fuel & Light	0.547 (Total Non-food)	0.213 (Other Food)	0.023 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	0.146 (Other Non-food)
Clothing	0.524 (Other non-food)	0.305 (Total Non-food)	0.350 (Other Non-food)	-0.077 (Total Non-food)
Edible Oil	0.384 (Other Non-food)	3.353 (Food grains)	0.127 (Other Non-food)	0.345 (Food grains)
Salt	0.030 (Food grains)	0.004 (Sugar)	0.051 (Food grains)	0.003 (Sugar)
Other Non-food	0.687 (Fuel & Light)	0.821 (Clothing)	0.724 (Other Food)	0.520 (Milk)
Total Food	2.303 (Food grains)	0.267 (Sugar)	0.262 (Meat, Egg & Fish)	3.631 (Total Non-food)
Total Non-food	1.513 (Clothing)	12.27 (Total food)	0.812 (Clothing)	6.244 (Total food)

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An Investigation of Younger People's Perception of the Aged in Rural and Urban Society

Dr. Asha Kumari*

Introduction

In India, most of the aged persons are of the feeling that the younger do not care for them neither the ad-hear to their advices. They are a sought of stereotyped, they live in the Illusionory word; It is well know that when a person becomes aged his behavour tends to be like that of a child which is even said as Flight into childhood.

The younger generation of India, who lives in the joint family with the aged person as the head of the family under goes many circumstances with might be feverable as well as disfavouarable for him. The stereo typed eged generally like the younger generation to obey their commands listen to their advice; follow the tradition of the society, family and culture. At the time they do not feel that the time they have lived was different when compared to the present time, now the younger generation has his own motives to achieve, separate goals, which are not possibly available by the old traditional ways.

As the youth always have face new problems and difficulties in the modern age it is not necessary that they have the solution to all that happens or them many take the shelter of aged as they know that experience always counts ox them there are some. Who are not willing to take the aid and feel the aged people as hopeless, that all may differ from funal to Urban and male to female? As in our Indian society the girls have to face a lot of restrictions in the house from the aged thus they feel that their desires are being attacked upon and suppressed, Father is may be right to the niew point or wrong they do not care.

Youth also feel that the aged person, as they have excees of time go on gossiping and axaggerating about even a small matter, they need same one to talk to and to look after them for which the youth feels that its no use wasting time on them yes, If the aged is aconomically well established, there's no other person better than him. But this only matter's in same conditions. The youth generally care for the loving elders, who do not disturb them in their business, do not give a lot of advice do not pose obstacle in their path etc.

One the countarary our ageds have their own specific feeling as the youth. The aged always like that the younger generation shouid be obedient towards them to some extent up to where the right way or advice our attitude is concered its even good and right but then the aged try to turn the mind or the youth towards their own traditional system then the controversy appears as know that the youth generally try to avoid such advice which effects their modern trend.

The aged when annoyed with their children start multesing to them seiver then the youth feels that this person has gone mad. But its a matter of thought that what the eged is saying might have been right during his time or would have yielded good results but as the situation has changed ago has changed time has passed the some theory need not be fruitful again and the youth might have to suffer a loss.

Hypotheses

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The present a study was proposed to assess the relationship between some sociocultural factors and perception of younge people towards the weaker section of the society aged Besides, the specific purpose were to assess the differences in the perception of younger people about the weaker section, aged people, namely younger people of rural and urban families. In the study the term weaker section people has been used in place of aged.

The theorctical hypotheses with respect to the above purposes were formulated for verification :- (ii) Younger people of different educatinal levele would differ signnificently interns of their perception or the weaker section people/aged in both the groups.

Method of investigations

Sample

A rendom sample of 400 younger people of joint family were selected out of which 200 each rural and Urban were used as subjects in this study Their ages renged from 25-35 years with a meen ago of 32-51 years.

Tests:- (ii) For measuring perception of younger people towards age the scale designed by kogen (1961) was edopted and developed in Hindi with respect to norms and individual differences.

Results and Discussion

As mentioned earlier, the main purpose of this study was to Investigato "Perceptiion of younger people towards the aged" in relation to educational fevels Ox rural and urban respondents (Subjects of 15 to 25 years of age). Three hypotheses were for mulated and for their verification two tests excluding personal date blank sheet were administered on 800 younger people ox rural and urban population.

Before making an attempt to find our opnion of younger people twords the aged, it was desirable to test the normality or distributions of "Younger people's perception scores towards aged for the two groups namely rural and arben joint femily. for this purpose the chi-S Squrare (x^2) test was applied and an attempt was made to see whether the distributioons of scores departed significantly from the normal distribution or not?

It is to mention here that only educational and economical levels of the respondents have been identified with the help or socio-economic scale by kuppuswamy.

TABLE - 1

Chi-source (x^2) test of normal distribution of opinion scores of urban younger people

N = 200

Class Interval	fo	fe	chi-squire(x2)
33-35	2	1.60	
30-32	8	9.07	
27-29	30	28.98	
24-26	51	53.31	1.67
21-23	63	57.09	
18-20	30	34.67	
15-17	12	12.21	
13-14	4	2.43	

Mean = 18.36 S.D. = 13.46, df= S*, P-Value=N.S.

* The df. was determined by substruating 3 from no. of categories (Guilford, 1965, P. 246)

An inspection of Table-1 Shows that the Chi-squre value for urban younger people is perception (opinion) Acores is not significant at 01 level indicating that the furequency distribution or "Opinion Scoures" dooes not depart singnificantly from its expected normal distribution.

TABLE - 2

Chi-Square (x^2) test of normal distribution of opinion scores of urban younger people.
N=200

Class Interval	fo	fe	chi-square(X2)
38-40	2	1.60	
35-37	8	9.07	
32-34	30	28.98	
29-31	71	53.31	1.65
26-28	43	57.09	
23-25	30	34.67	
20-22	12	12.21	
17-19	4	2.43	

Mean = 20-61, S.D. = 15-11, df = 5*, P. Velue = N.S.
* The df was reduced by substracting 3 from the No. or categories
(Guilforrd, 1965, P. 246)

An inspection of Table 4-2 shows that the chi-square value for rural younger opeople's percep (opinion) scoures is not significant at. .01 level indicating that the forequency distribution or "Opinion scores" does not depart significantly from its expectede normal distribution of "Opinion scoures" does not deport significantly from its expectede normal distribution.

It was predicted that Urban and rural younger people would differ significantly in terms of their "Opinion scores. As found in a number of studies (Tuckmend and Large 1952). It was thought that education and economy plays a vital role in the younger people's perception of the aged. In order to verify this contention the opinion (perception) mean scores of Urban and rural younger people towards the aged were compared by computing the 't' ratio because the distributions of "opinion scores" are normal not showing any significant deperture from the normaly (Table .1 and .2) the comparison of the means for the rural and Urban younger people has been sumarised in Table - 3

TABLE - 3

Comparison of urban and rural younger people in terms of their mean opinion (perception) secores
N=400

Group	Mean	S.D	S.E.M	t	df	P-Value
Urban younger People	23.36	13.46	.98	13.96	398	.01
Rural younger People	31.61	15.11	.97			

An examination of Table 4-3 reveals that the mean opinion (perception) scores for the urban younger people group (23-36) is lower. Than the mean opinion (perception) scores for the cural younger people group (31.61). Hance it is clear that rural younger people have more fevourable. opition/perception/attitude toward the aged/older people than those of urban younger people. The mean difference it alatistically singnificant (t=13.96, df=398) as such

hypothesis is retained and the rural younger people are actually sound high in their fevourable opinion than the Urban younger people.

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Intergrated Aera Development of Vaishali District: A Geographical and Population Analysis

SHIRIN HAYAT (GOLD MEDALIST)*

Abstract
Variables such as, land use/land cover, vegetation conditions, surface dampness, the indoor climate, illiteracy rates and the size of the unemployed population were considered for inclusion in the geo-environmental. Vaishali district, which till the 1971 Census was a part of Muzaffarpur district, acquired thestatus of an independent district on the 2nd October, 1972. Earlier it was a subdivision of Muzaffarpur district, known as Hajipur subdivision. Hajipur is the chief town and the headquarters of the district. Thedistrict has derived its name after Vaishali or modern Basarh, a village in the north-west corner of the district, situated 32 Kms North West of Hajipur. It has been identified as the birth-place of Mahabir, the 24th Jain Tirthankar. It was also the capital of the powerful confederacy of the Lichchavis.The district is bounded on the north by Muzaffarpur district, on the south by Patna district (the Ganges forming a natural boundary), on the east by Samastipur district and on the west by the district of Saran.
Keywords: *Vaishali, Development, Culture, Geographical, Agriculture*

Introduction

The district of Vaishali lies in the north Bihar region of the state. It is adjacent to Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Samastipur districts of the state of Bihar. There are three subdivisions viz., Hajipur, Mahua and Mahnar. There are altogether sixteen Community Development Blocks in the district namely Vaishali, Paterhi Belsar, Lalganj, Bhagwanpur, Goraul, Chehra Kalan, Patepur, Mahua, Jandaha, Raja Pakar, Hajipur, Raghopur, Bidupur, Desri, Sahdai Buzurg, Mahnar. Hajipur (Nagar Parishad), Mahnar Bazar (Nagar Panchayat) and Lalganj (Nagar Panchayat) are the three towns in the district. Vaishali derives its name from King Vishal. Even before the advent of Buddhism and Jainism, Vaishali was the capital of the vibrant Vajji confederation, since before the birth of Mahavira (c. 599 BC), which suggests that it was perhaps the first republic in the world, similar to those later found in ancient Greece. In that period, Vaishali was an ancient metropolis and the capital city of the republic of the Vajji confederation of Mithila, which covered most of the Himalayan Gangetic region of present-day Bihar. The District is spread over 2036 sq km area and has a population of and is located at 25°41′N 85°13′E / 25.68°N 85.22°E. The district is and is surrounded by Muzaffarpur (North), Patna (South), Samastipur (East) and Saran (West).).

Culture & Heritage

Vaishali today is a small village surrounded by banana and mango groves as well as rice fields. But excavations in the area have brought to light an impressive historical past. The epic Ramayana tells the story of the heroic King Vishal who ruled here. Historians maintain that one of the world's first democratic republics with an elected assembly of representatives flourished here in the 6th century B.C. in the time of the Vajjis and the Lichchavis. And

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while Pataliputra, capital of the Mauryas and the Guptas, held political sway over the Gangetic plain, Vaishali was the center for trade and industry.Lord Buddha visited Vaishali frequently and at Kolhua, close by, preached his last sermon. To commemorate the event, Emperor Ashoka, in the third century B.C. erected one of his famous lion pillars here. A hundred years after the Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha – Vaishali hosted the second great Buddhist council. Two stupas were erected to commemorate this event. Jainism, too, has its origins in Vaishali, for in 527 B.C., Lord Mahavir was born on the outskirts of the city, and lived in Vaishali till he was 22. Vaishali is then twice blessed and remains an important pilgrim center for both Buddhists and Jains, attracting also historians foraging for the past.On the outskirts of Vaishali stood the grand double storied Buddhist monastery. Buddha often discoursed here. He extended spiritual enfranchisement to women by admitting them to the Holy Order which was founded here. Legend has it that on one of his visits, several monkeys dug up a tank for his comfortable stay and offered him a bowl of honey. This is regarded as one of the great incidents in the legends of Buddha, who announced his approaching Nirvana and preached his last sermon here.The Lichchhavis came a long way to bid him farewell on his way to Kushinagara and finally, they were stopped by a river created by Buddha. He once again paused to have a last of his much loved city. As a piety for Vaishali, he had already given his alms bowl which remained here for long time.A life size-pillar beside a brick stupa at Kolhua commemorates Buddha's last sermon and announcement of his approaching nirvana. The lion faces north, the direction Buddha took on his last voyage. Adjacent to this is the tank associated with the monkeys offering honey. Nearby are the skeletal remains of a monastery where Buddha resided and a votive stupas dot the region.Vaishali museum houses some of the archaeological remains discovered here. Facing the museum is the Abhishek Pushkarni which was holy to Lichchhavis. On one side of the lake is newly built Vishwa Shanti Stupa, a sixth in the series to be erected in India. Close to the museum is the shaded stupa which is supposed to have housed the casket relic with the ashes of Buddha.Archaeologists has uncovered a good deal of Vaishali. It begins with a huge mound which is associated with the ancient Parliament referred to Raja Vaihala Ka Garh. Bawan Pokhar temple houses a rich collection of black basalt images dating back to the Gupta and Pala period. Black basalt, four headed Shivling (Choumukhi Mahadeva) was discovered when a reservoir was being dug. Behind the bawan pokhar temple is a Jain temple famous for its image of the Trithankar. A little distance from these temples lies the Lotus Tank which used to be a picnic spot of the Lichchhavis.Further north at Lauria Areraj, 31 Kms from Motihari, lies one of the Ashokan Columns with six of his edicts. The column is devoid of its capital. Another Ashokan column along with the lion capital can be visited at Nandangarh, 23 kms from Bettiah. These pillars possibly mark the course of the ancient Royal highway from Patliputra to Nepal valley. Few kilometers from the monolith at Nandangarh is the mighty brick stupa which is believed to have stored the casket relic containing the ashes of Buddha? At Nandangarh one can also see a dozen Vedic mounds that contain the remains of ruling clans of pre-Buddhists times.

British Period

With the British victory at Buxar in 1764 Vaishali passed, with the rest of Bihar, under the British rule. After establishing their authority the English took steps to strengthen their hold. In the initial stages their chief interest was trade. In course of time, however, they emerged as rulers and succeeded in subduing the entire district. There was no event of great consequence in the district uptil the movement of 1857. The success of the insurgents at

Delhi caused great concern to the English inhabitants in the district. In June, 1857 some of the soldiers (from amongst those who had revolted) came back home and became quite active. This caused considerable alarm to the European Community. The movement was ultimately crushed and the district remained undisturbed for quite some time.The political awakening in the country in the period after the First World War stimulated nationalist movement in Vaishali district also. During the Non-Co-operation Movement, and later on during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31, the district responded widely to the call of Mahatma Gandhi. During the 'Quit-India Movement' in 1942 the district was in full fury. The district played a prominent role in the country's struggle for freedom.

Demographics

The district is home to about 35 lakh people, among them about 18.4 lakh (53%) are male and about 16.5 lakh (47%) are female. 79% of the whole population are from general caste, 21% are from schedule caste and 0% are schedule tribes. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Vaishali district is 17%, among them 53% are boys and 47% are girls. There are about 6.3 lakh households in the district and an average 6 persons live in every family.The majority of the population, nearly 93% (about 32.6 lakh) live in Vaishali District rural part and 7% (about 2.3 lakh) population live in the Vaishali District urban part. Rural population density of Vaishali district is 1632 and urban population density is 6212 persons per km^2.
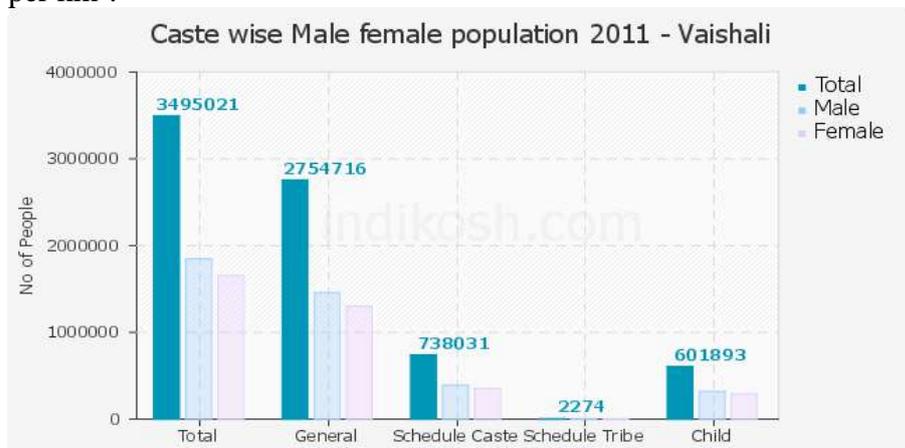

Caste wise male female population 2011 – Vaishali

MOST POPULATED SUB DISTRICTS, VILLAGES AND CITIES IN VAISHALI

Sub Districts		Villages		Cities	
Name	**Population**	**Name**	**Population**	**Name**	**Population**
Hajipur	443976	Ghataro Chaturbhuj	24785	Hajipur	147688
Patepur	370182	Raghopur	24367	Mahnar Bazar	48293
Mahua	284526	Singhara Buzurg	23382	Lalganj	37098
Jandaha	276217	Raja Pakar	22806		
Bidupur	268849	NayagaonUrfMohammadpurMuradpur	21135		
Lalganj	265384	Dighi Kalan	20520		
Raghopur	232909	Paharpur	16669		
Bhagwanpur	207762	Birpur	16218		
Vaishali	187486	Terahrasia	15572		
Mahnar	180339	Juramanpur Karari	14807		

Religion Wise Distribution of Population

Hindus contribute 90% of the total population and are the largest religious community in the district followed by Muslims which contribute 10% of the total population.. Female Sex ratio per 1000 male in Hindus are 891 in Muslims are 932.
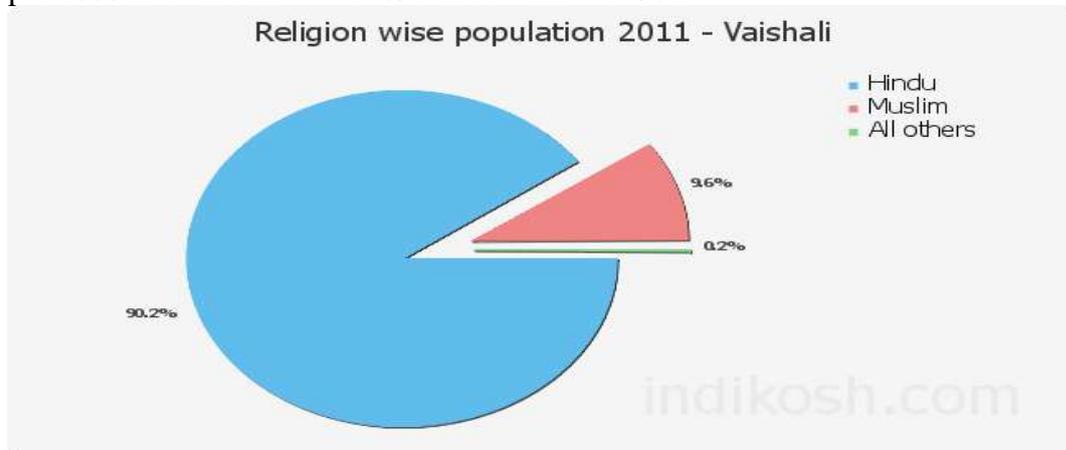
RELIGION WISE POPULATION 2011 - VAISHALI

	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Not Stated
Total	3,495,021	3,152,346	333,980	2,203	707	362	246	71	5,106
Male	1,844,535	1,666,953	172,906	1,136	354	186	131	41	2,828
Female	1,650,486	1,485,393	161,074	1,067	353	176	115	30	2,278

Growth of Population

Population of the district has increased by 28.6% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were about 27.2 lakh. Female population growth rate of the district is 26.7% which is -3.6% lower than male population growth rate of 30.3%. General caste population has increased by 27.9%; Schedule caste population has increased by 31.3%; Schedule Tribe population has decreased by -25.9% and child population has increased by 10.8% in the district since last census.
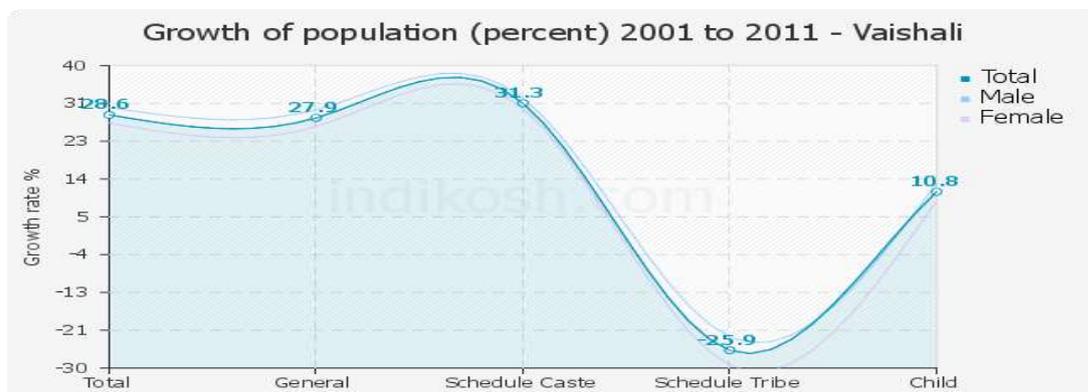
Growth of population (percent) 2001 to 2011 - Vaishali

Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 895 females per 1000 male in the district. Sex ratio in general caste is 893, in schedule caste is 903 and in schedule tribe is 846. There are 904 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the district. Overall sex ratio in the district has decreased by 25 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 33 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.
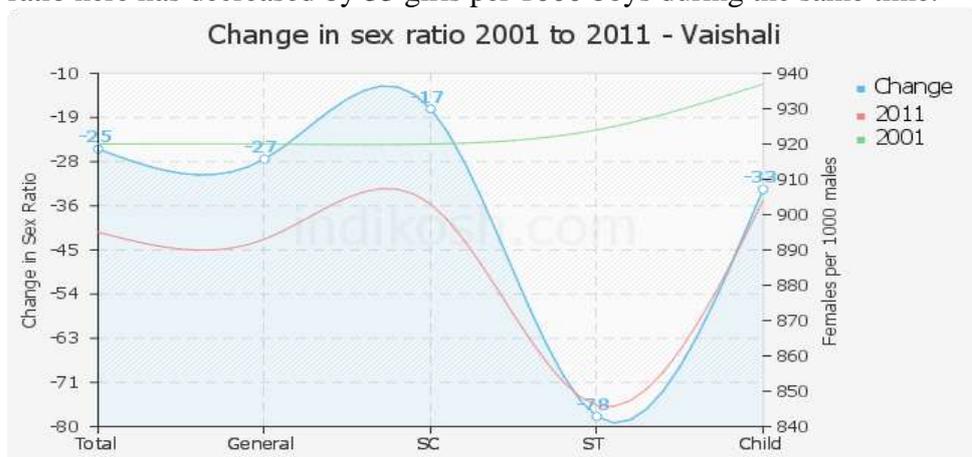
Change in sex ratio 2001 to 2011 – Vaishali

SUB DISTRICTS, VILLAGES AND CITIES WITH HIGHEST SEX RATIO IN VAISHALI

Sub Districts		Villages		Cities	
Name	Sex Ratio	Name	Sex Ratio	Name	Sex Ratio
Patepur	921	Chak Sultan	4000	Hajipur	892
Paterhi Belsar	915	Dhanauti	2000	Mahnar Bazar	887
Mahnar	913	Hafiz Chak	1600	Lalganj	886
Chehra Kalan	912	Kazipur Thathan	1574		
Goraul	907	Sarwanpatti Mohammad Chand	1479		
Vaishali	905	Chainpur Bhataulia	1333		
Desri	903	Asadpur Saidpura	1286		
Sahdai Buzurg	902	Bhusahi Urf Aurangabad	1250		
Mahua	895	Barkurwa	1250		
Raja Pakar	892	Kawai Baraila	1246		

Literacy

Total about 19.3 lakh people in the district are literate, among them about 11.5 lakh are male and about 7.7 lakh are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Vaishali is 67%. 75% of male and 57% of female population is literate here. Overall literacy rate in the district has increased by 17%. Male literacy has gone up by 12% and female literacy rate has gone up by 20%.
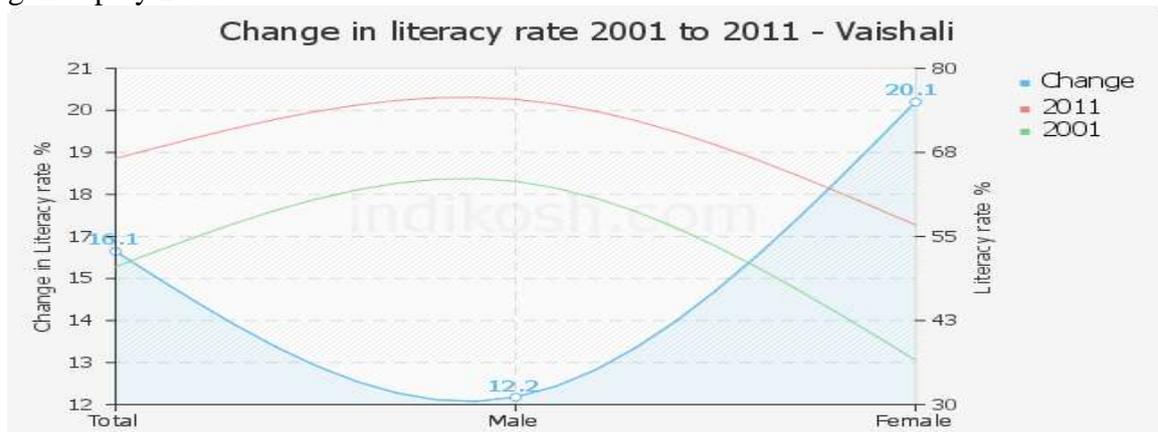
Change in literacy rate 2001 to 2011 - Vaishali

SUB DISTRICTS, VILLAGES AND CITIES WITH HIGHEST LITERACY RATE IN VAISHALI

Sub Districts		Villages		Cities	
Name	Literacy Rate %	Name	Literacy Rate %	Name	Literacy Rate %
Hajipur	72	Babhangawan	100	Hajipur	77
Lalganj	70	Chak Maruf	100	Lalganj	72
Bhagwanpur	69	Arazi Kanchanpur	100	Mahnar Bazar	68
Bidupur	69	Sherpur	96		
Mahnar	68	Manua Alah Baksh	95		
Mahua	68	Jahangirpur Basant	95		
Raja Pakar	68	Minapur Rae	94		
Goraul	67	Rampur Dumri	94		
Sahdai Buzurg	67	Fatehpur Ram Mataluke B. P.	94		
Desri	67	Asadpur Saidpura	93		

Workers Profile

Vaishali has 30% (about 10.6 lakh) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 47% male and 12% female population are working population. 34% of total male population is main (full time) workers and 13% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 6% of total female population is main and 7% are marginal workers.

Percentage of working population - Vaishali

BIGGEST VILLAGES AND CITIES IN VAISHALI

Villages		Cities	
Name	**Area (Km^2)**	**Name**	**Area (Km^2)**
Raghopur	18.9	Hajipur	19.6
Birpur	17.6	Mahnar Bazar	10
sukwarpur	14.1	Lalganj	7.9
Ghataro Chaturbhuj	13.4		
Rustampur	11.1		
Bardiha Turki	10.9		
Paharpur	10.5		
Basarh	10		
Singhara Buzurg	9.9		

AGRICUTIRE VAISHALI

1.District Agriculture 0profile				
1.1	**Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone**			
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Eastern Plain, Hot Subhumid (moist) Eco-Region (13.1)		
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Middle Gangetic Plain Region (IV)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	North West Alluvial Plain Zone (BI-1)		
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, East & west Champaran, Sitamarhi,Sheohar, Darbhanga, Begusara i.		
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
		25° 30 N	84° 85 E	58 meter msl
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi, Muzaffarpur.		
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hariharpur (Via- Rajauli), Hajipur, Vaishali- 844101		
	Name and address of the nearest Agromet Field Unit (AMFU, IMD) for agro-advisories in the Zone	District Agriculture Officer, Vaishali		

1.2	Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Normal Onset (specify week and month)	Normal Cessation (specify week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep)	919	45	3rd week of June	2nd week of October
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec)	66	03		
	Winter (Jan- Feb)	6	03		
	Summer (Mar-May)	28	04		
	Annual	1014	55		

1.3	Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Geographical area	Cultivable area	Forest area	Land under non-agricultural use	Permanent pastures	Cultivable wasteland	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	Barren and uncultivable land	Current fallows	Other fallows
	Area ('000 ha)	201.7	150.2		29.3	0.4	5.4	4.5	1.9	10	

Source :- SREP,ATMA,Vaishali,2006 - 07.

1. 4	Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	Sandy Soils	4.312	2.42
	Coarse Sandy Loam Soils	26.413	14.85
	Fine Sandy Loam Soils	14.552	8.18
	Clayey Soils	49.654	27.93
	Saline/ Calcareous Soils	82.866	46.61

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	150.2	135%
	Area sown more than once	52.7	
	Gross cropped area	202.8	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	39.8		
	Gross irrigated area	46.1		
	Rainfed area	110.3		
	Sources of Irrigation	-	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area
	Canals		4550	-
	Tanks	-		-
	Open wells/shallow boring	-	4769/1790	-
	Bore wells	-	29558	-
	Lift irrigation schemes	-	1480	-
	Micro-irrigation			-
	Other sources	-	5738	-
	Total Irrigated Area		52.7	100 %
	Pump sets	-		
	No. of Tractors	-		
	Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water **Department /Board)**	No. of blocks/ Tehsils	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
	Over exploited	-	-	-
	Critical	-	-	-
	Semi- critical	-	-	-
	Safe	16	100%	-
	Wastewater availability and use	-	-	-
	Ground water quality	-		

*over-exploited: groundwater utilization > 100%; critical: 90-100%; semi-critical: 70-90%; safe: <70%
Source: krishi.bih.nic.in
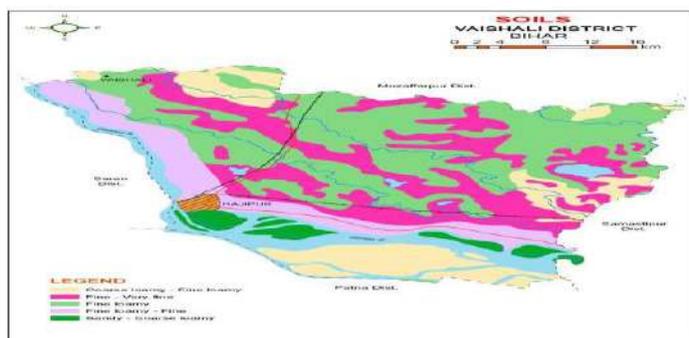
Source: NBSS& LUP, Regional Centre, Kolkata

Conclusion

Climate change will have wide-ranging effects on the environment, and on socio-economic and related sectors, including water resources, agriculture and food security, human health, terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity and coastal zones. Changes in rainfall pattern are likely to lead to severe water shortages and/or flooding. Melting of glaciers can cause flooding and soil erosion. Rising temperatures will cause shifts in crop growing seasons, which affects food security, and changes in the distribution of disease vectors putting more people at risk from diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. The district is a large alluvial plain watered by the various rivers. It is rich in vegetation and its greenfields are dotted with groves of mango, bamboo and other trees. The land being fertile, no area has been left forwild growth and the entire district is devoid of any forest. With the extension of cultivation, the growth ofpopulation, and extension of means of communication, wild animals have almost disappeared from the district.The only animals now seen in the district are foxes and jackals.Among the birds seen in the district are the crows and treepie, the latter being yellowish in colour with patches of white and similar to myna. The common babbler, the bulbul, the Jhujenga or black drongo, theminivet, the common myna, the sparrow, papiha, the cuckoo, the barbet, the nilkanth, the green bee-eater, the blue-tailed bee-eater, the grass owl, the brown dove and the peewit are the other birds found in the district.The district also abounds in fish, common among these being suiya, hilsa, rewa, rohu, singhi, bachwa, tengra, kewai, etc. Poisonous snakes found are the gehuman (cobra) Karait, lohiar, amaitar, patar, etc.Among the snakes of non-poisonous variety are the awaria, dhorah and dhamin.Crocodiles are occasionally seen in the Gandak and the Ganga.

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An Ex-ante Forecast Evaluating the Performance of India's Monetary Policy Intermediate Operating Instrument

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NMP Verma[**]

Abstract
The weighted average call money market being second most biggest in the financial market, the study aims to observe call money rates time series data and test via forecasting it though ARIMA (Autoregressive integrated Moving Average) model. Based on the already given data, a one-step ahead (static) forecast on the 1985-2017 time series is conducted, keeping in mind the ARIMA's assumptions. The analysis is inclined towards the extent of volatility in the instrument over the years since the switching over to the new monetary policy regime. The above is to test whether such uncertainty throws ruins in the way RBI assumes and work their way in the road to a stable economy. The results shows the improvements in volatility in the operating instrument post new monetary policy switch-over and a better forecast thereafter. Conclusively, a far improved and secure economic scenario comparatively. My paper will give better insight on the why such an instrument is used in monetary policy transmission and how favorably or unfavorably it impacts the policy maker's decision. Moreover, an attempt is also made to find a better forecasting model.
Keywords: Auto Regressive, Moving Average, Call Money Rate, Monetary Policy Regime.

Introduction

Money market being the mechanism, bringing demand and supply of short term funds equilibrium, provides a thruway to the central bank to influence the liquidity position in the financial system. It is the first node in the chain to monetary policy transmission to ultimately reach out to the real economy. Depending on the extent of the country's financial environment development, various financial instruments respond to the short run policy rates. Thus for a well-trodded response, central bank aims for a better liquidity conditions such that money market functions appropriately. Moreover, it also mirrors expectations of policy behavior in the near future. It is both secured and unsecured. Unsecured money market instruments promote market discipline when addressing to information asymmetry, due to continuous peer monitoring under exposure to non-payment. Such is the variable under study i.e. call money market.

An operating target in a monetary policy framework is an intermediate objective of any central banks with the ultimate objectives namely price stability and economic growth. This framework has a procedure defined and upgraded in consistence to economic position. As aforementioned by Deepak Mohanty (2011) it involves:

(i) Defining an operational target, generally an interest rate.

(ii) Setting a policy rate which could influence the operational target

(iii) Setting the width of corridor for short-term market interest rates

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(iv) Conducting liquidity operations to keep the operational target interest rate stable within the corridor

(v) Signaling of policy intentions.

Review of Literature

New operating procedure:

With the recommendations of Narsimham Committee (1988) monetary policy operating procedure undergo some changes like introduction of Interim Liquidity Adjustment Facility (ILAF) which transformed into full LAF by 2000 beginning with periodical modifications and financial market developments. It operated through fixed repo and reverse repo rate. It helped to evolve interest rate as an instrument of monetary transmission while operating policy rate dwindle between repo and reverse repo rate according to the liquidity conditions. This was a great drawback in the procedure where often call rate remain unbounded in times of financial stress.

The new operating procedure which began since 2011 kept intact the essence of the LAF framework but imbibed some new improvements negating the confusion arising from the altering policy rate and improving the signaling accuracy. The weighted average call money rate was explicitly apprehended as the operating target of monetary policy while repo rate being the only independently varying policy rate. The revised corridor was defined with a fixed width of 200 basis points. The repo rate was placed in the middle of the corridor, with the reverse repo rate 100 basis points below it and the MSF rate 100 basis points above it.

RBI's Internal Group examined the money market and brought in focus the highly skewed nature of the market where though with a high turnover in Indian money market, call money market lacked depth and brought volatility and financial scarcity in the market. This instrument is accepted as an inter-bank rate which suffices for the short term liquidity emergencies of banks arising from day to day operations.

Methodology

The study in question is a drive to examine the behavior of weighted average call money rate ranging from 1985Q1 to 2016Q4. In this avenue, firstly, the data is cleaved in to two time series division of 1985Q1-1999Q4 and 1985Q1-2017Q4 and is graphically plotted to see for the variability. As I am conducting an ARIMA (Autoregressive integrated Moving Average) model on the univariate time series data for the forecasting, the various CLRM assumptions need to be fulfilled. The data is tested for stationarity with Augmented Dickey – Fuller test, serial correlation through Breusch Godfrey LM Test. Then through ACF and PACF, the best ARIMA model is chosen. A one step-ahead static forecast is used for the time period 1995q1 - 1999q4 for the ante-new operating procedure part and 2016q1-2017q4 for the new operating time series data.

Empirical Analysis

CALLRATE
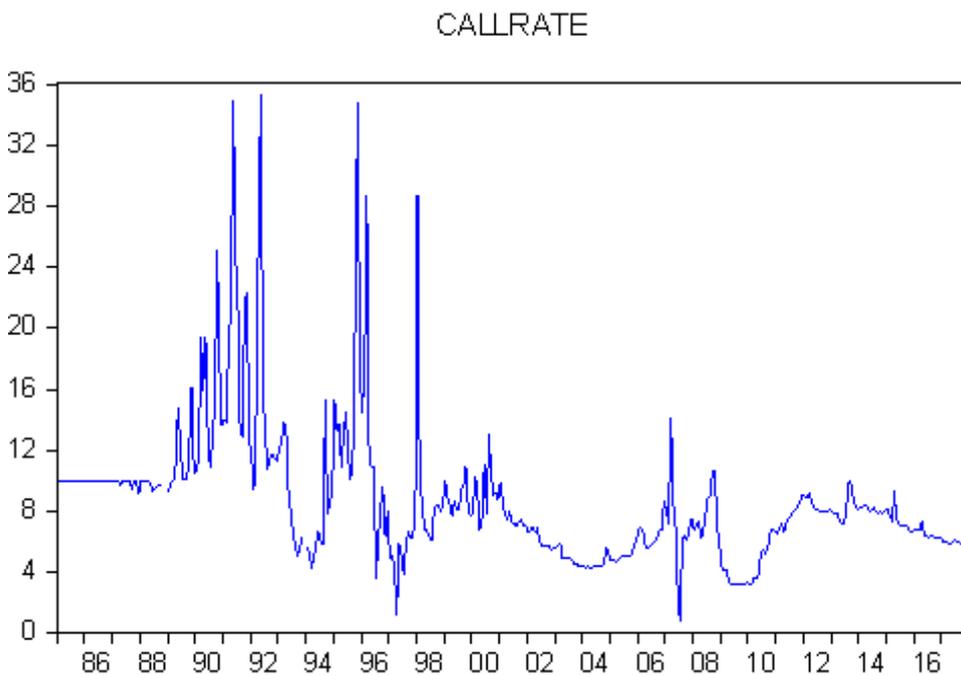
The above has the plotting the weighted average call. On testing for unit root, the data shows to be non-stationary. Therefore, to remove such problem, I have taken the first difference of the said variable. On plotting the first difference of call rate, we will get the following chart.

DCALLRATE
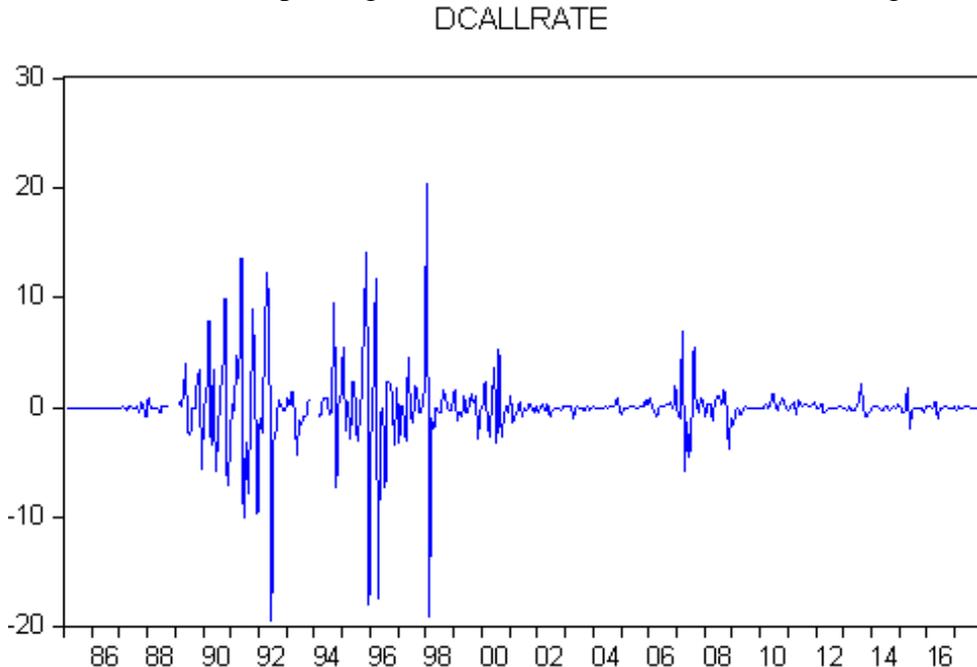
A much better state can be seen here and on conducting the Augmented-Dickey Fuller test with a constant, we cam reject the Null hypothesis and can state that the series is stationary (Table 1). Augmented-Dickey Fuller test with a constant and a trend is also conducted and depicted in Table 2.

Now we will test for autocorrelation.

The estimation and forecasting of univariate time series models is carried out through Box-Jenkins (B-J) methodology which has following three steps:

- Identification
- Estimation
- Dignostics

Identification

- Autocorrelation Function: It refers to the ways the observation in the time series are related to each other and are measured by simple correlation.
- Patial Autocorrelation: It refers to measuring the degree of association between Y_t and Y_{t-p} when the effects of other lags are removed.

A theoretical ACFs and PACFs are available for various values of lags of autoregressive and moving average components i.e. p and q. Therefore the comparisons of correlogram with times series data with the theoretical ACFs and PACFs lead to selection of an appropriate ARIMA (p,d,q) model.

Original variable		
Lags	ACF	PACF
1	0.744	0.744
2	0.589	0.079
3	0.518	0.125
4	0.545	0.242
5	0.556	0.119
6	0.549	0.098
7	0.508	0.028
8	0.435	-0.072
9	0.417	0.051
10	0.432	0.059
11	0.450	0.053
12	0.455	0.070
13	0.375	-0.129
14	0.321	-0.025
15	0.235	-0.180
16	0.207	-0.078
17	0.216	0.016
18	0.252	0.075
19	0.250	0.054
20	0.196	-0.019
21	0.171	0.026
22	0.192	0.083
23	0.195	-0.039
24	0.201	0.034
25	0.186	0.036
26	0.203	0.119
27	0.134	-0.095
28	0.125	0.014
29	0.143	0.022
30	0.147	-0.080
31	0.167	0.053
32	0.172	0.021
33	0.168	0.007
34	0.197	0.153
35	0.210	0.003
36	0.220	0.007

Differenced variable		
Lags	ACF	PACF
1	-0.197	-0.197

2	-0.165	-0.212
3	-0.191	-0.296
4	0.031	-0.157
5	0.036	-0.127
6	0.065	-0.052
7	0.066	0.050
8	-0.104	-0.069
9	-0.076	-0.091
10	-0.003	-0.072
11	0.030	-0.088
12	0.171	0.114
13	-0.057	0.003
14	0.064	0.158
15	-0.118	0.046
16	-0.066	-0.040
17	-0.054	-0.104
18	0.084	-0.067
19	0.080	-0.018
20	-0.056	-0.055
21	-0.080	-0.095
22	0.047	0.030
23	-0.023	-0.063
24	0.050	-0.040
25	-0.065	-0.133
26	0.168	0.084
27	-0.129	-0.044
28	-0.040	-0.033
29	0.026	0.062
30	-0.030	-0.069
31	0.019	-0.038
32	0.026	-0.016
33	-0.069	-0.167
34	0.031	-0.021
35	0.014	-0.010
36	0.074	0.032

As ACF is geometric (i.e. tails off gradually) and PACF is significant upto lag 1. Thus it is an AR (1) process as clearly demonstrated in the Table 1.

Table
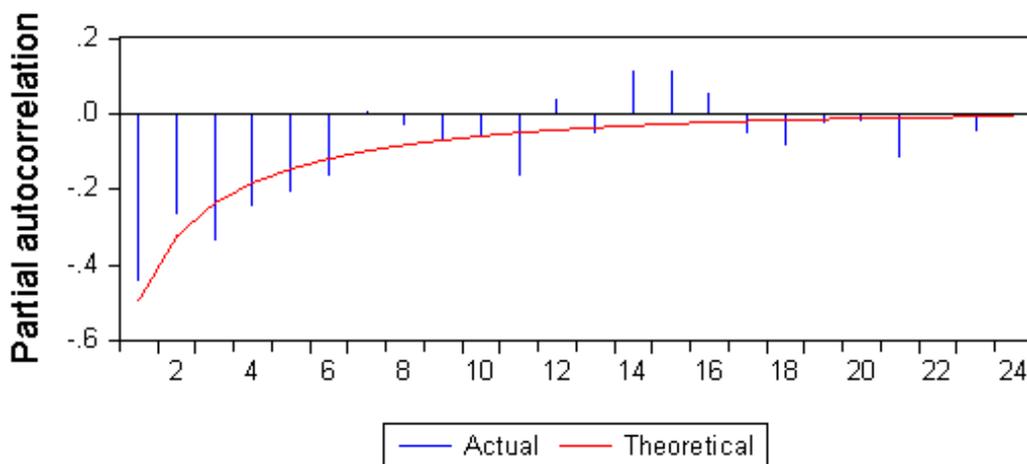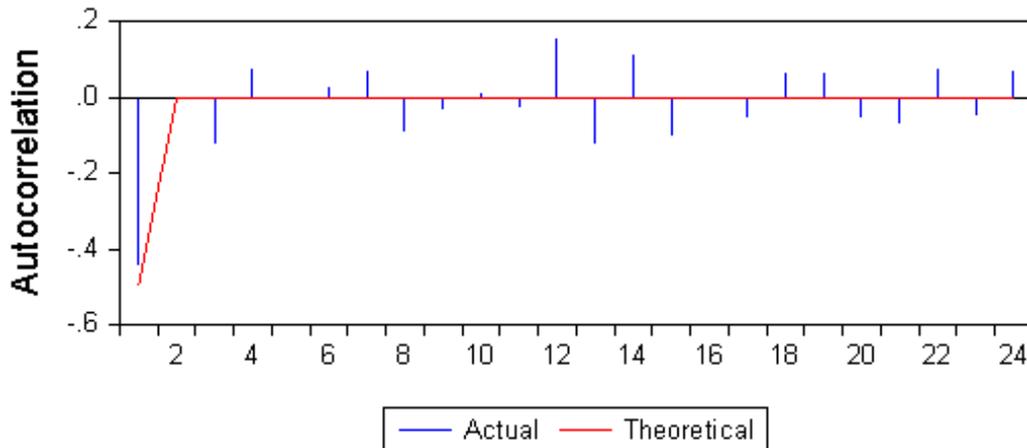
Estimation

Table

	ARIMA (1,1,0)	ARIMA (1,1,1)	ARIMA (1,1,2)	ARIMA (2,1,2)	ARIMA (2,1,3)	ARIMA (3,1,3)
Constant	-0.0105	-0.0105	-0.0157	-0.0105	-0.0105	-0.0102
L1, ar	-0.1970	0.4455	-0.4242			
L2, ar				-0.1767	-0.2238	
L3, ar						-0.9305
L1, ma		-0.8557				
L2, ma			-0.4043	0.0119		
L3, ma					-0.2323	0.8399
AIC	5.1573	**5.0114**	5.0556	5.1769	5.1224	5.1482
SBIC	5.1775	5.0417	5.0858	5.2072	5.1527	5.1786

Table 2 shows the various available ARIMA models at various lags. But the best and most appropriate depends on the information criteria i.e. one which holds the lowest (AIC and SBIC) criteria.

Forecasting

Table

Table

Inverse Roots of AR/MA Polynomial(s)

Inverse Roots of AR/MA Polynomial(s)
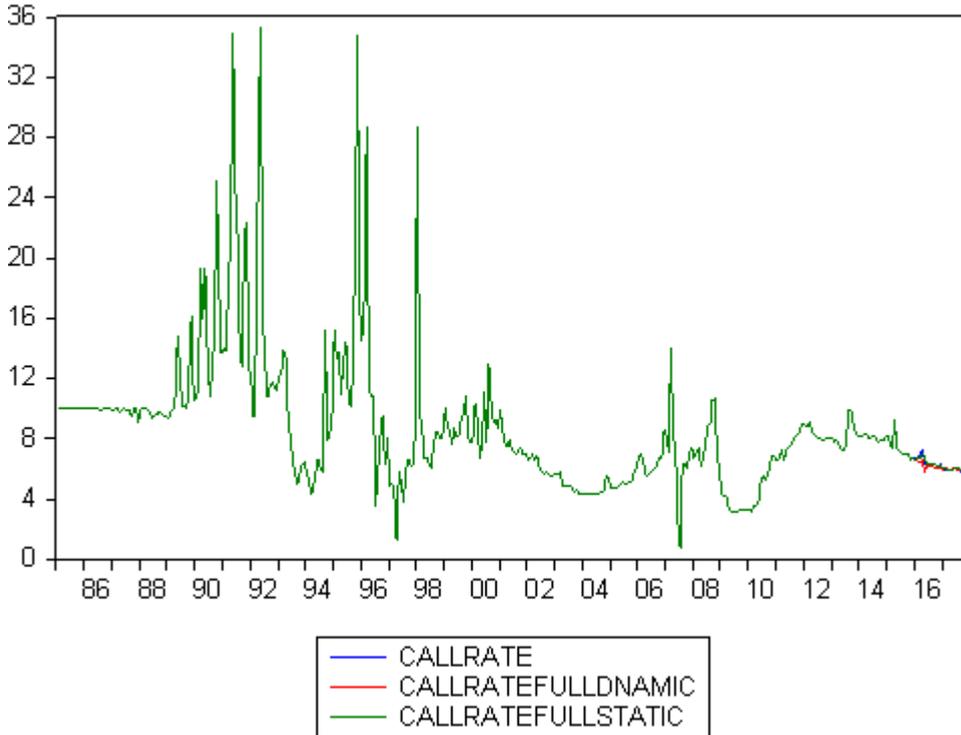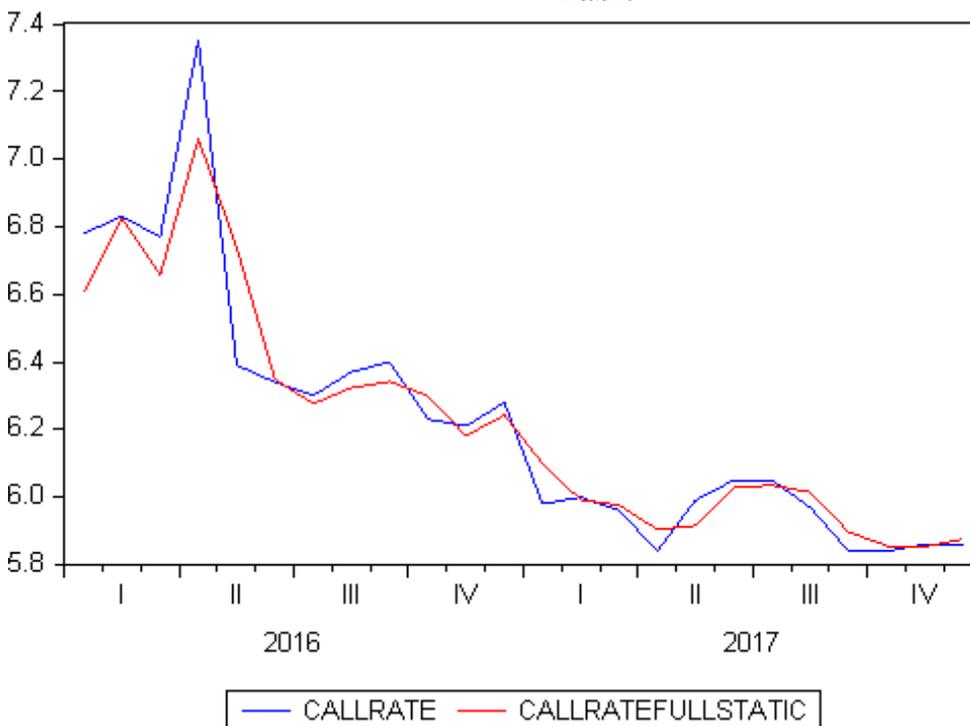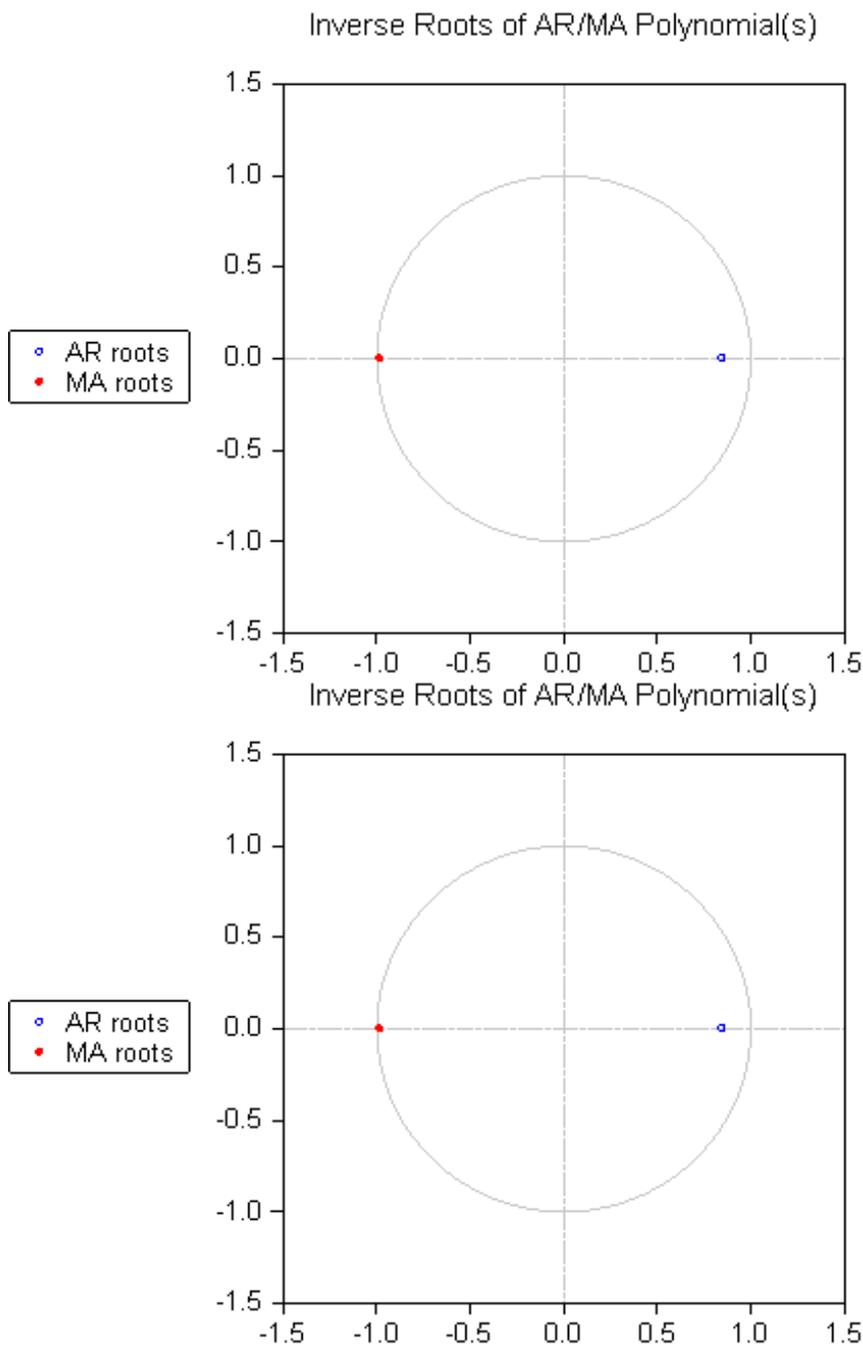
Equation: EQ02 estimated on 11/22/17 - 13:15

callrate = @coef(1) + @coef(2) * dcallrate + [ar(1) = @coef(3) , ma(1) = @coef(4)]

@coef(1) = 5.9681505
@coef(2) = 0.4749603
@coef(3) = 0.8498713
@coef(4) = 0.9815817

Estimated S.E. = 0.1207980

Table
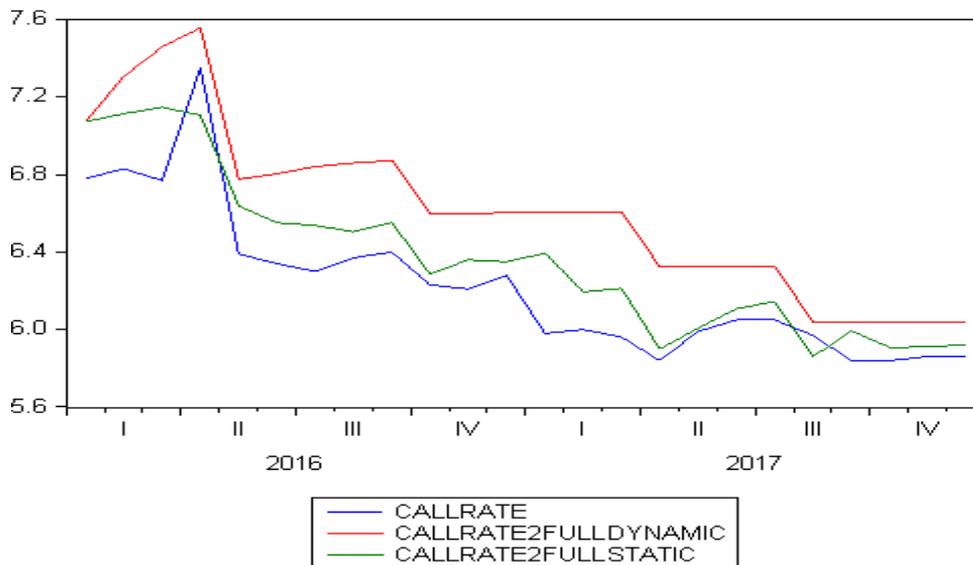
Daignostics

| Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:				
F-statistic	1.833934	Prob. F(2,18)		0.1884
Obs*R-squared	4.002260	Prob. Chi-Square(2)		0.1352
Test Equation:				
Dependent Variable: RESID				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 11/22/17 Time: 13:16				
Sample: 2016M01 2017M12				
Included observations: 24				
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.331591	0.434024	-0.763992	0.4548
DCALLRATE	0.001000	0.022404	0.044616	0.9649
AR(1)	0.215438	0.168029	1.282150	0.2161
MA(1)	0.026838	0.052146	0.514676	0.6130
RESID(-1)	-0.525982	0.292012	-1.801237	0.0884
RESID(-2)	-0.352059	0.263450	-1.336341	0.1981
R-squared	0.166761	Mean dependent var		0.006060
Adjusted R-squared	-0.064694	S.D. dependent var		0.112475
S.E. of regression	0.116056	Akaike info criterion		-1.257174
Sum squared resid	0.242441	Schwarz criterion		-0.962661
Log likelihood	21.08609	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.179040
F-statistic	0.720488	Durbin-Watson stat		1.830202
Prob(F-statistic)	0.616572			

Pre-Monetary Policy calls money market behavior:

Here we also used and ARIMA (1,1,1) model.

Dependent Variable: CALLRATE				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 11/29/17 Time: 19:08				
Sample (adjusted): 1985M04 1999M12				
Included observations: 177 after adjustments				
Convergence achieved after 8 iterations				
MA Backcast: 1985M03				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.13700	1.486238	7.493419	0.0000
DCALLRATE(-1)	0.231524	0.062463	3.706590	0.0003
AR(1)	0.907029	0.047384	19.14190	0.0000
MA(1)	-0.564501	0.095943	-5.883688	0.0000
R-squared	0.435208	Mean dependent var		11.17774
Adjusted R-squared	0.425414	S.D. dependent var		5.521457
S.E. of regression	4.185343	Akaike info criterion		5.723394
Sum squared resid	3030.458	Schwarz criterion		5.795172
Log likelihood	-502.5204	Hannan-Quinn criter.		5.752504
F-statistic	44.43589	Durbin-Watson stat		2.008034
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
Inverted AR Roots	.91			
Inverted MA Roots	.56			

Daignostics

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	2.686548	Prob. F(2,171)	0.0710
Obs*R-squared	5.392179	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0675
Test Equation:			
Dependent Variable: RESID			
Method: Least Squares			
Date: 11/29/17 Time: 19:07			
Sample: 1985M04 1999M12			
Included observations: 177			
Pre-sample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.			
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.

C	-0.009466	1.472014	-0.006431	0.9949
DCALLRATE(-1)	0.322420	0.242134	1.331579	0.1848
AR(1)	0.013400	0.059182	0.226418	0.8211
MA(1)	-0.100200	0.368108	-0.272201	0.7858
RESID(-1)	-0.224204	0.517670	-0.433103	0.6655
RESID(-2)	0.374510	0.163818	2.286130	0.0235
R-squared	0.030464	Mean dependent var		-0.001234
Adjusted R-squared	0.002115	S.D. dependent var		4.149519
S.E. of regression	4.145128	Akaike info criterion		5.715055
Sum squared resid	2938.137	Schwarz criterion		5.822721
Log likelihood	-499.7824	Hannan-Quinn criter.		5.758720
F-statistic	1.074616	Durbin-Watson stat		2.006842
Prob(F-statistic)	0.376205			

Table
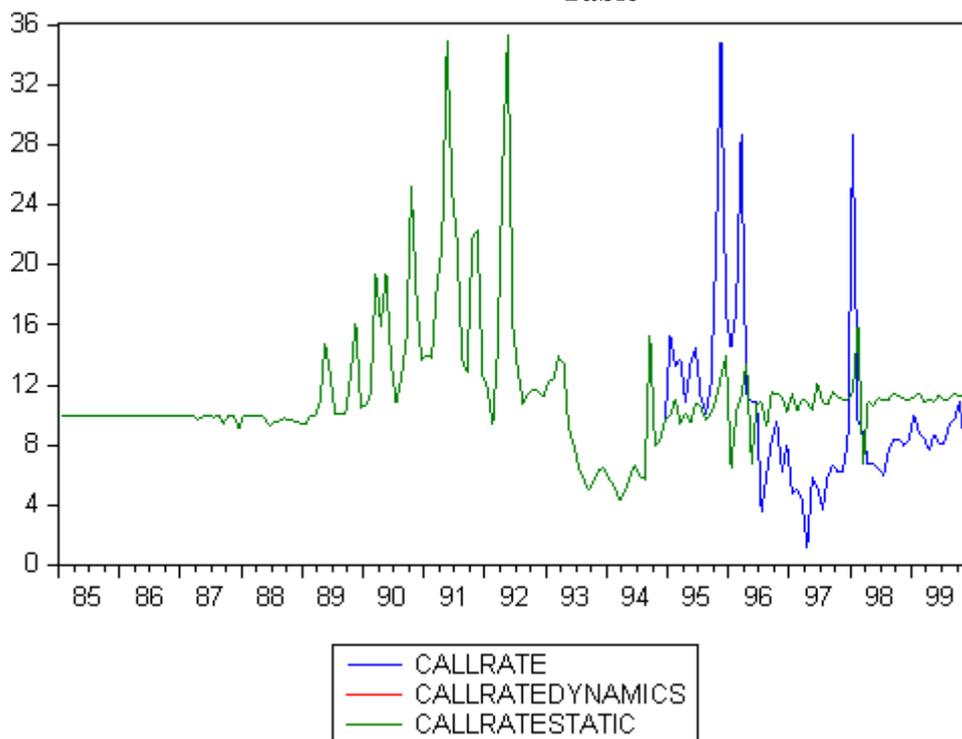
Conclusion

If we look at table 4 and table 6, it is clear how much volatile was the operating target pre-reforms and how much close is the forecast is for the post the new monetary Policy procedure. The static forecast is far much closer to the observed time series data for 2016Q1 to 2017Q4 and how much away is the forecast for the time period 1985Q1-1999Q4. It concludes that there has been quite large scale financial improvements and stability in the financial markets, such that, considering average call money rate as an operating instrument for the proper transmission of monetary policy sums up to be the right decision.

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APPENDIX

Table

Null Hypothesis: CALLRATE has a unit root				
Exogenous: Constant				
Lag Length: 4 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=16)				
			t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic			-3.507934	0.0083
Test critical values:	1% level		-3.447487	
	5% level		-2.868988	
	10% level		-2.570805	
*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.				

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation				
Dependent Variable: D(CALLRATE)				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 11/21/17 Time: 16:04				
Sample (adjusted): 1985M06 2017M11				
Included observations: 377 after adjustments				

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CALLRATE(-1)	-0.138231	0.039405	-3.507934	0.0005
D(CALLRATE(-1))	-0.248686	0.058020	-4.286180	0.0000
D(CALLRATE(-2))	-0.248857	0.055242	-4.504885	0.0000
D(CALLRATE(-3))	-0.285973	0.053086	-5.386989	0.0000
D(CALLRATE(-4))	-0.120790	0.051365	-2.351624	0.0192
C	1.172190	0.376450	3.113798	0.0020

R-squared	0.211496	Mean dependent var	-0.023236
Adjusted R-squared	0.200870	S.D. dependent var	3.305112
S.E. of regression	2.954575	Akaike info criterion	5.020374
Sum squared resid	3238.650	Schwarz criterion	5.082956
Log likelihood	-940.3405	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.045214
F-statistic	19.90229	Durbin-Watson stat	2.034802
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table

Null Hypothesis: CALLRATE has a unit root	

Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend				
Lag Length: 3 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=16)				
			t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic			-4.875377	0.0004
Test critical values:	1% level		-3.982393	
	5% level		-3.421694	
	10% level		-3.133645	
*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.				

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(CALLRATE)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/21/17   Time: 16:06
Sample (adjusted): 1985M05 2017M11
Included observations: 380 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CALLRATE(-1)	-0.222256	0.045587	-4.875377	0.0000
D(CALLRATE(-1))	-0.157052	0.056382	-2.785501	0.0056
D(CALLRATE(-2))	-0.172481	0.053272	-3.237725	0.0013
D(CALLRATE(-3))	-0.220046	0.050371	-4.368504	0.0000
C	2.791455	0.651431	4.285113	0.0000
@TREND(1985M01)	-0.004296	0.001596	-2.691856	0.0074

R-squared	0.212986	Mean dependent var	-0.010289
Adjusted R-squared	0.202464	S.D. dependent var	3.298514
S.E. of regression	2.945733	Akaike info criterion	5.014256
Sum squared resid	3245.327	Schwarz criterion	5.076469
Log likelihood	-946.7086	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.038942
F-statistic	20.24275	Durbin-Watson stat	2.053755
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा में मादक पदार्थों की भूमिका

'भोमाराम*

1. परिचय

मद्यपान या शराबखोरी वैयक्तिक विघटन का सूचक होते हुए भी इसका सम्बन्ध समाज या सामुदायिक कल्याण से भी होता है, क्योंकि एक स्थिति के बाद शराबखोरी व्यक्ति को मजबूर कर देती है कि व्यक्ति शराब पीये और लगातार उसकी मात्रा को बढ़ाता रहे। अतः शराबी व्यक्ति किसी भी साधन से शराब प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करता है और उसके दैनिक क्रियाकलाप में शराब सम्मिलित हो जाती है, जिससे व्यक्ति का स्वास्थ्य गिरता है, मानसिक शांति व स्थिरता जाती रहती है, पारिवारिक जीवन विषमय हो जाता है और सामाजिक जीवन में अनेक समस्याओं का उद्भव होता है।

फेयरचाइल्ड ने लिखा है कि ''मदिरा की असामान्य बुरी आदत ही मद्यपान है।''

इसी प्रकार **इलियट व मेरिल** का विचार है कि ''थोड़ी मात्रा में और कभी–कभी शराब पीना मद्यपान नहीं माना जाता। एक समस्या के रूप में अत्यधिक मात्रा में शराब पीना ही मद्यपान है।''[४]

2. भारतीय महिलाओं में नशे की बढ़ती लत

भारतीय महानगरों की आपाधापी में महिलाएँ तनाव से मुक्ति पाने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में कम उम्र में ही नशे की अंधी गलियों में भटक रही है। यह चौंकाने वाला तथ्य 'महिलाएँ और नशा' विषय पर हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यशाला[५] में सामने आया। कार्यशाला में इस विषय पर एक रिर्पोट जारी की गई जिसके अनुसार भारत में नशेड़ियों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है और इनमें दो तिहाई से अधिक की उम्र 21 से 35 वर्ष के बीच है। नशे की शिकार महिलाओं में लगभग 67 प्रतिशत कामकाजी है। नशे की आदी महिलाओं का उपचार कर उन्हें फिर से समाज की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास कर रही मुंबई की संस्था 'मुक्ति सदन'[६] की निदेशक डॉ. शोभालाल कपूर इसे खतरे की घंटी बताती है। वह कामकाजी महिलाओं के अकेलेपन को इसका सबसे बड़ा करण बताती है। नशे से मुक्ति के लिए काम कर रही एक अन्य संस्था 'निमहांस' की निदेशक डॉ. प्रतिमा मूर्ति भी डॉ. कपूर के नजरिए का समर्थन करती है। वह बताती है कि ज्यादातर कामाजी महिलाएँ हॉस्टलों में रहती हैं। नशे की शिकार 31 प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने विवाह नहीं किया है और 32 प्रतिशत तलाकशुदा हैं या पति से अलग रहती है। डॉ. मूर्ति कहती कि काम के तनाव के अलावा ये महिलाएँ अपने वर्तमान और भविष्य के प्रति भी चिंतित रहती जिसके कारण वें अवसादग्रस्त होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन्हें नशा ही एकमात्र विकल्प लगता है और वे इसके जाल में फँस जाती है।

3. हिंसा और मद्यपान

हमें यह स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि जब हम हिंसा और शराबीपन में परस्पर संबंध बताते है तो हम रक्त में शराब के स्तरों के माप के स्थान पर केवल शराब का उपयोग की सूचना पर निर्भर रहते है। वास्तव में रक्त चाप और शराब का गाढ़ापन ;ठसववक |सबवीवस ब्वदबमदजतंजपवद वत ठ।ब्द्ध पीटने को शराब के प्रभाव से सम्बद्ध करने का आधार होना चाहिये। यदि बी.ए.सी. अधिक होगा तो व्यक्ति की दूसरों को शारीरिक चोट पहुंचाने की क्षमता कम हो जायेगी। फिर भी हम मानते है कि बी.ए.सी. का स्तर होना चाहिये कि अपराधी इस सीमा तक ही अपने पर नियंत्रण खोये कि वह अपने कार्य के परिणामों के बारे में न सोच पाये। वह केवल इसी मनोदशा में हिंसात्मक होते है।

यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि क्या शराब हिंसापूर्ण व्यवहार को प्रत्यक्ष रीति से भड़काती है या मुख्यरूप से पूर्व से ही विद्यमान आक्रामक प्रवृत्तियों की अन्तर्बाधा को समाप्त करने का काम करती है।

परिकल्पना कदाचित इस विचार ब्लूमर[**] को समर्थन देती है कि कुछ हिंसा के अपराधकर्ता व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध हिंसा का प्रयोग करने से साहस जुटाने के लिये शराब पीते है। परन्तु मेरे अध्ययन में एक भी केस ऐसा नहीं आया जिसमें हमलावर 'पीड़ित महिला' पर हमला करने के विशेष उदेश्य से मदहोश हो गया हो। फिर भी हम ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं दे सकते कि केवल मदिरापान से हि हिंसापूर्ण व्यवहार भड़कता है। ऐसे कई व्यक्ति हैं जो मदिरापान करते हैं परन्तु हिंसात्मक नहीं होते। **इसलिये महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा में शराब के प्रयोग को 'प्रमुख'कारक न मानकर केवल 'सहयोगी' कारक ही माना जा सकता है।**

4. मद्यपान एवं मादक पदार्थों का दुरूपयोग

मादक पदार्थों का दुरूपयोग एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या है भारत इसके लिए कोई अपवाद नहीं है। भारत में आम तौर पर भांग एवं अफीम का ज्यादा उपयोग होता है और कम या ज्यादा प्रतिबन्धों के हिसाब से लाइसेंस युक्त दुकानों पर बिकती रही है। जहाँ तक इन पदार्थों की लत और उपयोग का सवाल है यह सामाजिक नियंत्रण और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं के आधार पर प्रबन्ध की जाती है लेकिन विगत 20 वर्षों से बहुत कुछ परिवर्तित हुआ है। भांग और अफीम के अलावा और भी अत्यधिक मादक पदार्थों का उपयोग बढ़ा है जैसे कि हीरोइन और अत्यन्त सान्द्र भांग का उपयोग पश्चिमी देशों में भी बढ़ गया है पश्चिमी देशों में अफीम को हीरोइन में बदला जाता है तथा गोल्डन ट्राई एंगल और गोल्डन प्रिसेन्ट ऐसी बहुत सारी प्रयोगशालाएँ है जहाँ कि इन पदार्थों का उत्पादन अत्यधिक तेजी के साथ विकसित हुआ है। भारत की भौगोलिक स्थितियों विशेष तौर से नेपाल में हशीस का उत्पादन

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४ इलियट व मेरिल, फेयर चाइल्ड

५ संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यशाला, नई दिल्ली

६ मुक्ति सदन, मुम्बई की रिपोर्ट

**   1973:73–89

बहुत बढ़ गया है। यहाँ से यूरोप और अमेरीका और अन्य दूसरे देशों में ये पदार्थ भेजे जाते है यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन पदार्थ की लत आधुनिक युग में एक बहुत गम्भीर खतरा पैदा कर रही है जो कि सभ्य समाज के लिए बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। इन सबका प्रभाव यह होता है कि अपराध बढ़ रहे है और इनके द्वारा पीड़ित होने वालो की संख्या दिन दुनी रात चौगनी होती जा रही है जो कि भारतीय समाज की आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधयों को धुमिल कर रही है और इस प्रकार अपराधिक गतिविधियो और व्यवहार को बढाने से सामाजिक पथभ्रष्टता बढती चली जा रही है यहीं नही इसका ग्राफ उतरोत्तर रूप से वृद्धि कर रहा है।

5.   नशीली दवाओं की लत

आधुनिक समाज मे आज हानिकारक नशीले दवाओं का उपयोग हो रहा है और इसके पश्चात महिलाओ के विरूद्ध हिंसा भी इस कारण लगातार बढ रही है,नशीली दवाओं का उपयोग पहले भी होता था लेकिन बहुत कम मात्रा में प्राय निर्धन मजदूर कमजोर और अशिक्षित लोग ही इसका उपयोग करते थे किन्तु आज नशीली दवाओ का सेवन पढ़े लिखे एवं उच्च धनी व्यक्तियों मे भी होने लगा है। पहले इन नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग को हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता था अर्थात जो लोग इसका उपयोग करते थे उन्हें समाज में अच्छा नहीं समझा जाता था। इसके विपरित आजकल इन दवाओं और इनका प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों को समाज में कुछ प्रतिष्ठा भी मिलने लगी है और कम से कम उसे पहले जैसा बुरा नहीं माना जाता है। पहले इनका प्रयोग दवाओं के रूप में या कुछ वृद्ध एवं प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों में ही होता था लेकिन आजकल सभी वर्ग के लोगों में और महिलाओं में भी इसका प्रयोग हो रहा है। तथा वे बेझिझक होकर इन नशीली दवाओं का सेवन कर रहे हैं।

आज नशीली दवाओं के प्रयोग की समस्या विश्वव्यापी बन चुकी है और विश्व के अनेक लोग इसका सेवन कर रहे है। सबसे ज्यादा चिन्ता और दुख इस बात का है कि आज नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में पढ़ने वाले बालकों में इस दुर्व्यसन ने अपने पैर जमा लिये हैं। पाश्चात्य देशों की भांति भारत में भी यह मदहोश, शीघ्रतम और अभूतपूर्व गति से फैल रहा है।

वैश्वीकरण के इस युग की यह नवीनतम बुराई आज विश्वव्यापी समस्या हमारे सामने खड़ी है। लगभग सभी देशों में इस प्रकार की दवाओं के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगाये हुए है और इसके विरोध में कानून भी बने हुए है। जिनमें कठोर दण्ड का प्रावधान है। कुछ देशों में तो इसके लिए मृत्युदण्ड तक का प्रावधान किया गया है। परन्तु विशेष बात यह है कि यह सामाजिक बुराई है और किसी भी सामाजिक बुराई को केवल कानून और दण्ड के बल पर दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। चूंकि इन नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध है, दूसरी तरफ इनकी तस्करी एक बड़ा लाभदायक धन्धा बन गई। इनकी तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कानून है और कठोर दण्ड का प्रावधान है। लेकिन तस्करी को रोकने में कानून दण्ड के सामने सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। इस बुराई को समूल रूप से नष्ट करने के लिए सामाजिक चेतना, जागृति और एकजुट होकर संयुक्त प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। जिससे कि महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसक व्यवहार से मुक्ति मिल सके और महिलाओं को पूर्णतया संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके। तथा महिलाओं पर होने वाले अत्याचार का भी अन्त हो सके।

6.   मद्यपान के मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव

महिलाओं पर भी निश्चित रुप में मद्यपान की प्रभावना रहती है यहां तक की एक परिवार के माता पिता और उनके बच्चों में भी आपस में कटुता उत्पन्न होजाती है और एक अपराधिक कहर उत्पन्न हो जाता है। यद्यपि माता–पिता अधिकांश तो यही चाहते है कि उनके बच्चों में नशीली आदत न हो और उनको इस प्रकार शर्मिन्दगी न महसूस करनी पड़े ताकि उनके बच्चो में मद्यपान की लत के द्वारा ऐसा व्यवहारिक भावना पैदा हो जाये की वह उनकी अपनी और समाज की नजरों में नीचा दिखाने वाला है। अधिकांश तथा पूरी दुनिया में श्रमिक वर्ग में18 से 35 वर्ष की उम्र में मद्यपान की लत पड़ जाती है और उसके घातक परिणाम यह होते है किउत्पादन कम हो जाता है, मशीनरी का नुकसान होता है। वे यो तो लगातार काम से अनुपस्थित रहते है या उन्हें अपने स्वास्थ्य को कायम रखने के लिये अत्यधिक खर्च करना पडता है और यह बुराई न केवल शहरों में है बल्कि गांवो और कस्बों तक में पनपने लगी है और इस प्रकार वहां लोगों की अपरिपक्व व्यक्तित्व का विकास हो रहा है और मद्यपान संस्कृति बढ़ती जा रही है। इसमें समाज के सुधारक, राजनितिज्ञ व समाज वैज्ञानिक निरन्तर इस समस्या से जूझ रहे है और इसका उपचार पाने के में व्यस्त है। उदाहरण के लिए हम देखे कि अफीम व उसके उत्पाद, कोकीन, एल्कोहल, सेडेसिव ;मकंजपअमेद्ध एगांजा, एनाबोलिक स्टेराइडस, ट्रंकिलाईजर्स, सूघने कि मादक दवाई, कैफिन, निकोटिन न केवल स्वास्थ्य पर दुष्प्रभाव डालती है बल्कि पूरे समाज के उत्थान को भी प्रभावित करती है। इसके विभिन्न कारण भौतिक भी हो सकते है। असंभव जुड़ाव भी हो सकता व लगातार जीवन पर होने वाली घटनायें भी हो सकती है। भौतिक अपराध भी हो सकती है और ड्रगस का आसानी से मिल जाना भी इसका एक प्रमुख कारण है। इन पर नियंत्रण के लिये परिवार की महिलाओं, माता–पिता, शिक्षकगण आदि की भूमिका को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके नियंत्रण के लिये काफी प्रयास किये गये है। विशेष तौर से समुदाय के स्तर पर, परिवार के स्तर पर और कॉलेज के स्तर पर, कार्यकरने के स्थानों पर, विशेष तौर से मद्यपान पर नियंत्रण के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे है तथा महिलाओं में शिक्षा का स्तर भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ताकि वे अपने परिवार में ऐसी दुर्व्यसन की लत को रोकने में प्रभावी भूमिका कायम कर सके।

6.   महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा रोकने के उपाय

स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को, जो महिलाओं की निजी समस्याओं के बारे में उनके ससुराल वालों से या पुलिस या अदालतों से या संबंधित व्यक्ति से बात कर सके, इसलिए उन्हें सशक्त बनाना और उनकी संख्या बढ़ाना भी इतना ही आवश्यक है। यह इसलिये कि एक अकेली स्त्री की बात को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। वास्तव में, यदि वह अपने अधिकार मांगती है या मौलिक विचार रखती है या अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करती है और अपनी उल्कुठाओं को उजागर करती है, तो उस पर स्पष्टवादी होने का आरोप लगाया जाता है। परन्तु यदि महिलाओं का समूह एकत्र होता है और स्त्री के दुख के विरूद्ध आवाज़ उठाता है तो वे अपने विचारों को दृढ़तापूर्वक व्यक्त कर सकती हैं और प्रभावी सिद्ध हो सकती है।

ऐसे संगठनो का प्रचार प्रसार होना चाहिये जो महिलाओं को निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता देते हैं जिससे कि निर्धन स्त्रियां उनके पास जाकर सहायता मांग सकें।

महिलाओं के मामलों में माता–पिता के विचारों में परिवर्तन की भी आवश्यकता है। माता–पिता अपनी पुत्रियों को जो विवाहित है, या विधवा–जिन्हें उनको पीटते है या जिनके साथ ससुराल वाले दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं, को उनकी (पुत्रीयो की) अपनी इच्छा के विरुद्ध अपने पति के घर रहने के लिये क्यों बाध्य करते है, जब माता–पिता को अपनी पुत्री के उत्पीड़न के बारे में मालूम होता है तो वे उसे थोड़े समय के लिये, जब तक कि वह अपना प्रबन्ध न करले, अपने साथ रहने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देना चाहते ? उन्हें सामाजिक कलंक के लिये इतना चिंतित होना चाहिये ? और अपने परिवार कि मर्यादा लिये अपनी पुत्री का बलिदान क्यों ? महिलाओं को भी अत्याचार के आगे क्यों झुकना चाहिये ? वे क्यों नहीं समझती कि उनमें अपनी और अपने बच्चों की देख–रेख करने की क्षमता है ? उनके यह समझ में क्यों नहीं आता कि उन्हें दी जा रही यातना से उनके बच्चों को भी भावनात्मक आघात पहुंचता हैं महिलाओं को अपने अधिकार पर दृढ़ रहते हुए अपने लिये नई भूमिकाएं स्वीकार करना सीखते हुए। उन्हें जीवन की ओर एक आशावादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये।

7. सारांश

भारत में सहमति शब्द का कानूनी तौर पर उपयोग जनता की ऐसी प्रवृति दर्शाता है कि जैसे स्त्रियों को ना कहने का अधिकार ही नही है। बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक प्रगति के बावजूद भी भारत में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि यहां पुरुष अधिपत्य का जोर बना हुआ है। राजनीति रूप से पुलिस और कानूनी अधिकारियों द्वारा यह दावा किया जाता है इसमें अधिकतर पुरुष पीड़ित ज्यादा होते है और इस प्रकार स्त्रियोंकी निरिहता का कानूनी रूप से गलत फायदा भी उठाया जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक वाद में बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा एक स्त्री की नशे में चुर अवस्था का तीन पुरुषों द्वारा गलत फायदा उठाया गया और उस स्थिति में जमानत की अर्जी को रद्द कर दिया गया। यह कहकर की नशे में चुर स्त्री मानसिक रूप से इतनी समर्थ नहीं होती है। कि स्वतंत्र रूप में वह अपनी सहमति दे दे। यद्यपि सामाजिक मिडिया ने इस निक्षेप के विरुद्ध नकारात्मक टिप्पणी की और यह कहा कि यह तो आरोपी का जुल्म करने का एक दावा दिखाई देता है और अधिकतर समाज के व्यक्तियों ने इस निर्णय को गलत करार दिया।

ऐसे व्यक्तियों के द्वारा भी टिप्पणी की गई। जिन्होंने भी इस निर्णय का स्वागत किया। कुछ व्यक्तियों ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि मान लिया जाये कि यही केस हत्या का होता और उस समय नशे में चूर वाली होती तो क्या उसे अपराध से मुक्त किया जा सकता था। इस प्रकार हम देखते है कि मद्यपान के सामाजिक स्थिति में तो पतन होता ही है, लेकिन कानूनी तौर पर भी एक मद्यपान द्वारा सामाजिक स्थिति में तो पतन होता है लेकिन कानूनी तौर पर भी एक भ्रामक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। विशेष तौर से स्त्रियों के मामले में और उससे भी अधिक विषमता उस परिस्थितियों में पैदा हो सकती है जबकि वे स्त्रियां कामकाजी हो तथा उनके काम करने के स्थल पर इस प्रकार नशीली वस्तुओं के सेवन या उसके उपरान्त ऐसी कोई घटना घटित हो जाती है।

इसी प्रकार माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी अपनी राय संदीप बनाम स्टेट[††] तथा तब्बु बनाम स्टेट[‡‡] के मामले में यह सुनिश्चित किया कि इस प्रकार के मामलों में अभियोजन पक्ष द्वारा दी गई साक्ष्य को ग्रहण किया जाना चाहिये तथा यदि यह व्यक्त किया जाता है कि घटना उसकी स्वीकृती व उसकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध घटित हुई है तो इस तथ्य को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार स्टेट आफ महाराष्ट्र बनाम चन्द्रप्रकाश केवल चन्द्र जैन[§§] के मामले में मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा की गई टिप्पणी भी उल्लेखनीय है कि पीड़िता द्वारा भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 1872 की धारा 118 के तहत पहुंचाई गई चोट व भौतिकहिंसा के तथ्य को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि यदि न्यायालय इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि वह भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 1872 की धारा 14 में दिये गये उदाहरण (ठ) के साथ सम्पुष्टि करता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में पीड़िता के साक्ष्य को गृहण किया जाना चाहिये।

यहां तक की असलम बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश[***] और रविन्द्र बनाम स्टेट ऑफ मध्यप्रदेश[†††] तथा ओम प्रकाश बनाम स्टेट आफ यु. पी.[‡‡‡] में माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया कि मद्यपानवाली स्थिति में यदि सैक्सुअल आक्रमण किया जाता है तो उसमें सम्पुष्टि की भी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और ऐसे साक्ष्य को विश्वसनीय माना जा सकता है।

[††] 2012 & SCC 21
[‡‡] 2009 15 SCC 566
[§§] 1990 AIR 658, 1990 SCR (I) 115
[***] 2014 13 SCC 350
[†††] 2015 4 SCC 491
[‡‡‡] 2006 9 SCC 787

A Study of Human Rights Violation in Police Custody

Tapesh Singh[§§§]

Human rights are the basic rights of every individual against the state or any other public authority as a member of the human family irrespective of any other consideration. Thus every individual of the society has the inherent right to be treated with dignity in all situations including arrest and keeping in custody by the police. Rights of an individual in police custody are protected basically by the Indian Constitution and by various other laws like Code of Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code and Protection of Human Rights Act.

These rights are also recognized by various international documents like Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. In spite of these international and national legal standards for the protection of rights of persons in police custody, human rights violations in police custody are endemic in India and are tarnishing the image of India abroad. Since the police play a vital role in a democracy not only with respect to maintenance of law and order but also in dealing with the rapid increase of crime rates in the criminal justice system, policy of police must strive to attain objectives like fairness, consistency, tolerance of minority views and other values which are inherent in a society. Being the visible symbol of state authority, police should see that their actions are not affecting the liberty and freedom of individuals and not infringing the basic human rights values of the suspects in custody, while fulfilling the avowed objectives of prevention and investigation of crimes.

Ensuring liberty and upholding dignity of an individual is the paramount concern of every democratic state. Living in this era of globalisation, any incident violating human rights is of pivotal importance to the world at large. Expanding ambit of human rights on one hand and increasing counts of crime rate on other hand, poses a challenge to all law-enforcing machineries to strike a balance between the two.

Human rights and custodial torture are contradictory terms. Torture in custody at the hands of protectors of law i.e. police is considered to be a harshest form of human rights violation. Perseverance of human rights can be guaranteed only by curbing this unnecessary evil. The expression "torture" has neither been defined in the Constitution of India nor in any other penal law. Issue of custodial torture is concern of international community and a universal subject.

Thus, custodial forcefulness, suffering and abuse by police authority are not peculiar to this country but a widespread phenomenon. India, being the biggest democracy of the world, embedded in its laws, protection of life and personal liberty as one of the fundamental rights. Still, existence of cases of custodial torture and third degree upon under-trails and suspects is an integral part of investigation. The former Supreme Court judge, V.R. Krishna Iyer, J., has said that custodial torture is worse than terrorism because the authority of the State is behind it.

[§§§] B-44, Saraswati Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan

India is party to almost all the key International Instruments protecting human rights.[****] This give rise to question- why such incidents still prevail? This fact portrays a contradictory picture of our country to world at large.[††††]

Thus in this Article, the author aims to look at the various international instruments as well as the efforts incorporated by Indian legislature and judiciary to curb the evil of torture and what more can be done in this context.

In India, an attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to Police excesses such as `Illegal Detentions', `Fake Encounters', `Extortion', `Torture', etc. by National Crime Record Bureau, New Delhi and National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, Under Home Ministry, Government of India.

The details are presented by NCRB's Crime in India Report 2008, that as per the report 253 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported throughout the country during 2015. Only 14 Policemen were charge-sheeted and only 08 of them were convicted for these Human Rights Violations during the year. Chhattisgarh has reported the maximum 233 cases (92.1% of such cases). 59 out of 253 cases were reported under crime head 'Torture'. 39 and 33 cases were reported underthe head of 'Extortion' and 'Failure in taking action' respectively. 25 cases reported under the head of 'False implication'.

On the other hand, also Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR) in its latest report Torture in India 2009 states that in the last eight years (from April 2001 to March 2009), an estimated 1,184 persons were killed in police custody in India. Most of the victims were killed as a result of torture within the first 48 hours after being taken into custody. The official data available with (TwoCircles.net) says every second police encounter that takes place in the country is fake. Colonial-era police laws enable state and local politicians to interfere routinely in police operations, sometimes directing police officers to drop investigations against people with political connections, including known criminals, and to harass or file false charges against political opponents. These practices corrode public confidence.

The universal declaration of human rights was unanimously adopted and proclaimed by the U.N. General Assembly on December 10, 1948. This universal declaration came into force in the legal form on 3rd January 1976 known as international covenant on civil and political rights. The international covenant on civil and political rights came into force on 23rd March 1976. India was one of the signatories of the universal declaration of human rights and acceded to the two international covenants by depositing the instrument of accession on 10th April 1979. On 25th June 1993, the Vienna declaration and programme of action adopted by the world conference on Human Rights declared that 'Human Rights and Fundamental freedom are birth right of all human beings'.[‡‡‡‡]

Despite state prohibitions against torture and custodial misconduct by the police, torture is widespread in police custody, which is a major reason behind deaths in custody (AHRC Report 2014). The police often torture innocent people until a 'confession' is obtained to save influential and wealthy offenders (ALRC 2014). G.P.Joshi, the programme coordinator of the Indian branch of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative in New Delhi comments

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[****] 317Jaswal, Paramjit S. And Jaswal, Nishtha, Police Atrocities, Human Rights and Judicial Wisdom, HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR BOOK, 2010
[††††] JineeLokaneeta, Torture in Postcolonial India: A Liberal Paradox? (unpublished manuscript) (on file with author)
[‡‡‡‡] H.O. Agarwal 2016.

that the main issue at hand concerning police violence is a lack of accountability of the police.

In 2006, the Supreme Court of India in a judgment in the case of Prakash Singh vs. Union of India ordered central and state governments with seven directives to begin the process of police reform. The main objectives of this set of directives were twofold, providing tenure to and streamlining the appointment/transfer processes of policemen, and increasing the accountability of the police[§§§§].

"All men are born free but everywhere they are in chains" - - Rousseau

"Human rights" as the expression goes, means certain rights which are considered to be very basic for an individual's full physical, mental and spiritual development. Human rights encompasses the fundamental principles of humanity and these are the rights which every human being is entitled to enjoy on the basis of the fact of being born human. Indeed, the conception of rights, which every human being is entitled to enjoy by virtue of being a member of human society, has evolved through the history of struggles for the recognition of these rights. In plain simple words, human rights are the rights which every human being possesses by virtue of being a human.

The very idea of human being in custody saves for protection and nurturing is an anathema to human existence. The word custody implies guardianship and protective care. Even when applied to indicate arrest or incarceration, it does not carry any sinister symptoms of violence during custody. No civilized law postulates custodial cruelty- an inhuman trial that springs out of a perverse desire to cause suffering when there is no possibility of any retaliation; a senseless exhibition of superiority and physical power over the one who is empowered or collective wrath of hypocritical thinking.

The attack on human dignity can assume any form and manifest itself at any level. It is not merely the negative privilege of a crude merciless display of physical power by those who are cast in a role play of police functioning, but also a more mentally lethal abuse of position when springing from high pedestals of power in the form of uncalled for insinuation, unjustified accusations, unjust remarks, menacingly displayed potential harm, that can strike terror, humiliation and a sense of helplessness that may last much longer than a mere physical harm and which brook no opposition. The idea of human dignity is in one's sacred self and that field is quite a part and distinct from the field of considerations of rights and duties, power and privileges, liberties and freedoms or rewards and punishments wherein the law operate. If a person commits any wrong, undoubtedly he should be penalized or punished, but it is never necessary to humiliate him and maul his dignity as a human being.

The Universal Concern

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly Resolution of 10* December, 1948 declared in the preamble that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Article 1 proclaimed that all human beings are born free and equal, in dignity and rights. Article 3 proclaimed that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and in Article 5 that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The presumption of innocence of a person charged with a penal offence until proved guilty as contained in Article 11(a) is meant to insulate him against any high¬handed treatment by the authorities dealing with him in the matter.

[§§§§] DR. N. V. V Pranjape 2015.

Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 adopted by the General Assembly Resolution dated 16* December, 1966 covenanted that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Under Article 10 of the said covenant all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person and the accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as convicted persons.

The minimum guarantees to which everyone charged with a criminal offence, is entitled in full equality covenanted in Article 14(3), inter alia, provide that no one shall be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt, which obviously will rule out use of force of any kind on a person accused of any crime. Respect for human dignity is thus not a matter for any deep study in axiology for an estimate of comparative values in ethical, social or an aesthetic problem but a matter of acknowledging a simple truth already recognized by our national document when opening chant exudes the cultural nobility of a fraternity that assures the dignity of the individual. The Constitution recognized it to be fundamental in the governance of the country that the State shall direct its policy to secure conditions of freedom and dignity and insulates against all forms of tyranny against mind.

Accused right to Silencer

History of mankind is replete with instances where under every type of regime the accused in custody was tortured within the four corners of the cell for forcing him to confess or disclose information. When there is none to hear his cries or to his rescue. The right not to be compelled to testify against himself is a universally recognized right of the accused under Article 14 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and is a fundamental right conferred by the Constitution. Article 20(3) of Indian Constitution says that "no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be witness against himself. This is often described as right to silence.

No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be witness against himself as per the protection granted by Article 20(3) of the Constitution. Therefore, a suspect of the crime can not be compelled to disclose facts, which he can recall from his memory, likely to implicate him in a crime in which he was involved. A person accused of an offence, therefore, can not be compelled to subject him to brain fingerprinting test for finding out whether the information relating to the offence is stored in his brain. When on seeing the object familiar to the offence, his brain emits a microvolt response of recognition, he may refrain from disclosing that fact under the constitutional guarantee. If he is agreeable to the knowledge of the crime being detected by subjecting him to the computer brain testing, he would rather give his version in response to an oral interrogation. Before subjecting a person accused of an offence to brain fingerprinting test, he should, therefore, be told in no uncertain terms that the information connected with the offence if it is stored in the memory of his brain get detected and this would be done without his becoming aware of such information being extracted from his memory. Anything short of obtaining informed consent of the accused might raise a constitutional issue of violation of the fundamental right guaranteed by Article 20(3) of the Constitution. It is to be noted here that article 20(3) does not prohibit the accused being questioned during investigation or trial. When questioned the accused may deny or make a confession. The Supreme Court in Smt. Selvi and Others v. State of Karnataka has prohibited the narcoanalysis test, brain mapping test and lie-detector test on

the basis of right to privacy and right against self-incrimination. But the voluntary admission of test is permitted under certain safeguards.

Right against Handcuffing

Handcuffing of accused persons by escorts taking them from jail to court and back in absence of there being a compulsive need to do so has been disapproved by the Supreme Court in Prem Shanker v. Delhi Administration , It has been expressed in no uncertain terms that to handcuff is to hoop harshly and to punish humiliatingly and that it is necessarily implicit in Article 14 and 19 of the Constitution that when there is no compulsive need to fetter person's limbs, it is sadistic, capricious, despotic and demoralizing to humble a man by manacling him. The minimal freedom of movement, which even a detainee, is entitled to under Article 19, can not be cut down by application of handcuffs. A malicious use of the power to restrain a person by handcuffing him or otherwise can bring Section 220 of the Indian Penal Code into play. The object of imposing restraint on the person of the prisoner while in continued custody is to prevent his escape and that object itself defines at once the bounds of the power to keep the person in custody.

Right against Torture and Assault

"It has always been a mystery to me how man can feel honoured by the humiliation of their fellow beings." - - Mahatma Gandhi

Violence and inhuman treatment to the prisoners under police custody is nothing new in our country. There are thousands of examples where police himself is violator of human rights. The arrest of the person suspected of crime does not warrant any physical violence on the person or his torture. But when the captive exercises his fundamental right to silence against self-incrimination during his interrogation, the police often abuse their authority by use of criminal force to extort information. The tyrannical way of custodial interrogation that exposes the suspect to the risk of abuse of his person or dignity has prompted the Supreme Court to ordain that interrogation should not be accompanied with torture or use of "third degree" methods, The Constitution as well as the statutory laws condemn the conduct of any official in extorting the confession or information under compulsion by using any "third degree" methods. A confession to any police officer cannot be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Right against Arbitrary Arrests

A large number of complaints pertaining to human rights violations are in the area of abuse of police powers, particularly those of arrest and detection. It has, therefore, become necessary, with a view to narrowing the gap between law and practice, to prescribe guidelines regarding arrest while at the same time not unduly curtailing the power of the police to effectively maintain and enforce law and order and proper investigation.

In modem society liberty is absolutely essential for progress. The exercise of liberty, however, is only possible if some limitations are placed on it. Absolute liberty only leads to anarchy and lawlessness. It is where we have to strike the balance which is the matter of great importance. In Joginder Kumar v. State of U. P. and Others, the Supreme Court observed: "To strike the balance between the needs of the law enforcement on the one hand and protection of citizen from oppression and injustice at the hands of the law enforcement machinery on the other is a perennial problem of statecraft*****".

***** Pal, Rama, "Tackling custodial crimes - an over view", Human Rights Year Book, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi (2014).

In India the practice of police force is that whenever a cognizable offence is reported, the police arrest the accused person without even making a preliminary inquiry whether there is a prima facie evidence of guilt. This was rightly criticized in Joginder Kumar case in which the Supreme Court quoting the report of the Third Report of the National Police Commission held that on an average 60% of the arrests are either unnecessary or unjustified. In this connection it may be pointed out that in Section 157 of Criminal Procedure Code it is mentioned that that the police may make investigating of a cognizable case and if necessary arrest the offender. Thus arrest is not must in every case where a cognizable case is reported. Despite this clear provision the practice of the police has been to arrest the accused in all cases of cognizable offences. Unlawful and unjustified arrest may irreparably harm the reputation of a person. Arrest should not be arbitrary and in deciding whether to arrest or not the police officer must be guided by the principles laid down in Joginder Kumar case.

An arrest during the investigation of a cognizable case may be considered justified in one or other of the following circumstances:-

(1) The case involves a grave offence like murder, dacoity, robbery, rape etc., and it is necessary to arrest the accused and bring his movements under restraint to infuse confidence among the terror stricken victims.

(2) Accused is likely to abscond and evade the process of law.

(3) The accused is given to violent behaviour and is likely to commit further offences unless his movements are brought under restraint.

(4) Accused is habitual offender and unless kept in custody he is likely to commit similar offences again.

The above guidelines have been followed in various other cases. It may be suggested that suspected that suspected person should be arrested after preliminary enquiry. A basic tenet of our criminal justice system is: 'Let hundred guilty walk free but do not punish an innocent.' The police, which are a part of criminal justice system, functions exactly the other way round. Liberty is an important feature of civilized society and it should not be lightly transgressed. When we have to enforce the criminal law in a fair and just manner, we must never give up our civil liberties which were won by our founding fathers after great sacrifices, as these are essential for the progress of nation.

In the foregoing chapters an attempt has been made to analyse the origin and development of the concept of police in India with special reference to Kerala and evolution and development of the concept of human rights and various kinds of human rights violations in police custody in different stages of history. A detailed description of legal standards for the protection of human rights of persons in police custody is also made.

Interview with the victims of custodial abuses, police officers from the higher echelons of the service to those at the cutting edge level, human rights activists and various voluntary organisations reveals that there are so many factors contributing towards the causes of violations of human rights by police. Sociological causes like ambivalent outlook of the society with respect to the use of third degree methods by the police, economic causes like meager salary and inadequate living conditions, rampant corruption in police service, unnecessary political interference in the crime investigation, work load of police personnel without any time limit and periodic holidays, unnecessary pressure from superior police officers and the general public for speedy detection causing great mental strain to the investigating officers, defective system of recruitment and training, imperfect system of

investigation and lack of public co-operation are some of the factors identified in the field survey towards the causes of violations of human rights in police custody.

Even though the Supreme Court and various High Courts in India, National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions, various voluntary organisations and the media have contributed much towards ensuring custodial justice, it is found that the incidents of custodial violence are endemic in India. Therefore it is high time to take immediate steps for introducing certain practical measures to check this menace.

The problem cannot be solved through mere lip service or through the enactment of strict laws. Similarly it is difficult to find a remedy without altering certain concepts as well as certain social and legal realities which have emerged through centuries. Hence earnest efforts should be made to bring in some changes in the behavioural pattern of the police. In addition to this, vigorous campaigning from different angles and from various platfonns is required to eradicate the threat of violations of human rights of persons in police custody. Government should identify the problems and the deficiencies and prepare a master plan regarding the action that has to be taken to curb human rights violations in police custody.

Critical Evaluation of Child Prostitution and Human Rights in India

Nitin Saxena[∗]

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 patriae potestas whereby the father was endowed with absolute power and authority over his family. It included just vitae necisque, the power of life and death, and a fortiori, of uncontrolled corporal chastisement over wife, children and other family members.

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

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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[†††††].

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[‡‡‡‡‡].

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

[†††††] Lansdown, G. "Children's welfare and Children's rights," in Henrick, h. (2005) Child Welfare And Social Policy: An Essential Reader.

[‡‡‡‡‡] Bajpal Asha, (2006). "Child rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice, New Delhi, 2nd Edition.

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[§§§§§].

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.

[§§§§§] International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064 Volume 2 Issue 11, November 2013

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[******].

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

[******] Pandey J.N. (2016). "The Constitutional Law of India

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[††††††]. 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[‡‡‡‡‡‡].

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

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[††††††] The Indian Socio-Legal Journal Vol- 2 , 2014
[‡‡‡‡‡‡] Rodham, H. (1973). "Children under the Law". Harvard Educational review 43:487-514

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.

Right to Equality- A Fundamental Right

Dr. Sitaram*

In The Constitution of India, nowhere the expression Natural Justice is used. However, golden thread of natural justice sagaciously passed through the body of Indian constitution. Preamble of the constitution includes the words, 'Justice Social, Economic and political' liberty of thought, belief, worship... And equality of status and of opportunity, which not only ensures fairness in social and economical activities of the people but also acts as shield to individuals liberty against the arbitrary action which is the base for principles of Natural Justice.

Apart from preamble Art 14 ensures equality before law and equal protection of law to the citizen of India. Right to equality given under article 14 of Indian law. It is one of the fundamental rights. It ensure the guarantees to every person the right to equality before law & equal protection of the laws .it is not only right of Indian citizens but also right of non-citizens .article 14 says "The state shall of India." article 14 §§§§§§define no one is above the law. All are equal in eye of law.

The terms "equality," "equal," and "equally" signify a qualitative relationship. 'Equality' (or 'equal') signifies correspondence between a group of different objects, persons, processes or circumstances that have the same qualities in at least one respect, but not all respects, i.e., regarding one specific feature, with differences in other features. 'Equality' needs to thus be distinguished from 'identity'—this concept signifying that one and the same object corresponds to itself in all its features: an object that can be referred to through various individual terms, proper names, or descriptions.

Equality before law

"The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law"*******.

Meaning of right to equality

This means that every person, who lives within territory of India, has the equal right before the law. The meaning of this all are equal in same line. No discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. Its mean that all will be treated as equality among equal .and there will be no discrimination based on lower or higher class.

Article-14 of Constitution of India

The state not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Protection prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, Caste, sex, or place of birth. Prof. Dicey, explaining the concept of legal equality as it operated in England, said: "with us every official, from the prime minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes, is under the same responsibility for every act done without any legal justification as any other citizen."

The phase "equality to the law "find a place in all written constitutions that guarantees fundamental rights. "All citizens irrespective of birth, religion, sex, or race are equal before law; that is to say, there shall not be any arbitrary discrimination between one citizen or class

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§§§§§§ Article 14 of constitution of india,1949
******* U.S.A- section 1of 14th amendment says. "no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws."

of citizens and another." "All citizens shall, as human persons he held equal before law." "All inhabitants of the republic are assured equality before the laws."

Pantanjali Sastri,[†††††††] c.j., has expressed that the second expression is corollary of the first and it is difficult to imaging a situation in which the violation of laws will not be the violation of equality before laws thus, in substance the two expression mean one and same thing.

According to Dr. Jennings said that: "Equality before the law means that equality among equals the law should be equal for all. And should be equally administered, that like should treated alike. The right to sue and be sued, to prosecute and prosecuted for the same kind of action should be same for all citizens of full age and understanding without distinctions of race, religion, wealth, social status or political influence."

Equal Protection of Law

"Equal protection of law" has been given in article 14 of our Indian constitution which has been taken from section 1 of the 14th amendment act of the constitution of the united state.

Meaning of equal protection of law: here, it means that each person within the territory of India will get equal Protection of laws.

In Stephen's college v. university of Delhiunder[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] The court held that the expression "Equal protection of the laws is now being read as a positive Obligation on the state to ensure equal protection of laws by bringing in necessary social and economic changes so that everyone may enjoy equal protection of the laws and nobody is denied such protection. If the state leaves the existing inequalities untouched laws d by its laws, it fails in its duty of providing equal protection of its laws to all persons. State will provide equal protection to all the people of India who are citizen of India and as well as non citizen of India.

Exceptions to Rule of Law

In the case of Indra Sawhney[§§§§§§§] the right to equality is also recognized as one of basic features of Indian constitution. Article 14 applies to all people[********] and is not limited to citizens. A corporation, which is a juristic person, is also entailed to the benefit of this article. This concept implied equality for equals and aims at striking down hostile discrimination or oppression of inequality. In the case of Ramesh Prasad v. State of Bihar,[††††††††] It is to be noted that aim of both the concept, 'Equality before law' and 'Equal protection of the law' is the equal Justice.

Underlying principle

The Principle of equality is not the uniformity of treatment to all in all respects. It only means that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws. Equal law should be applied to all in the same situation, and there should be no discrimination between one person and another.[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]

Rule of Law

[†††††††] Jennings-Law of the constitution, P.49 (3rd ed.).

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] (1992) 1ssc,558: AIR 1992, sc 1632

[§§§§§§§] Indra sawhney v. union of India, (200)1 scc 168: AIR 2000 sc 498.

[********] Charanjit lal chowdhury v. union of India, AIR 1951 sc 41

[††††††††] AIR 1978 SC 327

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Sheo shanker v. M.P state of government, AIR nag. 58.

The rule of law embodied in Article 14 is the "Basic feature" of the Indian constitution. Hence it cannot be destroyed even by an amendment of the constitution under article 368 of the constitution.

Meaning of rule of Law

The Rule of law has been given by prof. Dicey the expression the guarantee of equality before the law. It means that no man is above the law; all are equal in eye of law. The concept of rule of law come from magnacarta.its means that law is equal for all in same line. Because state have no religion all are equal in same line. And uniformity will be applied for all. Every organ of the state under the constitution of India is regulated and controlled by the rule of law.Absence of arbitrary power has been held to be the first essential of rule of law. The rule of law requires that the discretion conferred upon executive authorities must be contained within clearly define limits. The rule of law permeates the entire fabrics of the constitution of India and it forms one of its basic features.[§§§§§§§§]

Article 361 of Indian constitution Law

The President, or the governor or rajpramukh of a state, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him In the exercise and performance of those power and duties. Provided that the conduct of the president may be brought under review.[*********]

361. Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs.—

(1) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties:

Provided that the conduct of the President may be brought under review by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under article 61: Provided further that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Government of India or the Government of a State.

(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

(3) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President, or the Governor of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

(4) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President, or as Governor of such State, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the President or the Governor, as the case may be, or left at his office stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action therefor, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom such proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which he claims.

In Srinivas Theatre v. state of T.N., Reddy[†††††††††], J., has noted that equality before law is a dynamic concept having many facets. one of them there is that there shall be no privileged person of class and name shall be above state law. A fact there of is the obligation upon the

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[§§§§§§§§] State of west Bengal v. Anwar ali sarkar, AIR 1952 sc 75.
[*********] Article 361 of Indian constitution law
[†††††††††] (1992) 1 SCC 645: AIR 1992 SC 999.

state to bring about, through the machinery of law, a more equal society envisaged by the preamble and part ivth (directive principles of state policy) of the Indian constitution.

Permination & Prohibition of Article 14

Article 14 permits classification but prohibits class legislation the equal protection of law guaranteed by article 14 does not mean that all laws must be general in character. It does not mean that the same laws should apply to all persons. It does not mean that every law must have universal application for, all person are not, by nature, attainment or circumstances in the same position.[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] The varying need of different classes of persons often require separate treatment. From the very nature of society there should be different places and the legislature controls the policy and enacts laws in the best interest of the safety and security of the state. In fact, identical amount to unequal circumstances would amount to inequality. Thus, a reasonable classification is permitted for the develop society. Article is forbids is class-legislation but it does not forbids reasonable classification.[§§§§§§§§§] The classification, however, must not be "Arbitrary, artificial or evasive" but must be based on some real and substantial Distinction bearing a just and reasonable relation to the object sought be achieved by the legislation. [**********]

Article 14 implied where equals are treated differently without any reasonable basis. But where equals and unequal are treated differently, article 14 does not apply class legislation is that which makes an improper discrimination by conferring particular privileges upon a class of persons arbitrarily selected from a large number of persons, all of whom stand in the same relation to the privilege granted that between whom and the persons, not so favored no reasonable distinction or substantial difference can be found justifying the inclusion of one and the exclusion of the other from such privilege.[††††††††††]

Special provision for women and Children and SC, ST & backward classes

Article 14 of Indian constitution law says that all are equal in the eye of law. No one can prevent the state from making any special provisions for women and children. For examples, special seating arrangement for women in buses, trains, metros trains is not unconstitutional. It was held by court that "reservation of some seats for women in college."[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]

According to section 497 of Indian penal code, adultery is consider as offence when it committed by men, not consider offence if committed by women thus women cannot be Prosecuted for abettors. It is clear that it makes special provision for women and which is valid under constitution law article 15(3). Section 437 of cr.p.c., 1973 restricts the release of an accused person a capital offence on Bail except women, children under age of 16 years or ill or infirm persons. In Choki v. State of Rajasthan[§§§§§§§§§§], the court has held that it valid on the grounds makes special Provision for women and therefore, it is protected under article. Article 15(4) has been inserted by the constitution (first amendment) Act, 1951. This amendment has been changed in the Supreme Court case state of Madras v. champakam dorairajan[**********]. In this case, the reservation of seats for the admission to state medical and engineering colleges was made on the ground of caste and religion. The court said that

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[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] A.K Kraipak v. union of India, (1971)1 scc 457

[§§§§§§§§§] Abdul Rehman v. Pinto, AIR 1951 Hyd 11

[**********] S.G Jaisinghani v. union of India, AIR 1967 sc 1427

[††††††††††] R.K . Garg v. union of India, AIR 1981 SC 2138

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Dattatarya v. state, AIR 1953 Bom. 311

[§§§§§§§§§§] AIR 1957 Raj. 10

[**********] AIR 1951 SC 226

it unconstitutional on the ground that it was based on communal matter. Article 15(4) was interested in the Indian constitution law after the amendment.

The aim to empower the government to make special provisions for the betterment of educationally and socially backward classes of citizen of India and for the Scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. State has made many special provision for the weaker sections such as ST, SC and educationally and socially backward classes of citizens of India., Meaning of "Scheduled caste" means such castes, race, or tribes or parts of or groups within Such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be scheduled castes for the purposes of this constitution. Article 341(1) provide additional protection to the members of the scheduled castes having regard to the social, economical, educational, backwardness from which they suffer because of their caste[††††††††††††].

New Concept of Equality for the Protection of People of India

In the case of the Air India v. Nargesh Meerza[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Regulation 46 of Indian Airlines regulations provides an air Hostess will be retire from the service upon attaining the age of 35 years or on marriage within 4 years of Service or on first pregnancy, whoever found earlier but regulation 47 of the regulation act the managing director had the discretion extend the age of retirement one year at a time beyond the age of retirement up to the age of 45 years at his option if an air hostess was found medically fit .it was held by the court that an air hostess on the ground of pregency was unreasonable and arbitrary, it was the violation of article 14 under constitution law of India.[§§§§§§§§§§§] The regulation did not restrict marriage after four years and if an air hostess after having fulfilled the condition became pregnant, there was no ground why first pregnancy should stand in the way of her running service the court said that the termination of service on pregnancy was manifestly unreasonable and arbitrary on the basis of this it was violation of article 14 of Indian constitution.[************]

In John Vallamattom v. union of India[††††††††††††], section 118 of the Indian succession Act, 1925 court invalidated which prohibited the right of a Christian to make valid will for a religious or charitable purpose only if he made it at least 12 months before his death. The court occurred the prescription of time and the application of the provision only to Christian artificial having no nexus with the object of law. In P. Rajendan v. state of Madras[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡], court said that there was district wise distribution of seats in state medical colleges on the ground of proportion of population of a district to the total population of the state. Classification will be valid under article 14, there must be a relation between the classification and the object sought to be achieved. Any one scheme of admission rules should be devised so as to select the best available talent for admission to medical college in the state. In reality discriminatory as a high qualified candidate from one district may be rejected while a less qualified candidate from another district may be admitted.[§§§§§§§§§§§§]

In D.S Nakara v. union of India,[************] in this case supreme court said that Rule 34 of the central services (pension) rules, 1972 as unconstitutional on the ground that the classification made by it between pensioners retiring before a certain date and retiring after

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[††††††††††††] Peeria karuppan v. state of T.N., (1971) 1SCC 38: AIR 1971 SC 2085.
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] AIR 1981 SC
[§§§§§§§§§§§] Yusuf Abdul Aziz v. state of Bombay AIR 1954 SC 321
[************] Bhaiyalal v. Harikrishen singh, AIR 1965 SC 1557, 1560: (1965) 2SCR 877
[††††††††††††] AIR 1981 SC 1829
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] (2003) 6 SCC 611
[§§§§§§§§§§§] Monoponies co.v. city of los angles, 33 cal app. 675
[************] AIR 1983 SC 130

that date was not depend upon the any rational principal it was arbitrary and the infringement of article of article 14 of Indian constitution law.

Conclusion

Keeping in view of above mentioned statements said by the different courts, it is clear that Article 14 gives the ensurity of equal rights without discrimination. It says equal everyone is Equal in eye of law. Whether he belongs to different race, religion, social status or wealth. As Dr. Jennings rightly said: "equality before the law means that among equals the law should be equal and should be equally administered, that like should be treated alike. The right to sue and be sued to prosecute and prosecuted for the same kind of action should be same for all citizens of full age and understanding without distinctions of race, religion, wealth, social status or political influence." Right to equality is a one of the most important part of our Indian constitution, which gives strengthen to all those people who belongs to Indian nationality. It is necessity of the upcoming generation to secure their right & change our developing India in to develop India.

In distinction to numerical identity, a judgment of equality presumes a difference between the things being compared. According to this definition, the notion of 'complete' or 'absolute' equality is self-contradictory. Two non-identical objects are never completely equal; they are different at least in their spatiotemporal location. If things do not differ they should not be called 'equal,' but rather, more precisely, 'identical,' as e.g., the morning and evening star. Here usage might vary.

In this way we can conclude what the equality actually means that we have seen this project report. In may view, equality is very-very important for livelihood of any individual because then only he can give back to his or her society according to the capability as he is getting equal treatment and so the equal opportunity to do what he can.

Intellectual Property Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity in India

Sachin Kumar Goyal*

Traditional Knowledge (TK) is essentially culturally oriented or culturally biased, and it is integral to the culturally identity of the social group in which it operates and is preserved. "Traditional Knowledge" is an open-ended way to refer to tradition-based literary, artistic or scientific works; performances; inventions; scientific discoveries; designs; marks, names and symbols; undisclosed information, and all other tradition-based innovations and creations resulting from intellectual activity. The definition of traditional knowledge used by the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) includes indigenous knowledge relation to categories such as agricultural knowledge, medicinal knowledge, biodiversity- related knowledge, and expressions of folklore in the form of music, dance, song, handicraft, designs, stories and artwork.

Process leading to the creation of TK may not be formally documented in the way that much scientific and technological information is recorded. The apparent non-systematic manner of creation of traditional knowledge, does not diminish its cultural value, or from the point of view of technological benefit.

In recent years concern has been expressed in relation to the recognition of traditional knowledge as prior art. Patents have been granted for traditional knowledge-related inventions which did not fulfill the requirements of novelty and inventive step when compared with the relevant prior art. This prior art consisted of traditional knowledge that could not be identified by the patent-granting authority during the examination of the patent application. The term "prior art" generally refers to the entire body of knowledge which is available to the public before date of an application for certain industrial property titles, principally patents, utility models and industrial designs. The identification of prior art constitutes a cornerstone for the substantive examination of application for these titles, since requirements such as novelty and inventive step are established by comparing the claimed subject matter with the relevant prior art.

For example, pharmaceutical patents were granted which had to be revoked, once the patented invention was compared with the teaching of traditional medicine which constituted relevant prior art. A well-known example is US on Use of Turmeric in Wound Healing, issued March, 28, 1995

Turmeric (Curcuma longa) is a plant of the ginger family yielding saffron-colored rhizomes used as a spice for flavoring Indian cooking. Its unique properties also make it an effective ingredient in medicines, cosmetics and as a color dye. As a medicine, it is traditionally used to heal wounds and rashes.

Biodiversity Related Traditional Knowledge and IPRs

Due to the growing demand for the bio-products in the recent decades, commercialization of the traditional knowledge associated with the bioresources has been on pace all over the world. This has adversely affected the livelihoods of TK holding societies and also caused serious threat to the biodiversity. Hence, a need for the protection of TK and bioresources has been raised and has been become a topic of intellectual debate.[i]

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The Values and Contributions of Traditional Knowledge

TK is widely known as a valuable attribute of biological diversity and is one of the important sources of sustainable development in most of the developing countries. TK is associated with many fields such as, agriculture, medicine, art and architecture, music, folklore, etc. where biological resources are the main components utilized, In India, TK in its various forms fulfills the human needs of the local and indigenous people in different ways. TK has also contributed much to the forest conservation, soil conservation, seed conservation and crop biodiversity. This has led to the sustained food production, crop yields and health care. Pharmaceutical companies have been making use of the TK of tribal people to identify plants and their ingredients for developing new medicines. Researchers screening plants for useful substance can cut down the time taken by getting specific information from tribal healers on the variety of plants used for treating different ailments. International agricultural research centres have been using plant genetic resources drawn from crops of local farming communities in developing countries to enhance agricultural biodiversity and to produce higher-yielding varieties.

In the recent decades, there has been an increased demand for the traditional medicines (TM) all over the world. Over 80% of people from developing countries depend on TM for health needs. A study shows that even in developed countries a significant percentage of people have used traditional medicine at least once, for example, 50% in the USA, 75% in France and 90% in the United Kingdom. The level of expenditure on traditional medicine is also rising, In US, the total out-of-pocket expenditure for complementary and alternative medicine was estimated at US$ 27 billion, in Australia, An $ 800 million is spent annually and in UK it has reached £500 million. The world market for herbal medicines, including herbal products and raw materials, has been estimated to reach US$ 43 billion with an annual growth rate between 5 and 15%. [ii]

According to All India Coordinated Research Project on Ethnobotany, the indigenous communities are acquainted with the use of over 9000 species of plants and specifically for the purpose of healing the know the use over 7500 species of plants. The global market for herbal products, with its appeal ranging from pharmaceuticals and health foods to cosmetics, toiletries and ethnic products is estimated to touch US$ 5 trillion by 2020. [iii]

Protection of Biodiversity and TK: Issues and Concerns

Disclosure of Origin and the Prior Informed Consent

There have been extensive discussions on the introduction of a mandatory requirement for the disclosure of origin of biological resources and/or associated TK used in innovations for which IPRs are applied. India along with other developing countries proposed.

'Where the subject matter of a patent application concerns, is derived form or developed with biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, the Members shall require application to disclose the country providing the resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, from whom in the providing country they were obtained, and as known after reasonable inquiry, the country of origin'. And that, 'the Members shall also require that applicants provide information including evidence of compliance with the applicable legal requirements in the providing country for prior informed consent for access and fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the commercial or other utilization of such resources and/or associated traditional knowledge'. [iv]

In July, 2000, India submitted a paper on 'Protection of Biodiversity and TK' to the TRIPS Council and the Committee on Trade and Environment, stating that there is a need for legal

and institutional means for recognizing the rights of tribal communities on their traditional knowledge based on biological resources at the international level, and to institute mechanisms for sharing of benefits arising from commercial exploitation of biological resources using such TK. If this is done, it would enable domestic institutional mechanisms to ensure sharing of benefits of such commercial utilization by the patent holders with the indigenous communities who's TK has been used. India also recommended that the acceptance of this practice of disclosure and prior informed consent (PIC) by all patent offices in the world is essential to prevent biopiracy. At the domestic front, India has introduced the provisions for disclosure of the source of biological material in Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005.

Indian Initiative for Protection

To conserve the biodiversity and counter the problem of biopiracy, India made a maiden effort in the world by enacting the following three legislations in the Parliament:

(a) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001;

(b) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; and

(c) The Patents Amendment Act, 2005.

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act, 2001

India is the original home for many crops such as, rice, little and kodo millets, red gram, moth bean, jute, pepper cardamom, many vegetables and fruits species. These plants were identified from the wild, sealed and cultivated by Indian farmers over hundreds of years. The present wealth of varieties in India includes both crops that have originated in the country and those that were introduced from other countries in the past. The introduced crops includes wheat, sorghum, maize, pearl millet, ragi, groundnut, gram, sugarcane, cotton, tea, rubber, etc. Recently, few crops like soybean, sunflower, oilpalm and kiwi fruit were also introduced in India. Indian framers have evolved a rich diversity out of these introduced crops. During the long process of selection, conservation and cultivation, farmers have gained extensive knowledge of each variety. This knowledge includes suitability of variety for specific growing seasons, resistance to different diseases, pests, and other natural vagaries, suitability to different soils, and quality of the produce. Its availability with farmers is as highly valuable to modern scientific improvement as the genetic diversity of crop plants. This makes the contribution of framers to plant genetic diversity as important as the contribution scientists make in developing modern plant varieties. Therefore, when scientists are given the right to own new varieties created by them, this right concurrently recognizes the right of the farmers on their varieties. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act, 2001 (PPVFR Act)[v] therefore, seeks to protect the rights of farmers and breeders on plant varieties. The Act recognizes the individual and community roles played by farmers in the improvement and conservation of varieties. Under the PPVFR Act, Plant Breeder's Right (PBR) on a plant variety is established by registration of the variety. By registering a plant variety, the person becomes its PBR holder. The PBR holder can be one person, a group or community or an institution. The PBR holder alone has the exclusive right to produce, sell, market or distribute the seeds or planting material of that variety. Other important features of the PPVFR Act are provisions with regard to researcher's rights, benefit sharing between breeders and farming or tribal communities who have contributed to genetic diversity used by the breeder and establishment of a national gene fund to promote conservation.

i   WHO, Traditional Medicinal Strategy: 2002-2005, WHO/EDM/TRM/2002 (WHO, Geneva), 2002

ii   Zhang Xiaorui, Report of the Inter-Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights in the Context of Traditional Medicine, WHO/EDM/TRM/2001. 1 (WHO, Geneva), 2001

iii   Sahai Suman, Commercialization of Indigenous Knowledge and benefit Sharing, UNCTAD, Report of the Expert Meeting on Systems and National Experience for Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices from 30 October to 1 November, 2000, www.biotrade.org.

iv   WTO, Doha Work Program-the outstanding implementation issue on the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity, Communication from Brazil, India, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand and Tanzania, WT/GC/W/564, TN/C/W/41, 31 May 2006, www.wto.org.

v   Bala Ravi S, Effectiveness of Indian sui generis law on plant variety protection and its potential to attract private investment in crop improvement, Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, (9) (2004) 533-548.

"The Contemporary Relevance of Educational Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi"

Sushma Pareek*

Introduction

The real difficulty is that people have no idea of what education truly is. We assess the value of education in the same manner as we assess the value of land or of shares in the stock-exchange market. We want to provide only such education as would enable the student to earn more. We hardly give any thought to the improvement of the character of the educated. The girls, we say, do not have to earn; so why should they be educated? As long as such ideas persist there is no hope of our ever knowing the true value of education. (M. K. Gandhi *True Education* on the NCTE site)

Gandhiji's educational philosophy is dynamic and realistic. Gandhiji's vision on education was truly civilized for the betterment of society as well as whole country. There is no question of surprising that he developed from faith on education. Education not only educates the people but brings a new change in the society. His experience of South-Africa not only changed his out look but also helped him to see the real picture of whole world. It appears that many of the views expressed in earlier writing find in Gandhian thoughts on education. The emphasis on body, heart, mind and spirt in the educational process is most visible one. Gandhiji saw the real situation of world which is full of suffering from immense crises from many sides. Many crises, conflict, hatred and distrust between one community and another are growing very fast. The real difficulty is that people have no idea that what type of education is perfect. We assess the value of education in the same was as we assess the value of other articles are lying around us or in our society. Gandhi was infavouring of it that one should provided such type of education as would enable the person to earn more and more. According to Gandhiji education is an all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education not even the beginning. It is only one of the means where by men and women can be educated. Literacy in itself is no education. In Gandhi ji is philosophy of education the personality of those to be education is of primary importance, and not the tools and subjects education should cover the full period of life in each and every field and must provide better opportunities for the all round welfare of the moral, spiritual and physical attributes of human being Gandhi's education philosophy also displays materialistic outlook. Gandhiji does not teach to run away from the world to attatin peace, as he advocates living in the world doing self –less action to attain peace.

Gandhi ji has recommended to make the productive action as the medium .For this is essential that child forms the habit of earning his livelihood from his childhood itself. Education should have the ability to connect labour and scientific knowledge. This point of view manifests that materialistic spirit. The foundation of basic education is usefull because its goal is to impart such skill to Indian children by which they can become self-dependent earning hands. According to Gandhiji "My idea is not merely to teach a particular profession or occupation to the children, but to develop the full man through teaching that occupation"
1. The most essential feature of Gandhiji's philosophy of education instead of taking

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handicrafts of the school and impose it on the educational curriculum insisted that education must proceed from the handicrafts. Gandhi said, 'The core of my suggestion is that handcrafts are to be taught not merely for production work but for developing the intellect of the people'. Another important feature of Gandhiji's philosophy of education is the supporting aspect of the craft chosen as a means of education. All education to be true must be self supporting. Gandhiji also emphasized that the major aim of education should be character development. He wished that the youth generation should develop a sense of courage, streanth and virtue. It appears that many of the views expressed in earlier writting found in Gandhian thoughts on education. The emphasis on body, heart, mind and spirit in the educational process is most visible one. As Cenkner quotes Gandhi- "Man is neither mere intellect, nor the gross animal body, nor the heart or soul alone. A proper and harmonious combination of all the three is required for the making of the whole man and constitutes the true economics of education".

NON-VIOLENCE Education is backbone of society and is largely responsible for the upliftment of the society. Gandhi was a critic of traditional educational and viewed that, By education, I mean an all-round drawing of the best in child and man in body, mind and spirit. His Wardha scheme was pointer in this direction. Accordingly, these should be the basic tents of Gandhian education.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION Gandhiji advocated for free and compulsory education for all-boys and girls between 7 to 14 years. Education should be imparted in primary level in the student's mother tongue. A free primary universal education is to be imparted to all the children in the village. This will make the backbone of a country strong. Earning while learning was the motto of this education. This wills increase the creativity in a student. As Gandhi wanted to make Indian village's self-sufficient units, he emphasised that vocational education should increase the efficiency within the students who will make the village as self-sufficient units.

PLACE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION A love for manual work will be injected in the mind of children. This is not a compulsion but the child will learn it by doing-Being free from mere bookish knowledge a student should resort to manual work

EMPHASIS ON MORALITY By education, Gandhi meant the improvement of morality within a student. Without being bookish, a student should adopt certain moral ethical codes like truth, nonviolence, charity and so on which will illumine his character. Thus a character building through education was a prime concern for Gandhi.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS Gandhiji wanted to keep the students away from politics. If students will participate in politics, they will be pawn at the hands of the politicians who will utilize them for fulfilling their desire. This will hamper the development of a student and his education will suffer a setback. So, he advised the students to keep themselves completely away from politics.

WOMEN EDUCATION Gandhi was a protagonist of women education. He advocated that three should be no distinction in equality of status between men and women in society. He vehemently opposed purdah system and widowhood. He wanted to free women from social serfdom. So, the number of girl students considerably rose in various educational institutions inside the county. Thus, Gandhi emphasized the need of women education to improve to improve the lot of society. Gandhij's idea on education is a novel one. His idea of vocational education was unique which even now a day's is being promoted by the government of India.
Education for the Individual

For Gandhi's education should help to prepare and direct the learner towards the true purpose of life, which is to realise the Atman. The self which he views as realizing God. The spiritual realization or the self realisation that Gandhi values as the major aim of life. According the Gandhiji education must prepare the learner or learners for self realization or liberation (moksha). He emphasised the ancient Indian wisdom-Sa vidya ya vimuktaya. (That which liberates knowledge).In his socio-political and education thought. Views regarding liberation – Gandhi talked about two kinds of liberations. One form of liberation consisted in securing the freedom of the country from foreign rule. Which for him would also include development indigenous models of school, economical, educational development? Such freedom however may prove short-lived if not understood in the right perspective and light of the other kind of liberation (moksha) which is for all time. As advaitin he is referring to the liberation from the cycles of birth and death on the earth, from the suffering of the world, and he is emphasising this liberation, mokasha as the ultimate goal for life (one of the fourth purusharthas thus other three being dharama) artha , Kama. It is important to emphasise here that this liberation is an individual liberation and does not transform the earth –nature in any way.

Present study is an attempt to overview of Mahatma Gandhi's educational thought and very briefly tries to assess its actual implementation. Mahatma Gandhi the great philosopher, educationist and experimenter expressed his views on every thing from God to birth – control. He was deeply influenced by the humanist idealism of India's past.

Meaning of Education

Education is bringing up, as of a child, instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

ARISTOTLE

It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it.

DE MONTAIGNE

Since philosophy is the art which teaches us how to live, and since children need to learn it as much as we do at other ages, why do we not instruct them in it? .. But in truth I know nothing about the philosophy of education except this: that the greatest and the most important difficulty known to human learning seems to lie in that area which treats how to bring up children and how to educate them.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Plants are shaped by cultivation and men by education. .. We are born weak, we need strength; we are born totally unprovoked, we need aid; we are born stupid, we need judgment. Everything we do not have at our birth and which we need when we are grown is given us by education.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

This crippling of individuals I consider the worst evil of capitalism. Our whole educational system suffers from this evil. An exaggerated competitive attitude is inculcated into the student, who is trained to worship acquisitive success as a preparation for his future career. I am convinced there is only one way to eliminate these grave evils, namely through the establishment of a socialist economy, accompanied by a educational system which would be

oriented toward social goals. In such an economy, the means of production are owned by society itself and are utilised in a planned fashion. A planned economy, which adjusts production to the needs of the community, would distribute the work to be done among all those able to work and would guarantee a livelihood to every man, woman and child. The education of the individual, in addition to promoting his own innate abilities, would attempt to develop in him a sense of responsibility for his fellow-men in place of the glorification of power and success in our present society.

According to Gandhiji, literacy in itself is no education. Literacy is not the end of education or even the beginning of it. For Mahatma Gandhi, Education means an all round development of the child and man. In the words of Gandhiji, "By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in child and man – body, mind and spirit."

In fact, Gandhi's concept of education stands for the balanced and harmonious development of all aspects of human personality – physical, intellectual, social, spiritual etc. – to enable the individual to achieve the ultimate aim i.e., Truth.

Need of Study of Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi

Education is the mirror of any society. The kind of society we have is largely dependent on the type of education we give to our student. The development of any society is based wholly on its education.

New technologies and speedy life is increasing the chances of war and competition spirit. So the philosophy of Gandhi, which tells us about the brotherhood and national unity, can save us from many problems.

The Contibution of Gandhiji to Education

Gandhiji's concept of education includes harmonious development of all aspects of the human personality.

Physical development, 'A sound mind exists in a sound body.' Hence Gandhiji attached a lot of importance to physical development through sports, play and productive activities.

Intellectual development, 'Educational experiences must cater to the intellectual development of the person.'

Personality development is linked with education thro' work experience , productivity and the process of socialisation Spiritual development, 'to Gandhiji education should draw out and stimulate the spiritual aspects of a child as much as intellectual and physical aspects.'

Aims of Education According To Gandhiji

Aims of education are implied in the very meanings of education. He has given two sets of aims viz. immediate and ultimate aims of education.

(a) Ultimate Aim

Ultimate aim of education is identical with the goal of life, which is 'Self-realization'. Self-realization is the realization of the self proper. True education should result not in the material gains but in spiritual uplift.

Gandhiji laid great stress on religious education which teaches fundamental virtues of truth, love, justice and nonviolence. According to Gandhiji, "Like without religion is life without principles.

"Gandhiji is also of the opinion that God could be achieved not by returning into jungles but by living in a society and serving it. He preferred to call a student "Brahmachari", a searcher after God:

Self-realization can take place through self-control, character and abstinence.

(b) Immediate Aims

Immediate aims include 'bread and butter aim', the cultural aim, the harmonious development of all powers, the moral or character development aim, and sociological aim.

1. Bread and Butter Aims

This is also called utilitarian aim. It is due to this aim that he gave the principle of 'self-supporting education'. The educand should not only be made capable of earning own livelihood in later life after school but also during the schooling.

The child must be an earning unit who must be self- sufficient right from the beginning of the education of the child. This man is really an important aim of even modern education.

2. Cultural Aim

Cultural aim refers to the refinement of the Personality. Mere knowledge is not enough. Education should lead that quality of mind which may be reflected in daily conduct.

Peach, behaviour and manner must be refined. Culture brings in alit and frankness. Education should not take Indian children that there is a need of synthesizing cultures so °ne could inherit world cultures. This aim enables the students to ate and appreciate other cultures.

3. Harmonious Development Aim

Harmonious development or perfection of nature is another aim that Gandhiji advocates. Harmoniously developed person is that who adjusts to his life and environment.

He laid greater emphasis on the development i.e., Head, Heart and Hand than on 3 R's i.e., reading, writing and arithmetic. Present system of education leads to unbalanced development.

4. The Moral or Character Building Aim

It is the chief aim of education. The central purpose of education is to build character. If choice is to be made between character and other things in life, then ever thing else can be subordinated to the former.

Man must be a man of word. He must be ready to do something for the humanity at the first call to this conscience.

5. Sociological Aim or Training for Citizenship

Gandhiji reconciled the individual and social aims of education. In democracy] the first slogan is 'Educate your Masters'. Thus Gandhiji advocated 'Universal education'. Every member of this Samaj should be educated so that he could uplift it. He must have qualities of a good citizen. Essential qualities are-spirit of courage, self-sacrifice and industry.

❖ Education according to Gandhiji Character building must be an important aim of education. Strength, courage, virtues and the ability to be selfless are all aspects of character. Character building is more important than literacy.

❖ Gandhiji emphasised on the all round development of the three H's ---- Head, Heart and Hand Aims of education according to Gandhiji.

Gandhiji gave the concept of 3 r's and 3 H's

- Hand-psychomotor domain/skills
- Heart-spiritual domain/skills
- Head-Cognitive domain/skills
- **3r's :** Read, write and arithmatic
- Gandhiji emphasized certain ideals, practical work and the potentiality of students in education. Gandhian education has been characterized as encompassing the head, the heart and the hands that means the all-around development of child. According to him

education is that which draws out and stimulates the spiritual, intellectual and physical faculties of children.

❖ Education according to Gandhiji Education should help to cultivate higher values in life such as moral , aesthetic, social and spiritual values and to practise self restraint , self realisation , self insight and self analysis

Curriculum suggested by Gandhiji

Curriculum suggested by Gandhiji advocated craft centered curriculum to train man by development of his soul. Craft was to be the starting point of all subjects.

Characteristics of craft centred curriculum

Characteristics of craft centred curriculum Stress on co operative activity, accuracy of planning and individual responsibility.

Curriculum Providing useful activities and experiences and stressing on co relation of subjects Never realised how Maths, Art and geography were so closely related

Craft centred education leads to fullness of culture. It saves people from exploitation. I can use my art to earn a living

Subjects in the curriculum

Subjects in the curriculum Craft according to local conditions Mother tongue Arithmetic Social sciences Art and music Domestic science for girls Spinning All subjects to be taught with craft as centre of co relation

Concept of discipline

Self discipline that is not imposed from outside sources. Self discipline emerges from a life of self restraint, fearlessness, utility and self sacrifice Social discipline will come from craft activities

Teacher

Teacher The teacher is an example by his or her attitudes and values. The teacher should help the pupil to distinguish between truth and false, good and bad The teacher should possess the qualities he wishes to inculcate in the pupils The teacher should provide a free & fearless learning environment

Text books

Text books Do not load the child with books The teacher is the real text book Text books should be suitable for Indian context For primary oral education is enough as the child learns more by observation

Religious education

Religious education Truth that includes ahimsa is the only true religion Impart religious education that helps students realise the existence of God every where .Essentials of all religions should be taught to pupils. Implement the morals of all religions in your daily life

Gandhiji's Wardha Scheme of education

Gandhiji's Wardha Scheme of education Free and compulsory education upto the age of fourteen years. Primary and secondary education to be combined. Higher education to private enterprises. At the age of fourteen the child is equipped with effective literacy and control over senses

Self reliance will be the aim of education. After seven years of education the child is a productive member of society. Unemployment will be eradicated.

Productive work as spinning, weaving, pottery, basket making will be the centre around which all subjects are centred. Emphasis will be on co operation, planning and accuracy.

Mother tongue to be the medium of instruction

Mother tongue to be the medium of instruction only mother tongue facilitates natural expression forcing a foreign language leads to waste of time and energy and is un psychological

Psychological principles of Basic Education

Psychological principles of Basic Education Learning by doing Play and creative work Utilisation of instincts Co relation Life centred education Love and sympathy

"Gandhiji's philosophy of education is naturalistic in its setting, idealistic in its aim, pragmatic in its methods and programmes." ….. Dr Patel. In the present day this system should help HRD, enhance productivity and combat unemployment and poverty. Basic Education thus is the foundation of techno pedagogy and vocationalisation of education

Review of Related Literature

Of the number of studies on Gandhi's Educational Thought, the findings of the following few deserve attention to the study in hand.

Sharma, A. (2006)

A Study of Educational thought of Mahatam Gandhi their Significance in the Present Context. The findings of the study reveal that beings a philosopher and an educationalist, According to him, education is an integrating process, manifestation of divinity in man, overhauling the whole being of individual, cultivation of character, development of personality, initiative, courage, spirituality moral and ethical notions, austerity, sympathy, tolerance, will-power, personal-aura, discrimination and Brahmacharya. He advocated that education should be aimed at enabling the students to be self-reliant, independent, assiduous, refined, courteous, self-supporting, optimistic, responsible, and disciplined and a good citizen. Gandhi ji pleaded that education should also aimed at character formation with ethical – discipline, spiritual culture, bodily development, intellectual, vocational, technical upliftment, self realisation and development of behaviour, personality, international understanding and world-brotherhood.

LEENA LUKOSE, 2000

Studies on Non – formal Educaiton & the uplift of the rural masses. In this he studies non – formal education through its multifarious programmes of literacy numeracy, functionality & social awareness, skill development etc, improves the quality of the life of an individual. Non – formal education programmes simultaneously contribute to higher productivity through job – oriental traing, improvement in the existing techniques of production and qualitative / quantitative increase in human resources.

C.THOMAS ABRAHAM, 2000

Communitizing education through national service scheme studies that the concept of communitizing education is a concept of vital relevance to India where the gap between the educated and the uneducated is enormous. It is a historical paradox that such a wide chasm exists in a country which has from time immemorial advocated the liberative role of education.

M.P.MATHAI, 1992

Studies on Gandhi's world view – A study the study brief survey of the views of representative thinkers on the two major views reveals that the failure of both is due to the wrong preferential emphasis each puts on certain component over the others.

SIDDIQUI in 1971

Conducted a study of MAHATAM GANDHI and his conception of socialism with special reference to its bearing on education and politics. He found that Gandhi's thought on socialism, state and its impact took shape in the scheme of basic education. Gandhi found that the country was poor, disunited and week, was in boundage and under foreign domination where Indian culture and ideals tended to the neglected. On the basis of his observation, the scheme of basic education was put forward with a detailed note on aims of education, methods of instruction and curriculum.

Rationale for the Study

- Education should be so revolutionized as to answer the wants of the poorest villager, instead of answering those of an imperial exploiter.
- Education in the understanding of citizenship is a short-term affair if we are honest and earnest.
- Basic education links the children, whether of cities or the villages, to all that is best and lasting in India.
- Literacy in itself is no education. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning.
- Real education has to draw out the best from the boys and girls to be educated.
- National education to be truly national must reflect the national condition for the time being.
- The function of Nayee-Talim is not to teach an occupation, but through it to develop the whole man.
- By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man—body, mind and spirit. By spiritual training I mean education of the heart.
- The aim of university education should be to turn out true servants of the people who will live and die for the country's freedom. All education in a country has got to be demonstrably in promotion of the progress of the country in which it is given.

Hence, researcher has taken this topic the studies of educational thoughts of Gandhi to present that Mahatma Gandhi's unique and refined views about value education are not only important in but are worth applying not only in India but also in the rest of the world.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the educational philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. To study the relevance of aims of education as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.
3. To study the contemporary relevance of concept of school as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi.
4. To study the concept of teacher as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.
5. To study the educational philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi in the present educational scenario.
6. To study contemporary relevance of the concept of discipline as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Aims of Education According To Gandhiji

1. BREAD AND BUTTER AIM

Bread and Butter aim refers to utilitarian aim which is an immediate requirement. Gandhiji focused on education that provides learning while learning. he child must be an earning unit who must be self- sufficient right from the beginning of the education of the child. This man is really an important aim of even modern education. This has to be a tool with each and

every learner. S/he can remove unemployment keeping in mind the poverty and unemployment of India. Gandhiji focused and suggested industrial training and development of manual skills and handicraft as subject of education which will give satisfaction to the educand of his earning and self reliance but also it will be proved as a support to his/her family and nation at large.

2. CULTURAL AIM

According to Gandhiji cultural aspect of education is more important than the literacy. Culture is the foundation, the primary thing which the girls ought to get from here. Gandhiji attached greater importance to the cultural aspect of education than to the literacy. Culture is a quality of mind which may be reflected in his daily conduct.

He said, "it should show itself in smallest details of your conduct and personal behaviour, how you sit, how you walk, how you dress etc. Inner culture must be reflected in your speech, the way in which you treat visitors and guests, and behave towards one another and your teachers and elders."

According to him culture is not the product of intellectual work, but the quality of the soul, permeating all aspects of human behaviour. It is, therefore, an important function of education that children must be taught to have winsome conduct and the career and our pupils must not remain alien in their native lands with rich cultural tradition and ethos.

3. HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Education should develop all the three levels i. e. 3RS- read, write and arithmetic. The education should help in feeling what is taught and what happens to him and to express, what he feels and also what he wants to do. He means development of body, mind and spirit. All-round development implies harmonious development of human personality in a balanced manner-hand, head and heart. This emphasizes 3 R's instead of 3 R's-Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Development of either two neglecting the one aspect of personality leads to lop-sided education or incomplete education.

Harmonious development of all powers and faculties was the chief goal of his scheme of education. He emphasized this type of development as the child could adjust himself to self, his occupation and his environment adequately.

4. MORAL AIM

Education should make person aware of what is right & wrong. It inculcates in us values and manners and moulds our character. Gandhiji focused more on character building than on literacy. Character development, for him, implies the cultivation of such moral virtues as courage, strength of conviction, purity of heart and personal life, righteousness, self-restraint, inner discipline, subordination of one's interest to the greater interest of society and service of mankind. This character is too built up in terms of universal love and non-violence.

He said that character as the expression of the whole personality including its ethical and spiritual aspect. Thus if character is well built, the society would evolve itself in a new form and fashion without dependence upon others.

5. SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL AIM

The aim of education of Gandhiji is both social and individual. He wanted individual perfection and a new social order based on "Truth" & "Non-violence". Education trains an individual and makes him an ideal citizen who will help his nation.An individual learns so many things from surrounding, culture, society and so on and he progresses simultaneously

society progresses because the individuals' growth is nothing but the growth of the society and nation.

6. ULTIMATE AIM

Self-realization is the ultimate aim of life as well as of education. **He advocated self-supporting education taking into account the basic needs of man's life which was meant in two different senses:**

(i) Education that will help one to be self-supporting in later life which implies that the child of tomorrow's adult would not be a drag on the society. This type of education will turn him into a self-sufficient entity and this education will be a kind of insurance against unemployment.

(ii) In the second, he wanted that teacher's salaries should be met out of the productive work of the children provided that the state takes over the manufacture of the school.

As such, he introduced craft-centred education to meet the requirements of pupils and society.

Mahatma Gandhi's View on Curriculum:

Gandhiji advocated complete overhauling of the curriculum. He suggested a broad-based and integrated curriculum for realising the objectives of education and developing the whole man.

He included the following aspects in his scheme of studies:

(i) Basic craft: Agriculture, spinning and weaving, cardboard, wood and metal work, tailoring, gardening, business practice, book-keeping etc.

(ii) Mother tongue as opposed to teaching of English and other foreign languages.

(iii) Mathematics concerning numerical and geometrical problems connected with craft and community life. Besides, learning of four basic rules by sincerely working out the problems arising out of craft work and gardening.

(iv) Social Studies: History, Civics and Geography.

(v) General Science: Nature study. Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Physiology, Hygiene.

(vi) Drawing and Music for development of artistic talents.

(vii) Compulsory physical training through musical drill for development of body.

(viii) Domestic science for girls after fifth grade in place of general science and craft.

Mahatma Gandhi's Methods of Teaching

(i) Correlation:

He advocated the principle of correlation in leaching different subjects. Craft is the pivot round which all other subjects should revolve. He wanted all subjects need to be correlated with craft. Craft should be the starting point of other subjects and a meeting point of both physical and social environment. Therefore, craft is the medium of instruction.

He wanted that "the whole process of education should be imparted through some handicrafts or industry."

(ii) Learning by Doing:

He said that learning would be permanent if it is permeated by doing. It can be possible if children are given opportunities to undertake a host of productive activities. So, in his scheme, learning by doing was the important method of teaching.

(iii) Learning by Living:

Learning takes place by actually participation in community life and rendering self-less service to the cause of goodness of all. This makes learning social.

(iv) Lecture, Questioning and Discussion methods:
These methods were also followed in his scheme of education.

Mahatma Gandhi's View on Discipline
He was critical of free discipline and strongly favoured inner discipline through self-control and not by being free to follow stray impulses. He thought that freedom embedded in self-discipline or inner discipline that arises spontaneously from the inner springs of life rather than that which is clamped from without is called true freedom.

This self-discipline is voluntary discipline which emanates from the following-pure life, self-restraint, fearlessness, sacrifice, usefulness and practice of non-violent conduct.

Further, he favoured social discipline through some productive works based upon co-operation, initiative, accuracy and individual responsibility. This form of social discipline can emerge out of the living mutually in the society by cultivating ideals of citizenship necessary for a vibrant and living democracy.

Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Teacher
He thought that only the right type of teachers could help in achieving the objectives of education. He should be a lover of truth and non-violence and he should possess a sound base of knowledge, skill, enthusiasm, patriotism, dedication, love for children and labour, respect for the dignity of individuals and special training in the basic education.

He should be a man of action, not a man of slogan and should have a good moral character and a social bent of mind. He should lead a pure and simple life and be a man of ideals and a saga of examples.

Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Religious and Moral Education
According to Gandhiji, religion paves the way for development of personality and character. True religion means an abiding faith in the absolute values of Truth, Love, Ahimsa and Justice. He recommended instruction in the universal essentials of religion and training in the fundamental virtues of truth and non-violence as the very basis of religious education.

Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Women's Education
Gandhiji thought that education should be provided to mothers, for they could provide education to children effectively. He stressed upon the education of women, for the development of nation depends upon women.

He, therefore, advocated equal facilities of education for them like men and even special facilities, where necessary. Along with 3R's, women must receive education in domestic affairs, up-bringing of children, nursing, cleanliness and hygiene.

Estimate of Gandhiji's Educational Philosophy
Gandhiji's educational philosophy is sound psychologically, sociologically, pedagogically and biologically.

(i) Mahatma Gandhi revolutionized the whole gamut of education by devising a scheme of education popularly known as 'Basic education' which was based upon Indian culture and ways of life of people. His educational scheme sought to draw out the best in both the child and man to develop in an integrated manner-body, mind and spirit.

His basic education is psychologically sound as it provided an effective outlet for the creative urges to find their true expression. The scheme satisfied some of the psychological needs of children- love and affection, self-esteem, security, and creativeness. Manual work would satisfy his need for creativeness and would develop self-reliance and self-confidence leading to self-respect and security.

(ii) Sociologically, his scheme of education is sound as education helps in establishing a new social order popularly known as 'Sarvodaya Samaj' where there would not be any cleavages and clashes, and any discrimination among people. Education will help pupils in cultivating values of co-operation, discipline, self-help, toleration, mutual respect and good neighborliness.

Education would also cultivate in children a true sense of the dignity of labour and of human solidarity-sine-qua-non for social unification. He regards his plan through the modicum of handicrafts as the spearhead of a silent revolution having the most far reaching consequences.

It will provide a healthy and moral basis of relationship between the city and the village and thus go a long way towards eradicating some of the worst evils of the present social order and poisoned relationship between the classes. It will check the progressive decay of our villages and lay the foundation of a just social order in which there is no unnatural division between the haves and have-not's and everybody is assured of a living wage and the right to freedom."

In the words of B.G. Kher, it would produce, "Socially more alert and intelligent and more co-operative" citizens having "a keener consciousness of their relationship to the community."

(i) Pedagogically, Gandhiji's educational theory is sound. The craft-centred education gives form and reality to the knowledge acquired by children. Knowledge is not fragmented rather unified. Every aspect of knowledge is correlated and this form of correlation also relates knowledge to life and other forms of knowledge. All subjects are related to each other.

(ii) From the biological standpoint, his educational theory is sound. It lays emphasis on man's capacity to go beyond the process of modifying the relation of his organism to fit the environment for promoting the best interests as well as those of the society in which he lives. Thus, education helps him to adapt to the complex changing situations and environments.

His educational philosophy is unique as it combines the essential ingredients of the three philosophical doctrines- idealism, naturalism and pragmatism. His philosophy is idealistic as he emphasized on the dignity of man and higher values like truth, honesty, punctuality, goodness etc.

Like Froebel, he believes that education should awaken the latent potentialities to their full unfoldment. Like idealists he emphasized upon self-realization as the aims of education, character-formation, service to humanity and preservation of moral values and all-round development of personality as the aims of education.

Like naturalist, he stresses upon the child's nature and its full development through education. He believed in the essential goodness of child's nature, emphasised activity or learning by doing and showed aversion to artificiality and pedantry. Like naturalists, he favoured imparting education in natural surroundings in an atmosphere of freedom. His educational theory is based upon experimentation.

Like pragmatism, his craft-centred education resembles pragmatic concept of project method, Like pragmatists, he emphasised learning by doing and the significance of correlation among different subjects and social function of education. Moreover, his educational system, like pragmatism, equips the child with necessary skills and knowledge for meeting the situations of real life.

In the words of Dr. M.S. Patel, "Gandhiji's philosophy of education is naturalistic in its setting, idealistic in its aim and .pragmatic in its method and programme of work." His educational practice is based on the need? and requirements of the Indian society.

He heralded an era characterized by peace, non-violence and justice. He is truly called as the "fore-runner of vocationalisation of education" which aims at achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency. His craft-centred education is a milestone in the annals of educational history. His basic education scheme overhauled and resuscitated the entire spectrum of education. It is the most practical and unique contribution of Gandhiji to the field of education.

Gandhian/Wardha scheme of education failed in-spite of its merits and lofty objectives. Lack of proper implementation of the scheme, dedicated teachers, dearth of adequate funds, emphasis upon manual side neglecting intellectual side altogether, dearth of charismatic leaders after his death, cynical attitude of political leaders towards basic education, lack of proper scheme of higher education, utter confusion about its future etc. are some of the chief factors responsible for its failure.

Therefore, it will not be out of place to conclude that in-spite of drawbacks and failure, his scheme of education is novel and inspiring for the generations to come. His scheme of education is unparalled and unique among the galaxy of educational schemes propounded and professed by a host of educational philosophers in the East and West.

His philosophy of education still holds a promise for a better tomorrow in the modem scenario of rapid scientific and technological advances. A saying goes, **"Gandhi is dead but Gandhism is alive."** He is truly called as the harbinger of educational thoughts of great educators in the west and east mass education and the father of vocational education in India. His Basic education or Buniyadi Sikhya or Nai-Talim is original, noval unique, innovative, Indigenous, superb and outstanding.

Educational Implications

Following are some educational implications of the study:

1. As per the present study the curriculum should be based on the laws of natural science.
2. The awareness should be created about the education through craft is the best development of the Head, Hand & Heart.
3. Schools are obliged to teach moral truth and they should follow it honestly.
4. The present study is also helpful for making the parents believe that through craft education child will remain physically fit.
5. The present study is also helpful in knowing that lecture – discussion is the most effective teaching technique.
6. The present study also aware the students and teachers that Book of nature is the best of all textbooks in the world.

Conclusion

"The Contemporary Relevance of Educational Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi" is very relevant, because the investigator holds that the educational ideals conceived by Gandhiji are still valid for a country like India, which is on the threshold of rapid development & consequent challenges. Gandhi ji formulated his educational theory in the context of his desire for an ideal social order, a non-violent and favour that Education should be directed towards cultivating the non-violent spirit. Gandhi's idea of education is not only a new method and technique of education but also a new way of life. He advocates the creation of

a balanced and harmonious social order with ethical value of truth, love and non-violence. It covers the total development of both the individual and society.

According to Gandhi, there are four components of basic education. These are craft, art, health and education. Instead of regarding craft and industry as different from education, he regarded the former as the medium for the later. "Gandhi emphasized the need for educating the child through manual work, not as a side activity, but as the prime means of intellectual training.' Basic education in India is closely allied to the Indian villages where the spirit of self-activity, self-service, self-knowledge and self-discipline should have through learn by means of work pattern of education. Gandhi's basic education is broad based. The need of the twenty first century is an education, which is highly qualitative aiming at the best possible, most rounded & complete development of each chid. Gadhian ideal education of drawing out best of child & man – body, mind & spirit is very relevant today's educational system.

Gandhi's concept of education is of quite significance in the contemporary situation. His philosophical concept of education is entirely based on the development of human personality, to maintain the discipline, to create the manual work with learning and to develop the culture of the peace. He was a great educationist and an individualist par excellence. He knew that education is the most important means in the society which can be used as an instrument of socio-economic progress, material advancement, political evolution and moral development of an individual. Gandhi's whole philosophy and work was based on ethics and morality. His concept of education is also founded on ethics and morality. It may be said that his concept of education has full of religious ideas. His idea of religion is different from common concept. His concept of religion is 'service of humanity'. For the spirit of religions he propounded 'Nai Talim' or 'basic education'. This new education system, Archarya Kriplani says, '… is the coping stone of Gandhi's social and political edifice'. His philosophical thought on education is highly pedestal that creates the socio-economic development of the society.

We can draw a conclusion that his concept of education is not only the eradication of illiteracy but learning by doing. He preaches the doctrine of simple living and high thinking. His education system are greatly emphasizing the culture of peace, sincere work, dedication of the cause of the nation, social minded, friendliness, right feelings, economic advancement, physical improvement and socio-cultural progress. It is based on work-centre education which can provide the necessary economic self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

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उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के जनपद टिहरी गढ़वाल के विकास खण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न ग्राम आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं का विश्लेषण

Dr. Anupama Sharma*

Abstract

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रामवासिनी है। भारत की 65 में से 70 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में निवास करता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में आर्थिक विकास की कल्पना ग्रामीण विकास के बिना व्यर्थ है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र क्षेत्र उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के टिहरी जनपद के जौनपुर क्षेत्र पर आधारित है। क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति यहां के विकास में सबसे बड़ी बाधक है। विकास खण्ड जौनपुर को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जा चुका है। क्षेत्र में विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का संचालन किया जा रहा है। जो कि ग्राम एवं समूह आधारित तथा व्यक्ति आधारित है। प्रस्तुत लेख में ग्राम आधारित योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन व विश्लेषण किया गया है।

ग्रामीण विकास मुख्यतः ग्रामीण जनता के समग्र विकास की प्रक्रिया को प्रदर्शित करता है। ग्रामीण जनता का हर दृष्टि से विकसित तथा खुशहाल बनाने के लिए उनका सामाजिक, राजनैतिक विकास क्रियान्वयन भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण जनता के साथ–साथ समूचे क्षेत्र का उत्थान किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। ग्रामीण विकास ग्रामीण जनता व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक स्थिति में लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। जिससे ग्रामीणों की निर्धनता दूर करके उन्हें सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक रूप से सशक्त बनाया जाता है। जिससे वह विकास के लिए आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें और अपने विकास के लिए किसी पर निर्भर न रहे।

ग्राम का विकास, आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक तत्वों पर निर्भर करता है, ये सभी एक दूसरे से सम्बन्धित होते हैं तथा एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं, लेकिन यदि ग्रामीण विकास का सूक्ष्म विश्लेषण करें तो ज्ञात होता है, कि ग्रामीण विकास का प्रारम्भिक तथा अन्तिम बिन्दु ग्रामीणों का आर्थिक विकास ही है। क्योंकि यदि ग्रामीण आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त होते हैं तो उनका सामाजिक, राजनैतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक विकास भी तेजी से होता है और ग्रामीण सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक रूप से सक्षम होते हैं तो वे आर्थिक रूप से पहले से भी ज्यादा शक्तिशाली हो जाते हैं। अतः किसी ग्राम का विकास साथ ही ग्रामवासियों का विकास उनके आर्थिक विकास से ही संचालित तथा निर्देशित होता है।

ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास ग्रामीण सतत् आय में वृद्धि से परिलक्षित होता है तो आर्थिक स्तर में सुधार होने लगता है जिससे कि कृषि के लाभ भी बढ़ते हैं, सम्पन्न तथा खुशहाल कृषक की अन्य सभी आवश्यकताएँ ग्रामीण व्यापार को बढ़ावा देती है। ग्रामीण जनता की समग्र माँग में वृद्धि से उद्योग धन्धे, व्यापार, व्यवसाय सभी में तेजी आ जाती है और उनका संचयी प्रभाव यह होता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था शक्तिशाली हो जाती है।

अर्थव्यवस्था सशक्त होने से देश का आर्थिक विकास तीव्र होता है अतः यह कहा जा सकता है ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास के बिना आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो सकता। किसी भी ग्राम का विकास एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिए अनेक प्रकार के प्रयास विभिन्न स्तरों पर करने पड़ते हैं। ग्राम की आर्थिक गतिविधियों मं हर प्रकार से वृद्धि करनी पड़ती है। आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संचालन का मूलाधार बनती है विभिन्न स्वरोजगारपरक तथा आय सृजक ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं। जब इन ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं में ग्रामीणों की जन सहभागिता होती है तो ग्राम आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली होता है तथा ग्राम के निवासी आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न हो जाते हैं।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि का विश्लेषण

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था के केन्द्र बिन्दु है। हमारे देश में कृषि प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का महत्त्व अन्य देशों की तुलना में काफी अधिक रहा है।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से ही भारत सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की निर्धन जनता के समग्र उत्थान के लिए विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा परियोजनाओं का संचालन कर रही है लेकिन उनका लाभ गांव की निर्धन तथा भोली भाली जनता तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है जितना कि पहुँचना चाहिए था।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा परियोजनाओं का संचालन किया जा रहा है। प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस तरह की ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का संचालन किया जा रहा है जो कि ग्रामीणों की सतत् आय का बढ़ाने में सहायक हों जैसे रोजगारपरक तथा निर्धनता उन्मूलन योजनाएं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आर्थिक विकास में सहायक अनेक कार्य जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है, साथ ही विकास खण्ड में कृषिगत कार्यों पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि कृषि अभी भी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का केन्द्र बिन्दु है।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में प्रमुखतः दो प्रकार की ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं का संचालन किया जा रहा है।

(अ) ग्राम आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाए।

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ग्राम आधारित तथा व्यक्ति आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि दर ज्ञात करने के लिए गुणोत्तर माध्य (ळमवउमजतपब उमंद) द्वारा निम्न सूत्र का प्रयोग किया गया। गुणोत्तर माध्य समीकरण का प्रयोग कर दोनों प्रकार की योजनाओं में क्षमता तथा वृद्धि दर ज्ञात की गयी जिसका सूत्र (थ्वतउनसं) निम्नलिखित है–

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

द   ऱ वर्षों की संख्या (छवण वि लिंते)

च्च   ऱ निश्चित अवधि के बाद चर मूल्यों की राशि (टंतपंइसम ं ज जीम मदक वि चमतपवक)

च्च   ऱ अवधि के आरम्भ के चर मूल्यों की राशि (टंतपंइसम ं ज जीम इमहपदपदह वि चमतपवक)

त   ऱ वृद्धि दर (त्जम वि ळतवूजी)

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न ग्राम आधारित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि विश्लेषण

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में ग्रामीणों के आर्थिक विकास में सर्वाधिक योगदान क्षेत्र में प्रचलित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का रहा है। जिसका एक स्वरूप ग्राम आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं हैं जो पूरे ग्राम को आधार मानकर संचालित की जाती है। विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में वर्तमान समय में दो प्रमुख ग्राम आधारित अथवा समूह आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं संचालित की जा रही है।

(अ) स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना।

(ब) उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन।

(अ) स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में यह योजना अप्रैल 1999 से प्रभावशाली है। इस योजना के तहत निर्धनता की रेखा की नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों के सदस्यों को आर्थिक ऋण अनुदान के रूप में उपलब्ध करवाकर उन्हें निर्धनता की रेखा के ऊपर स्वरोजगार (स्वयं का उद्यम) के माध्यम से लाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। योजनान्तर्गत निर्धनता की रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले निर्धनों को स्वयं सहायता समूहों में गठित किया जाता है। उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके छोटे–छोटे उद्यम स्थापित किये जाते हैं। निर्धनता की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले निर्धन परिवारों की आय में सतत् वृद्धि हो सके।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि का विश्लेषण तीन वर्षों में हुई स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के आधार पर किया गया जो निम्नलिखित है–

<div align="center">तालिका 1.1</div>

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2005—06	576
2.	2006—07	996
3.	2007—08	1344
	योग	2916

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भ्तम ऱ च्द ऱ 1344

च्च ऱ 573

द ऱ 3

$$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{1344}{576}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{Log\ 2.33}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL[.1224] - 1$$

$$r = 1.325 - 1$$

$$r = .325 x 100$$

$$\% \ of \ Growth \ Rate = 32.5\%$$

32.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर योजना के विस्तार को प्रदर्शित करती है। योजना के प्रति स्वरोजगारियों की बढ़ती संख्या का प्रमाण है।

ब) उत्तराखण्ड गामीण स्वरोजगार योजना

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वरोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना का प्रारम्भ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना की तर्ज पर ही किया गया। योजनान्तर्गत क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण निर्धानों को क्षमता था योग्यता के अनुरूप कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए आर्थिक रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाता हे, क्योंकि यह सर्वमान्य धारणा है कि निर्धन व्यक्तियों में कार्यक्षमता होती है परन्तु आवश्यकता उन्हें अधिक मार्ग दर्शन परामर्श प्रदान करने की होती है। स्वयं का उद्योग जो कि संगठित रूप में होता है, हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समूहों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। इस हेतु विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में प्रत्येक ग्राम में स्वयं सहायता समूह गठित किय जाते हैं।

उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि दर का विश्लेषण भी दो वर्षों में हुई स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के आधार पर किया गया जो निम्नलिखित है—

<div align="center">

तालिका 1.2

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क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2006—07	57
2.	2007—08	86
	योग	143

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भ्तम त्र च्द त्र 86
च्द त्र 57
द त्र 2

$$r = 2\sqrt{\frac{86}{57}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{log\ 1.5}{2}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL[.08805] - 1$$

$$r = 1.225 - 1$$

$$r = 225x100$$

$$\% \ of \ Growth \ Rate = 22.5\%$$

उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना में भी वृद्धि की दर 22.5 प्रतिशत है। परन्तु दूरगामी परिणाम प्रस्तुत नहीं करती उत्तराखण्ड ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना की वृद्धि दर विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में धनात्मक रूप में 22.5 प्रतिशत रही है।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न व्यक्ति आधारित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं की क्षमता तथा वृद्धि का विश्लेषण

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में ग्राम आधारित परियोजनाओं के साथ—साथ विभिन्न व्यक्ति आधारित ग्रमीण विकास योजनाओं का भी संचालन किया जा रहा है, जो कि व्यक्ति विशेष को ध्यान मे रखकर संचालित की जाती है, विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न व्यक्ति आधारित ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं, कुछ योनजाएं रोजगार, स्वरोजगारपरक तथा कुछ आवासीय योजनाएं हैं। रोजगार परक व्यक्ति आधारित परियोजनाएं प्रत्यक्ष रूप से व्यक्तिगत आय सृजन क्षमता को प्रभावित करती है। जबकि आवासीय तथा समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से तो नहीं परन्तु व्यक्तिगत आय सृजन क्षमता को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित अवश्य करती है।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित है—

अ) इन्दिरा आवास योजना

ब) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना

स) उत्तराखण्ड सार्वभौम योजना

द) राज्य ऋण सह अनुदान ग्रामीण आवास योजना

य) स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान समाज कल्याण विभाग।

अ) इन्दिरा आवास योजना

इन्दिरा आवास योजना केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण आवासीय कार्यक्रम है। इस योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले अवासहीन परिवारों, अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति, बंधुआ मजदूरों तथा निर्धन विधवा महिलाओं को आवास सुविधा प्रदान करना है। याजनान्तर्गत लाभार्थियों का चयन विकासखण्ड की निर्धनता सूची के आधार पर किया जाता है।

इन्दिरा आवास योजना की विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में वृद्धि दर ज्ञात करने के लिए तीन वर्षों में विकासखण्ड में निर्मित किये गये आवासों के आधार पर किया गया जो निम्नलिखित है–

<div align="center">

तालिका 1.3

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क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2005—06	48
2.	2006—07	40
3.	2007—08	55
	योग	143

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भतम त्र च्द त्र 55
   च्य त्र 48
   द त्र 3

$$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{55}{48}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{\log 1.14}{2}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{0.569}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[.01896\right] - 1$$

$$r = 1.047 - 1$$

$$r = 0.047 x 100$$

$$\% \ of \ Growth \ Rate = 4.7\%$$

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में इन्दिरा आवास योजना की वृद्धि दर 4.7 प्रतिशत रही है जो धनात्मक स्थिति में है।

ब) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना का संचालन विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में वर्ष 2005—06 से किया जा रहा है। योजनान्तर्गत अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को 73रु. प्रतिदिन मजूदरी के आधार पर 100 दिन का गारन्टीयुक्त रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था है। लाभार्थियों का चयन विकासखण्ड के गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों में से किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना की विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में वृद्धि दर ज्ञात करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में सृजित मानव दिवसों के आधार पर की गयी जो निम्नलिखित है–

<div align="center">

तालिका 1.4

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क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2005—06	14.793
2.	2006—07	19.6807
3.	2007—08	21.5931
	योग	55.9886

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भतम त्र च्द त्र 21ण69
   च्य त्र 14ण80
   द त्र 3

$$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{21.60}{14.80}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{log\ 1.46}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{.1644}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[.0548\right] - 1$$

$$r = 1.134 - 1$$

$$r = .134x100$$

$$\%\ of\ Growth\ Rate = 13.4\%$$

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना की वृद्धि दर धनात्मक रूप में 13.4 प्रतिशत रही है।

स) उत्तराखण्ड सार्वभौम योजना

ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देते हुए उत्तराखण्ड सरकार ने इस दिशा में उत्तराखण्ड सार्वभौम योजना का प्रारम्भ किया जो कि स्वरोजगार की दिशा में उत्तराखण्ड सरकार की एक नवीन पहल है। योजनान्तर्गत स्वरोजगारी को स्वरोजगार स्थापित करने हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अनुदान की व्यवस्था की जाती है। स्वरोजगारी अपनी इच्छा से स्वरोजगारपरक क्रियाकलापों का चुनाव कर योजनान्तर्गत दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि प्राप्त करते है। स्वरोजगारी द्वारा कुशलतापूर्वक स्वरोजगार का संचालन करने के बाद अनुदान के रूप में ऋण की राशि लाभार्थी को प्रदान की जाती है।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में उत्तराखण्ड सार्वभौम योजना की क्षमता तथा विकास दर जानने के लिए दो वर्षों में उपलब्ध स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या के आधार पर किया गया जो निम्नलिखित है–

तालिका 1.5

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2006–07	98
2.	2007–08	59
	योग	157

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भतम त्र च्द त्र 59

च्च त्र 98

द त्र 2

$$r = 2\sqrt{\frac{59}{98}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{log\ .6020}{2}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{.7796}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[.2898\right] - 1$$

$$r = -.1945 - 1$$

$$r = -.805x100$$

$$\%\ of\ Growth\ Rate = -80.5\%$$

उत्तराखण्ड सार्वभौम योजना की वृद्धि दर विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में पिछले दो वर्षों में –80.5 प्रतिशत रही है।

द) राज्य ऋण यह अनुदान ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रम

राज्य ऋण अनुदान उत्तराखण्ड राज्य द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण आवासीय कार्यक्रम है। इन्दिरा आवास योजना के अतिरिक्त विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में राज्य ऋण सह अनुदान ग्रामीण आवास कायक्रम का संचालन किया जा रहा है। योजनान्तर्गत निर्धन्ता की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों को बुनियादी आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करना योजना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है।

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में राज्य ऋण सह अनुदान ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रम की वृद्धि दर को ज्ञात करने के लिए योजनान्तर्गत तीन वर्षों में निर्मित कुल आवासों को आधार मानकर किया गया जो निम्नलिखित है–

<div align="center">तालिका 1.6</div>

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2005—06	45
2.	2006—07	66
3.	2007—08	55
	योग	166

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भतम न च्द न 55

च्च न 45

द न 3

$$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{55}{45}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{log\ 1.2}{2}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{.0864}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\ [.0288] - 1$$

$$r = 1.089 - 1$$

$$r = .089x100$$

$$\%\ of\ Growth\ Rate = 8.9\%$$

राज्य ऋण सह अनुदान ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रम में पिछले तीन वर्षों के आधार पर 8.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि आंकलित की गयी है।

य) स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान समाज कल्याण विभाग

विकासखण्ड जौनपुर में अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातियों के विकास के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान (समाज कल्याण विभाग) की शुरूआत की गयी। योजनान्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातियों के निर्धनता की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों को योजना का केन्द्र मानकर कृषि तथा गैर कृषि कार्यों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान है।

स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान (समाज कल्याण विभाग) की वृद्धि दर ज्ञात करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में लाभार्थी की संख्याओं में हुए परिवर्तनों को आधार माना गया जो निम्नलिखित है–

<div align="center">तालिका 1.7</div>

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	स्वरोजगारियों की संख्या
1.	2005—06	16
2.	2006—07	34
3.	2007—08	10
	योग	60

$$r = n\sqrt{\frac{Pn}{Po}} - 1$$

भतम न च्द न 10

च्च न 16

द न 3

$$r = 3\sqrt{\frac{10}{16}} - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{log\ .625}{2}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\left[\frac{.7959}{3}\right] - 1$$

$$r = AL\ [.1653] - 1$$

$$r = -.1464 - 1$$

$$r = -.854 x 100$$

$$\%\ of\ Growth\ Rate = -85.36\%$$

स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान की वृद्धि दर विकास खण्ड जौनपुर में −85.36 प्रतिशत ऋणात्मक रही है।

समूह आधारित ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं का लाभ लागत विश्लेषण

विकास खण्ड जौनपुर में संचालित विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं का लाभ लागत विश्लेषण करने हेतु विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया, अध्ययन में यह आंकलित करने का प्रयास किया गया कि कितने प्रतिशत लाभार्थी परियोजना द्वारा प्राप्त लाभों के कारण बढ़े हुए आय स्तर को बढाए रखने में सफल होते है तथा कितने लाभार्थी परियोजना समाप्ति के पश्चात् पुनः पुराने आय स्तर पर लौट आते है।

वस्तुतः समृद्ध विकास का लक्षण अध्ययन हेतु उन लाभार्थियों को चुना गया जिन्हें कुछ अवधि तक परियोजना का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ था तत्पश्चात् उन्हें लाभ मिलना बन्द हो गया।

तालिका 1.8

स्वरोजगारी संख्या	परियोजना से लाभ प्राप्त अवधि	परियोजना के पूर्व आय स्तर	परियोजना के कारण आय स्तर	परियोजना से संबंधित आय स्तर	लागत लाभ
15:	3 वर्ष	8000	13000	12000	1000
25:	2 वर्ष	6000	12000	10000	2000
35:	1 वर्ष	8000	11000	10000	1000
20:	6 महीने	6000	8000	7000	1000
5:	6 महीने से कम	5000	6000	5000	.

तालिका के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट है कि समूह विकास कार्यक्रमों का लाभ एक वर्ष से अधिक वर्षों तक स्वरोजगारियों को दिया जाता है। समूह के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वही स्वरोजगारी अपनी आय सृजन क्षमता को ऊँचें स्तर तक ले जा सकते हैं जो कि समूह में अधिक समय तक कार्यरत रहते हैं।

यदि स्वयं सहायता समूह की अवधि को बढ़ा दिया जाये जो स्वरोजगारी के पुनः पुराने आय स्तर पर पहुँचने की सम्भावना कम होगी।

निष्कर्ष

विकास खण्ड जौनपुर में प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा लाभार्थी एवं स्वरोजगारी सूची के आधार पर हमने पाया कि क्षेत्र में महिला, पुरुष तथा मिश्रित समूहों में स्वरोजगारी बड़े स्तर पर कार्यरत हे उनकी आय सृजन क्षमता में वृद्धि भी हो रही है पर उस आय सृजन क्षमता को कालान्तर तक बनाये रखने में स्वरोजगारी सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। आपसी राजनीति लड़ाइ झगड़ा इसका प्रमुख कारण है। समूह की कार्य क्षमता को बनाये रखना भी चुनौती का विषय है।

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Caregivers' Sources of Socialization for Parenting in an Urban Indian Context

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Shagufa Kapadia**

The paper examined the sources of socialization that mothers and secondary caregivers of toddlers use for parenting. Fifty primary caregivers (mothers) and eleven secondary caregivers of toddlers from middle class families in Vadodara participated in the study. The semi-structured interview was used to examine important cultural sources that influence caregiver's parenting practices. Results indicated family being the most significant institution for mothers (70%) and secondary caregivers (36.4 %); within the family, mothers' own mother emerged as the most important agent of socialization (28%). Though family remains the dominant source of socialization, present day mothers (8%) indicated referring to formal sources (e.g., media) as well. Mothers (24%) also took pride in sharing that husbands are supportive and play an equal role in child-rearing whereas secondary caregivers did not mention the role of husband. Qualitative results also highlighted the impact of caregivers' own childhood experiences as an important source that shapes their child rearing practices. Parenting is emerging as a conscious process with mother seeking information of family as well. This shift from informal sources (e.g., family) to formal sources (e.g., media) of socialization reflects the changing social-cultural context and more demands on parents.
Key words: sources of socialization, primary& secondary caregivers, Indian urban context

Introduction

Parenting is an important means for children's growth and development (Goodnow & Collin, 1990) and therefore it is important to know how parents gather the information on parenting and apply their learning. Bornstein (1995) has mentioned four functions of parenting: 1) nurturant caregiving intents to meet the biological needs of the children 2) material care giving involves organization of the physical world such as home environment, 3) social caregiving includes managing interpersonal relations and behaviours to engage children emotionally and 4) didactic caregiving includes strategies used by the parents to stimulate their children to engage with and understand the world outside parent-child relation. Parents' learn parenting information from various sources, however scientific research on these parenting resources is limited [1] [2]. e.g., Ateah, 2003; Nichols, Nixon, Pudney & Jurvansuu, 2009). Moreover, parenting guidance is available from various cultural sources which are not scientifically explored.

The current study aimed at examining various sources from where caregivers obtain information on child rearing in an urban Indian context. The study is a part of a multi-method cross-cultural project on emotion socialization in India, USA, Turkey, Romania and Israel. The current paper presents the findings on caregiver's sources of information on socialization that inform parenting practices in an Urban Indian context.

Method
Research Context

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The study was conducted in the city of Vadodara formerly known as Baroda, a district of Gujarat situated in a North-Western state of India. The selection of participants was based on selection criteria set for the larger study a) age of the child, b) income group (middle to upper middle class). Using snowball sampling a total of 61 participants (50 mothers and 11 secondary caregivers of young children (between 19 to 34 months) recruited in the study. Secondary caregivers were included in the study based on mothers' report of the most involved caregiver after the mother. Secondary caregivers include four paternal grandmothers, three maternal grandmothers, three grandfathers and one aunt.

Procedure

According to the convenience of mothers, they were invited to the research lab in the University. Written consent was taken from the mothers, followed by completing the demographic information form and face to face interview on socialization sources. Secondary caregivers were interviewed at their home. Caregivers were informed about the guidance and counselling session at *Unnayan* - HDAC (Human Development Assessment Centre, UGC-CAS II, Department of Human Development and Family Studies). Mothers were ensured that they can contact the department in case they need any inputs in child guidance.

Research Instruments

Instruments comprised socio-demographic questionnaire and semi-structured interview schedule for socialization sources which were developed for the larger project and pilot tested and adapted for the Indian context. The socio-demographic questionnaire contained family demographics such age of the child, number of family members, family structure, parents' education and parents' working status, and the interview schedule covered themes to explore the important cultural sources that influence the caregiver's socialization practices such as learning how to react to the child's emotion, source of information on child rearing and importance of own experiences as child for child-rearing practices in present context.

Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed and coded. The qualitative data were coded using the coding framework formulated in the United States, which was adapted to the Indian context. For qualitative analysis, thematic content analysis was used. Frequency and percentage were computed for the quantitative analysis.

Results

Demographic Profile

The mothers were on average 29.80 years old ($SD = 3.22$). The toddlers were 26.64 months ($SD = 4.35$) and comprised 28 boys and 22 girls. Regarding education, 48 % of mothers were graduate, 34 % had completed post-graduation while 16 % either completed secondary school or vocational education. One participant had doctorate degree. Most mothers (58 %) were home-makers and hence, were not working. The non-home-makers were engaged in full time and part time work (22 % and 20 % respectively). Most participants were from joint family (66 %) while others (28 %) were from nuclear family and 6 % were from modified joint family.

Sources of Information

The key themes that emerged from the data are: 1) institutions as sources of socialization, 2) role models of parenting, 3) childhood experiences of caregiversas sources of socializationand 4) contemporary urban context: continuity and change. The detailed

findings are presented in the following section. See Figure 1 for the schematic presentation of the broad themes and sub themes of caregivers' sources of information.
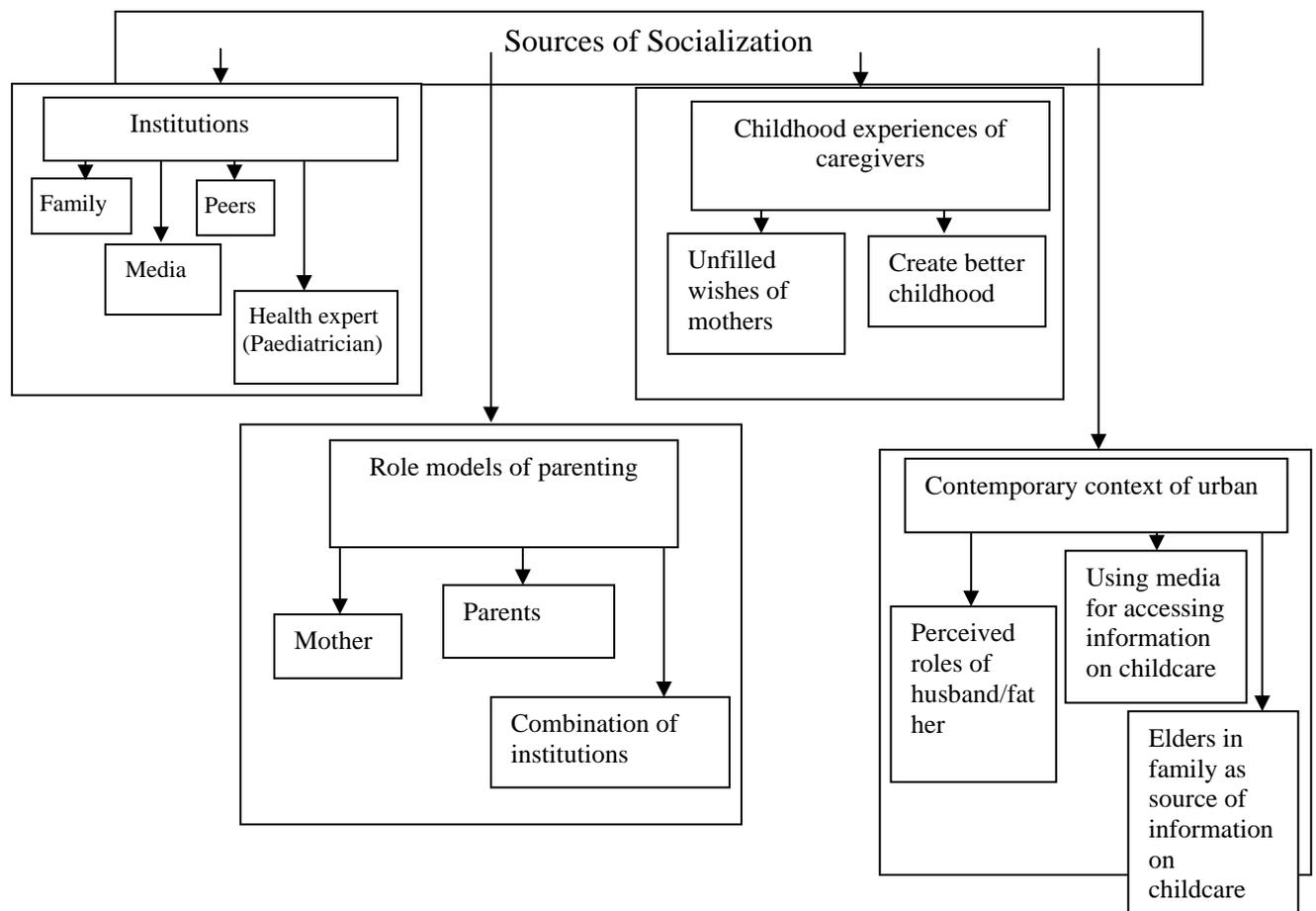
Figure 1. **Sources of socialization**

Institutions as a source of socialization

The sources of socialization included various institutions such as family, media, and health which are further explained by agents. For example, parents as major agents for the family, internet, books, magazines as agents for media, and paediatricians as major agents for health. Primary caregivers mentioned family, media, health, peer, work and religion as influencing institutions while secondary caregivers emphasized family, health, academicians and other parents as influencing sources.

For both, mother and secondary caregivers, family remains the most important source of socialization (see Table 1). However, younger mothers are observed to widen their network and seek other sources outside the family. According to them, elderly caregivers do not know enough to meet today's needs given the competitive scenario and they need to equip with more information on child development. A mother shared:

"Ummm google. I take my mother's opinion but then baby centre [parenting portal]; you know there are varied options online. Like my mother would offer suggestions of her era; while I was a child. But google is full of information, people share opinions, so they are may options and then reading is also another option I look for."

Table 1. Important socialization sources

Important socialization sources	Family	Media	Health	Combination	Peer	Personal experiences	Others
Primary caregivers	35 (70%)	4 (8%)	3 (6%)	8 (16%)	NA	NA	NA
Secondary caregivers	4 (36.4%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)

Family: The focal source of socialization

Caregivers reported family, media and health as important sources of socialization (see Table 1). Though mothers have discussed more than one institution, family remained a common source of socialization. For both mothers (70 percent) and secondary caregivers (36.4 percent), family emerged as the most important source for parental socialization. Though socialization occurs through different agents (e.g., mother, newspapers, and internet) and institutions (e.g., media, family, and peers) yet, family emerged as the focal context for socialization with mothers as the primary agents. In the Indian context, family has been the dominant institution in the life of an individual and community (Mullatti, 1995) and remains the primary source of socialization for caregivers.

Within the family, mothers' own mother emerged as the most important socialization source (28 %) since mothers consider them to be trustworthy, friendly, attached, and experienced and look upon them as someone who would always give appropriate advice and would share guidance on dealing with the child. In the words of a mother:

"Because I can ask anything to her in a friendly way and learn, means, she guides as a friend how should you treat the child and deal with him."

This pattern is followed by the combination of sources that includes combination of family agents. For example, mother and mother-in law, mother-in-law and sister-in-law, indicative that parenting is largely the forte of women. Hence, socialization within the family is not only limited to parents, but also includes extended family members, particularly women members, such as grandmother, mother in-laws, and sister-in law.

Role models for parenting as a source of socialization

In the study, 84% of mothers and 54.6% of secondary caregivers considered the family as being their role models of parenting, reiterating family being the prime source of socialization. Table 2 provides a detailed account of important institutions as role models for the caregivers.

Table 2. Important Role Models

Important socialization sources	Family	Media	Combination	Others	None
Primary caregivers	42 (84%)	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
Secondary caregivers	6 (54.6%)	2 (18.2%)	-	1 (9.1%)	2 (18.2%)

Within the family, mothers' mother (40 percent) has emerged as the most important role model for parenting. As observed by Sharma (2000), the mother-daughter relationship, defined by everyday interpersonal connection centres around the special affection mothers share with their daughters due to unconscious identification with them. A mother shared:

"My mother... supportive…emotionally very supportive… if there is a failure, she supports. If success, then also she supports [however] she supports and encourage even more when [I] fail. I guess that is what children needs."

Along with mothers, parents and other family members (mother-in-law, father-in-law etc.) are also considered as the important role models. Parents as role model facilitates learning, "how to and how not to" parent their children. One mother expressed her views on the same:

"I do not know. I do not remember about my mother. But I do not like my mother [because] when I had [fights] or any dispute with older siblings; my mother used to [point me] and say, "you must be at fault." [But] when there were fights with younger [sibling], mother used to say, "Older should forgive." This duality I did not like. I hate these words (stern, angry tone) so, I won't apply this in my child rearing practice. But, at the same time, I will make my child understand the importance of study as my mother taught me the importance to study and I too want to [translate] the same [to my girl] Kavya."

Childhood experiences of caregivers as a source of socialization

Caregivers' own childhood experience emerged as a guiding force of parental socialization. While they adopt what they appreciate from their childhood, at the same time, parents put calculated efforts to create "better childhood" for their children. In the study, more than half the mothers (64%) and less than a quarter secondary caregiver (12%) considered their own childhood experiences as an important source that influences their child-rearing practices. While reflecting on their own childhood, caregivers were reliving their childhood and wanted to fulfil their children's needs and wishes that they could not fulfil during their childhood due to circumstances or financial barriers. They wished to fulfil these wishes through their children. For example, caregivers expressed their desire to educate their children in English medium schools. Following is an excerpt from a mother:

"We did not study in English medium; our school was Gujarati medium and I always thought that when I will have a child, whether boy or girl, I will get him/her admission in a good school. I will take care of everything at home but will let the child study well in good school. So, the problem I face in speaking English, she should not have."

A similar finding was echoed in the research conducted by Sachdeva and Misra (2005). Their findings suggested that in the urban context, educated young parents' aspirations for children's educational achievements have enhanced and the parents prefer English medium schools since these provides status in the current competitive context.

Personal experiences

For the secondary caregivers, particularly for grandparents, personal experiences are an important source of learning. In the Indian context, older siblings are supposed to "take care of" younger ones and especially the eldest girl play an important role in raising younger siblings (Mascolo & Bhatia, 2002). This role however is not only confined to the siblings but also extended to siblings' children as well. The younger sister of mother (*masi*) or father's sister (*foi/bua*) plays an important role in child rearing of the nephew or niece, which is her preparation for the future role of a mother. Hence, child rearing in the Indian culture comes naturally to women much before they actually become a mother. The following excerpt from an interview illustrates the grandmother's views:

"I have been taking care of kids since very young age. When I was young, I used to be with my sister and took care of her kids, so I never had problems in child rearing of my children. When I was in sixth grade, I used to take care of my sister's children and I did everything…feed them, get them to shower so I never had problem in child rearing of my children."

Contemporary urban context: Continuity and change

Caregivers discussed about changes in time which results in more conscious parenting in the urban context. Traditional and contemporary parenting was discussed, particularly in reference to easy availability of resources and demanding education system in the current scenario. The following excerpt explains the same:

"Earlier, no one paid so much attention to child, just admitted the child in a school, but now though we admit the child in good school, we have to pay particular attention; not only education but extracurricular activities as well. We studied in Gujarati medium; she is to be in English medium so from starting I had to learn words in English."

Despite, rapid socioeconomic changes that increase demands on parents and changing parental attitudes, cultural values (*sanskaars*) are still emphasized. The following excerpt of a mother provides a picture of similarity and difference in her as well as her mother's parenting style:

"….. I think there is a gap of generations that we are talking about. Certain things are just same; like *sanskaar,* respecting others, be polite, sharing and belonging to others. However, there is a difference on emotional ground. When we were kids, we were taught not to express emotions in presence of someone; we were taught to suppress but now it is different. We understand the emotions of the child and allow the expression and not to suppress; it is different now."

Besides, family, internet and books has emerged as an important source particularly for mothers. A mother expressed that internet is the easiest source of information wherein, "each person put their ideas, so you can read many people at a time." Another mother said, "…..baby centre (a parenting website) [have] more varied opinion…my mother would give suggestion according to her time, when I was a child [and] I do not want a biased opinion."

In the context of rapidly changing society, there exists a contrast in terms of knowledge and childcare practices. Though for most of the mothers, family (e.g. mother, mother-in-law) was the primary source of learning about parenting, for few mothers, mothers and mother-in-law's knowledge does not fit with the changing demands and times and hence, they seek the information from relatively younger mothers and/or other formal sources. One mother shared:

"May be my mother-in-law but her advice would be of her time whereas, cousins and friends' advice would be of modern time -how to deal with child now, how to manage your time, or how to work with your kid. So, in that ways, mother-in-law would not be the best person. Rather friends and cousins would be the best persons."

Perceived roles of husband/father in parenting

In the contemporary context, mothers (24 percent) discussed the role of husband, not as an important source of learning but as supportive, understanding and an equal partner in parenting. Mothers shared a sense of pride when the husband shared the responsibility of child rearing and did not act as a "typical man." As one mother explained, a typical man is the one, "*who makes you feel that you are a mother and it is all your responsibility*". With changing sociocultural norms, growing gender awareness and increasing number of women being involved in formal work, the traditional gender roles are undergoing transformation. Traditionally, the father's role of breadwinner, disciplinarian and transmitter of cultural values to children is well documented with new domains of child care and nurturance (Sriram, 2011) and the same is indicative in the following excerpt of a mother:

"He is very caring and very understanding and a very helping person. He understands me well and Param [son] as well. At times, I get frustrated with work then he made me

understand not to do that. If I am not able to do that, he will definitely say that he will do that, you leave it. He cares for me and care very well for Param also and if there is some work, we do it on basis of mutual understanding. If there is some work related to Param and I have time then I will do that, if he has time, he will do that. He never says that I am husband, or I am male, so I will do not do that, never. He helps in everything."

Another mother shared, "He never let me feel that I am a mother and [therefore] all the responsibility [of childcare] is mine… he knows that father also has to take care of each and everything [of child] ... if I am into some work, he will change the diaper."

Thus, the family as an institution has emerged as the most significant socialization source for mothers and secondary caregivers.

Discussion

Family has emerged as the most significant socialization source for mothers and secondary caregivers. The finding is not surprising given the collectivist nature of the Indian society. Further, mother's mother is the most important role model and key agent of parenting in the family. In the Indian context, women in the family (grandmother, mother in-laws, and sister-in law) have shared responsibility of parenting, which automatically becomes a source of socialization. The results of the study reiterate that the role of mother is upheld even in the web of multiple caregivers.

Caregivers' own childhood experiences have also emerged as a guiding force of parental socialization. While they adopt what they appreciate from their childhood, at the same time, they put calculated efforts to create "better childhood" for their children. The findings of Sachdeva and Misra (2005) indicates the same with urban educated young parents whose aspirations for children's educational achievements have enhanced and the parents prefer English medium school since it provides status in the current competitive context.

Younger mothers in the current study widened their socialization sources from family to other sources like media such as internet, magazines, and health professionals. The same is reflected in an extensive review of parenting in India by Kapadia (2013), which suggests that parenting is emerging as a conscious process with parents seeking information from both non-formal and formal sources. This shift from informal sources (e.g. family) to formal sources (e.g. media) of socialization reflect reflects the changing socio-cultural context and more demands on parents.

Conclusion

The family being the primary source of information remains undebated. The findings of the study also reveal that young mothers expand their sources of information other than family. Educated, urban Indian women have access to multiple sources for information and opinion on parenting, ranging from local advice to internet access. The choices that caregivers make are not limited to the exclusive affiliation with any one cultural source. Caregivers usually access multiple sources, and then negotiate with the information actively to establish their own unique understanding of any phenomenon. This shift from informal sources (e.g., family) to formal sources (e.g., media) of socialization reflects the changing social-cultural context and more demands on parents.

Implications for Research

The findings of the current study advance our understanding about caregivers' sources of childrearing information. The study shows that though family remains the major source of information for both mothers and secondary caregivers, young mothers also make use of various information sources both informal and formal, from family and outside family,

experts and nonexperts, and from print and media resources. The information sources seem to have shifted between generations. The significant adults of the past shared guidance on child rearing on everyday basis, which seems to be altered by inclusion of other sources (e.g., internet, books). The follow up research may focus on understanding in-depth impact of each source on parenting practices.

Follow-up research can also include other regions of India given the vast diversity of the society. Further, though the study provided insights from multiple caregivers, there is a lacuna of involvement of fathers in the research. Further research needs to consider fathers' sources of information on child rearing. In addition, research on dynamics of parental relations and family structure would offer further insight into sources of information and parental practices.

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Marketing Strategies to promote Eco-Tourism in Tamil Nadu – An overview

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Abstract

Tourism industry in India is growing and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange besides giving a fill up to the country's overall economic and social development. Effective marketing is necessary for ecotourism development. This paper is an attempt to understand the marketing strategies applied to promote ecotourism in Tamil Nadu. The policy note for promoting ecotourism in Tamil Nadu needs the support and coordination of all stakeholders in the forthcoming years. The process of conservation of nature along with maintaining the culture can be possible by involving the local community in the ecotourism site.

Key Words: Ecotourism, Tamil Nadu, Marketing Strategies, Stakeholders, Policy note

Introduction

Ecotourism is defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education" (The International Ecotourism Society 2015). It is tragic that since last few decades, the mad quest for the material end and economical progress in India and abroad has become identical with the exploitation of nature in all its appearances. Today, the entire world is facing a deep crisis and is in the danger of being doomed. The rich forest areas and biological diversities have been relentlessly divested to erect concrete walls. The continuous denuding of forest reserves has led to Global Warming and Greenhouse Effects. Fortunately, this has led to some realisation, and now the world has awaken for new beginnings about human responsibility towards nature.

Tourism industry in India is growing and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange besides giving a fill up to the country's overall economic and social development. But much more remains to be done. Eco-tourism needs to be promoted so that tourism in India helps in preserving and sustaining the diversity of the India's natural and cultural environment. Tourism in India should be developed in such a way that it accommodates and entertains visitors in a way that is minimum intrusive or destructive to the environment and sustain and supports the native culture in locations it is operating. Since tourism is a multi-dimensional activity basically a service industry it would be necessary that all wing of central and state government, private sector and voluntary organization become active partners in the endeavor it attain sustainable growth in tourism , if India become a world player in the tourism industry.

Marketing Strategies

Pricing Strategy: The strategy for pricing includes prices for attraction, facilities as well for accessibility. Pricing depends on the type of product i.e. the price paid to see the Taj cannot equal the price paid to see a local festival. The government should try to price the tourist products according to customers along with the support of private organization. In pilgrim tourism prices for reaching destinations related to tourism should be less as to promote mass tourism from village or other backward areas for pilgrimage

Place Strategy: For development of tourism, it is very necessary to formulate place strategy and there must be good infrastructure in the tourist place as well as to reach the destination.

➢ **Road:** Road network is vital to tourist as almost 70 per cent of passengers travel in India by roads. Many tourist circuits too, entirely depend on roads. The current Central Government plan for the road system in the country, covering both inters state highways

and an improvement to rural roads directly supports tourism development. There is urgent need to construct and improve highways linking to the world heritage sites and places of tourism significance.

➢ **Railways:** The Indian Railway system can be an enormous asset in the development of the tourism and hospitality industry in the country. Indian Railways consists of nearly 11000 trains. The trains have a special fascination for foreign tourists who wish to experience in the country both at leisure and close personal contact with the indigenous people. Railway services are equipped not only to meet the travel needs of domestic and foreign tourists, but also have the infrastructure and land resource to contribute significantly to the growth of hotel accommodation in the country.

➢ **Modern Telecommunication Facilities**: State Government will provide modern tele communication facility in the flung areas of the destinations with the help of Government of India and the private sector.

➢ **Hygienic condition and clean drinking water**: Special efforts should be made to ensure healthy sanitary conditions and safe drinking water supply in all important cities, major pilgrimage destinations and tourists' centers. There must be a proper supervision in this regard by tourist offices, voluntary organizations and local citizens.

People Strategy: For developing tourism, it is very important to formulate people strategy i.e. strategy to make people aware about tourism. The general belief that the tourism an activity of elite should be removed by exposing people to real, economically and socially beneficial side of the tourism. Tourism can be generated by government amongst the people by establishing a healthy and smooth tourism. Non residents Indians will also be encouraged to invest in the tourism sector. Such investment would primarily be invited in infrastructural activities.

Physical Evidence Strategy: There must be proper strategy related with travel agency, tour operator, environment and hotel room. With the objective of boosting tourist traffic and enriching the quality and content of tourism products, attractive package tours will be developed and promoted with the help of private sector tours operators and travel agencies. These will include air/road/rail travel, boarding and lodging, excursions, site visit etc. A list of accredited travel agencies will be prepared for this purpose. Rules for accreditation will be simplified. Assistance of such accredited agencies will be sought to enlarge tourism business. Government is also attempting to provide hygienic condition and clean drinking water at tourist destinations as well as in hotels and restaurants available at those tourist destinations.

Process strategy: There must be proper strategy to make people's journey more convenient and on time. For that, the transportation must be smooth and on time. For making process strategy, three attributes must be kept in mind. These are clarity confidence and comfort. Before starting the tourist must be clear about destination, how to reach there, facilities at that places etc. Information's related to these attributes must be provided. Next attribute is confidence. Tourist must be confident to return safe and sound. Government has to take proper action for that. Third last is comfort which is less important for domestic tourists but much important for foreign tourists. The journey must be comfortable and there must be proper facilities at tourist destination.

Power Strategy: Here power refers to tourist, knowledge and money. There should be strategy to attract tourist to full potential towards tourist destination. For that there must be awareness programme in country as well as in abroad. There are so many electronic media,

tourism literature, cultural shows to provide information about tourist's destinations. This can also be done by inviting domestic private sector investment, foreign investment, as well as investment from non resident Indians. Such investment can be used for construction of star category hotels, tourist resorts, golf courses, large eco park, amusement parks, ropeways, children parks etc.

Planning Strategy: For planning also, there must be strategy by which the panning should be made, why is planning required and who will be affected by planning.

Positioning Strategy: Tourism is a sector which is in central list as well as state list so it is the duty of both the governments to develop tourism industry. Maximum earning from export is by tourism, for the government. It has to position tourism as a national priority to encourage tourism within and abroad. Left to itself, the industry will develop naturally, but not necessarily, optimally or sustainable, and without any clear links to the broad development objectives of the country. Uncontrolled tourism growth could damage India's' socio-cultural structure, degrade its tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage and lead to adverse economic impacts such as high importation costs, and weakening inter industry linkage. On the other hand when the industry is properly planned, developed and managed at all levels of government in partnership with the private sector it will strengthen India's socio-cultural structure. It would improve its tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage, and lead to positive economic impact including enhanced employment and income opportunities in rural area, lower importation costs, and stronger inter industry linkage. So it is very important for positive economic response from tourism industry that there must be proper centralized policy and make tourism as priority sector which will enhance the opportunity for employment and income.

Perception strategy: It is very important to make a good image of the tourist destinations. As it is rightly said "A satisfied customer is the best advertising media." The government has not only to attract tourist through providing them proper and sufficient information but they have to convince them that they have taken right decision by coming to that tourist place. In this, tourist guides play an important role as they are the persons who tell about the heritage of the place. They have the ability to make positive perception about the tourist destination. Local community and private organization have to participate in this task to make the positive image of the destinations.

Participation strategy: Tourism is not an activity which can be done in isolation. It requires participation of government authorities, private organization and local community.

Precedent Strategy: According to Oxford English Dictionary, a precedent is legal case or decision taken as a guide for subsequent cases or as a justification. A precedent is therefore seen as a decision that is likely to influence all similar cases in the future. Precedent influence behavior and so it is important for tourism sector also, tourist visiting a destination is very care full about the laws, decisions, policies related with those destinations. In India also, there are separate law for tourists. There is prompt action on the complaint of tourists. Precedent may be of many types, they are as follows.

➤ **Political**: All power derives from the top. Friendly political relations are good for international tourism. For example, because of better relationship between India and Abroad.

➤ **Legal:** Legislation is almost by its very character anachronistic for the society that it serves to protect. Legislation is too often enacted to deal with problems rather than tomorrow's potential conflicts. There is no international legislation for tourists that

means a tourist has to follow the laws of host country.

- ➤ **Social:** A country may comprise several independent culture and sub cultures which divide up into religions or cults or just fashion followers. From this outset it is useful to think in terms of three levels of constraint. In order to conduct successful tour one must be careful about the culture of host country.
- ➤ **Commercial:** Precedents may be created in the way in which we treat our international tourists in terms of pricing, for example, there is discriminatory pricing at historical monuments for Indian and foreign tourists

The guiding principles for development of ecotourism in Tamil Nadu

The Ecotourism policy is essential as it will provide the broad framework for promotion and development of ecotourism in the State of Tamil Nadu. The following are some of the policy frame work to promote ecotourism in the coming years.

Community based Ecotourism

The emphasis of ecotourism policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu shall be on the active involvement of the local communities for their empowerment and socio-economic upliftment. Community based ecotourism has the potential to utilize the entrepreneur skills of the communities for nature oriented responsible and economically viable tourism within the carrying capacity of the ecotourism site. The economic benefits of ecotourism shall be an incentive to the participating communities to conserve the natural heritage of Tamil Nadu.

Management Planning of Ecotourism Sites

Ecotourism sites will be identified by assessing the potential of sites based on criteria including the site's unique significance, resource availability, vulnerability, and logistics. This assessment shall be the essential prerequisite for development of sites and formulation of Management Plan. There are certain districts with low ecotourism potential and require special attention to identify ecotourism activities and will be done with the help of local communities to promote ecotourism. The activities for each ecotourism site shall be identified based on the natural resource potential and its impact. The identified activity should not cause any adverse impact to the environment. Ecotourism activities will be open for all sections of visitors without compromising on the conservation of natural and cultural resources of the area and respect for local customs and traditions of Tamil Nadu.

Ecotourism for Conservation of Natural and Cultural Diversity

Ecotourism is not only limited to the biodiversity and landscape values but also to the customs, cultures and traditions native to respective eco-sites. Ecotourism sites in Tamil Nadu can be used as important means to conserve the unique cultural traditions associated with the biodiversity of an area. The local resources, traditional knowledge, folk history, culture & architecture would thus be preserved for posterity. The large number of visitors to temples and cultural sites during the festival season would be regulated as per the existing Conservation laws.

Legal Framework

All ecotourism activities shall be in conformity with the laws of the land including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 including the guidelines issued by National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India.

Building Infrastructural Support

The concept of sustainable tourism shall be the guiding principle for development of infrastructure and promotion of any activity. Creation and development of institutional and

infrastructural support at ecotourism destinations with least impact on natural resources and local culture shall be the priority. The existing infrastructure and facilities should merge with the landscape. Locally available material should be used without extensive concrete structures. The waste shall be disposed in an appropriate manner and recycling would be adopted to minimize environmental pollution.

Partnership and Stakeholders

Ecotourism will be managed and promoted through partnership and co-operation between all stakeholders, viz., Local communities, NGOs, tour operators, tour agents, home stay operators, hospitality industry and the government organizations. Multi stakeholder partnership is envisaged to develop ecotourism infrastructure and products in partnership with local community and private enterprises, wherever feasible, in order to ensure long-term sustainability of ecotourism. The key stakeholders identified are: a) Tamil Nadu Forest Department b) Department of Tourism c) Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowment Department d) Local community e) Local Bodies f) Tour agents and operators g) Hospitality Industry h) NGOs/Volunteers/Eco clubs, etc

Building framework of Standards and Norms

Monitoring & Evaluation Criteria and Indicators serve as important tools to plan and manage ecotourism sites in a responsible and sustainable manner. Criteria define the essential elements against which sustainability of Ecotourism at a site is to be assessed, with due consideration paid to natural and cultural diversity. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks shall be based on the criteria & indicators approach and when applied to assess an ecotourism site, it will determine the sustainability level of site and the remedial measures that needs to be adopted.

Creating Awareness & Capacity Building

Ecotourism will act as tool for education and awareness as well as to generate public support for conservation. Each site is to be developed in such a way to maximize the potential for raising awareness among large sections of the local people and those visiting the site. To promote long term conservation, special emphasis will be given on raising awareness among school children and youth. Capacity of the local communities and the forest staff involved in ecotourism activities shall be strengthened on a continuous basis to ensure responsible and sustainable tourism.

Conclusion

There should be some improvement in marketing facilities for ecotourism promotion. The steps should be taken to market tourism potentials in India and Abroad. Ecotourism marketing is different from traditional marketing as it involves the marketing of products and services with positive ecological outcomes to environmentally concerned consumers. Effective marketing is necessary for ecotourism development. The policy note for promoting ecotourism in Tamil Nadu needs the support and coordination of all stakeholders in the forthcoming years. The process of conservation of nature along with maintaining the culture can be possible by involving the local community in the ecotourism site.

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Perception of Users: An Assessment of Quality of Web-Based Library Services of Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu, India

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper was to assess the quality of web- based library services of the CSIR- IIIM, Jammu, India. The study was conducted during the period of Sep- 2017 to Nov- 2017. A questionnaire was the main instrument for the data collection. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 84 filled questionnaires were received by the researcher. The questions were asked related to the awareness in respect to web-based library services and their perception, opinion or satisfaction level towards the different attributes of web-based library services offered to them. The results of study revealed that though few obstacles hinder the full exploitation of web-based library services like slow internet connectivity sometime, lack of orientation program regularly and etc., yet the users of IIIM library have positive attitude towards web-based library services and they are very much satisfied with web-based library services.
Keywords: Library websites; Awareness; Environment quality; Outcome quality; Delivery quality

Introduction

In special libraries the quality of delivery of library services to its users, i.e. scientist is a key factor in determining the quality of the library. With the intervention of technology in libraries, the evaluation of library services has also become very important to assess the quality of library services. Now days, the special libraries provide access to web based library resources and web based library services. The web- based services which includes- web-based reference services, web-based acquisition services, web-based cataloguing services, web-based classification services, web-based periodical services, etc, helps the library to improve its social status.

The rapid improvement of services available through internet has possessed a high risk in preserving the library relevancy as the interest of user shifts towards the information and services provided by different service providers available on internet. Therefore, to overcome this challenge and to maintain the user loyalty, the library to maintain the quality of their web based services by constantly assessing it from time to time.

This study looks at the perception of users for the different criteria of web- based library services offered by CSIR- IIIM library to its users. To mark the perception level of the users the researcher has used three criteria namely web based library services environment quality, web based library services delivery quality and web based library services outcome quality.

Significance

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India is a developing country and a development of a developing country basically depends on the quality of the research and development activities taking place in the research institutes of the country. Since CSIR is one of the top most research and development institute of India and its main aim is to provide a scientific and industrial researcher that maximizes the economic, environmental and human welfare for the people and development of India, therefore this study is focused on the web based library services of the CSIR- IIIM, Jammu. The use of web to deliver efficient library services is become a trend in the CSIR libraries. To support the growing demand of the users there is a need to upgrade the current library infrastructure facilities in order to transform conventional library resources and services to online information resources and services for providing better services to the library users. The purpose of the study was to find out the awareness level of users for web-based library services and to find out the satisfaction level of with the different attributes of the web based library services.

Review Of Literature

Arif, Ameen and Rafiq (2017) have done a study to assess students' satisfaction with the use of the Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) web-based services titles as "Assessing distance education students satisfaction with web-based services: A Pakistani's perspective". The findings of the study revealed that the users of the AIOU library were satisfied with the web-based library services except for tracking system of online books, web- OPAC and Web radio service.

Bawalya (2014) has studied the provision of Internet and web-based services in his study "Internet and web-based library Services Provision among Academic Libraries in Zambia: a Comparative study of the University Zambia and Copperbelt University Libraries." The finding of study revealed that University libraries have not welcomed technology fully like Internet and web in providing online services such as web-based reference services, web-based circulation and web based inter library loans. However, Copperbelt library provide Web-OPAC, online reservation and web-based current services. **Islam and Hossain (2013)** studied the status of 57 University library websites in Bangladesh in their study "Marketing Information Resources and Services on the Web". The study examined the extent with which the University libraries websites were utilized for the marketing initiative to promote the collection and services to their clientele and it was found that libraries were not utilizing the websites fully for marketing library resources and services. In fact, the majority of libraries did not provide online information literacy program, access to OPAC, e-books and have not linked to other libraries and related association. **Khalid and Richardson (2013)** investigated 67 US academic libraries listed in the Association of Research Libraries membership in their study "Impact of Web 2.0 Technologies on Academic Libraries: a Survey of ARL Libraries". They examined that each library was using some form of web 2.0 technology such as RSS, social networking sites, Instant Messaging, blogs and wikis. They found the significant positive correlation between the extent of web 2.0 adoption in libraries and librarians opinion about their advantages. **Anunobi and Ogbonna (2012)** surveyed use of web 2.0 application by the librarians in their study "Web 2.0 use by Librarians in a State in Nigeria". The finding of the study revealed that the low awareness, lack of computer expertise, motivation, facilities and access restriction were the major challenges in using web 2.0 tools by the librarians. **Balaji and Kumar (2011)** surveyed "Use of Web technology in Providing Information Services by South Indian Technological Universities as Displayed on Library Websites". The findings of the study revealed that the most of technological University

libraries are still working in the conventional library set up and the here has been a relatively low rate of dispersal of web information services.

Method of Evaluation

The study opted the subjective approach for the evaluation of the Web-Based Library services which greatly depends on the viewpoint of the ultimate authority of a library, the library user's opinion and their attitude towards the services which thereby helps in determining the degree of success of the library services. The goal of the study includes; 1. To know the awareness of web-based library services 2. To know the opinion of users for web- based library services environment quality, web- based library services delivery quality and web- based library services outcome quality

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is an Industrial Research Organization, founded in 1942. It is funded by the Science and Technology Ministry, Government of India and is working as autonomous organization. The main aim of CSIR laboratories is to provide a scientific and industrial researcher that maximizes the economic, environmental and human welfare for the people and development of India.

Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (IIIM) Library

IIIM Jammu is a three storey building and has very rich library resources in terms of books, periodicals, databases and other intellectual materials. Records show that the Library was functional in this campus even during the pre-independence years. The IIIM library is known as 'IIIM Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC)". The primary objective of the IIIM KRC is to satisfy the information needs of the users by provide them with best and updated resources and services which enable them to themselves abreast with trends and development in the field of Biotechnology, Botany, Natural Products Chemistry (NPC) and Quality Control.

The library has a rich collection of almost 27,500 Books, 17000 Back Volumes, 04 Online Databases, 03 Online Archival Databases and many other print and e-resources. The library also offers high range of Web-Based services to its users.

Analysis and Interpretation

Fig. I. Awareness towards the Web-based library services
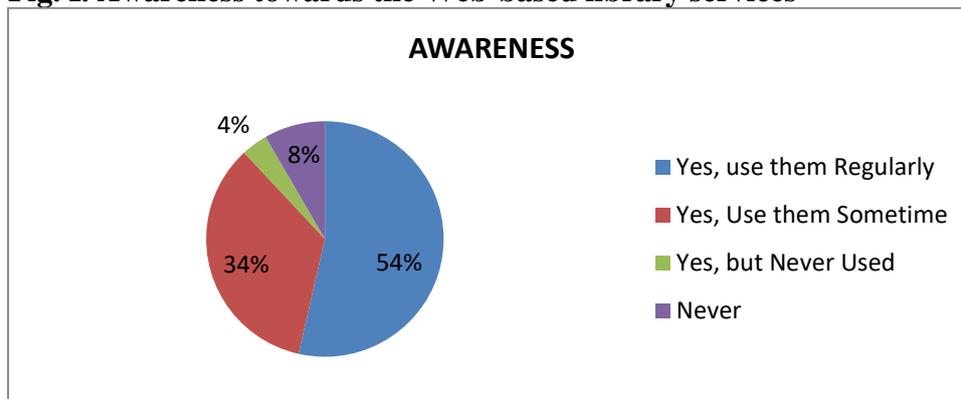
The **fig I.** shows that the 54% of the IIIM library users were very well aware of the web-based library services and uses them regularly, whereas, 34 % were aware but uses it sometimes on the other hand 4% were aware but never used and 8% have never heard of their library web-based services.

1. **Environment Quality of web-based library services: pertaining to the attributes related to the website user interface**

Fig. II. Perception toward the Access & Collection arrangement on library website
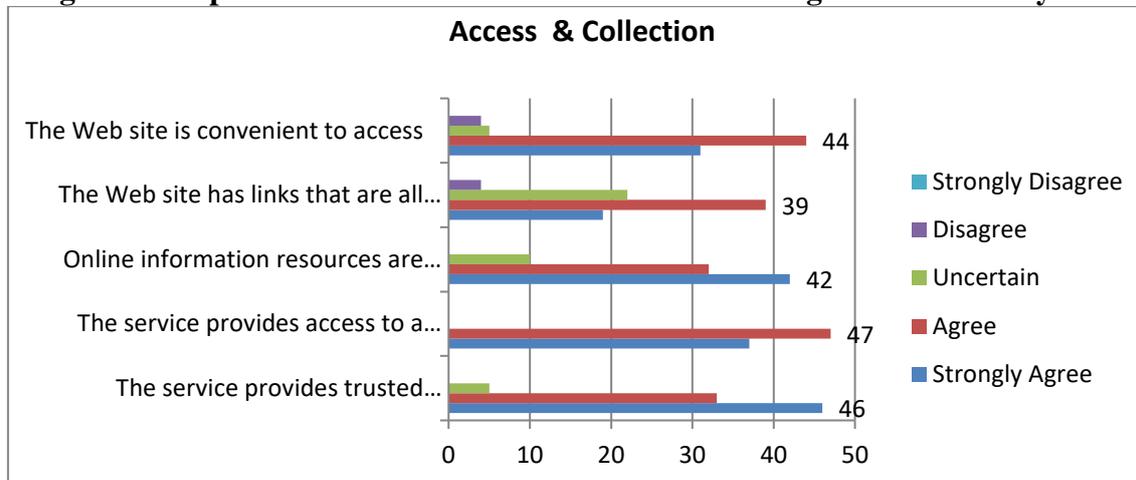
The **fig. II** shows that 46 user (i.e. 55%) and 42 user (i.e. 50%) users were strongly agreed that the web based services provide trusted information as compared to the Internet and online information resources are clearly arranged by subject, respectively, on the other hand 47 users (i.e. 56%), 44 users (i.e. 52%) and 39 users (i.e. 46%) were agreed that the service provide access to wide range of electronic resources in their subject are, the web site is convenient to use and the web site has all working links respectively.

Fig. III. Perception towards the equipments offered by library to access web-based library services
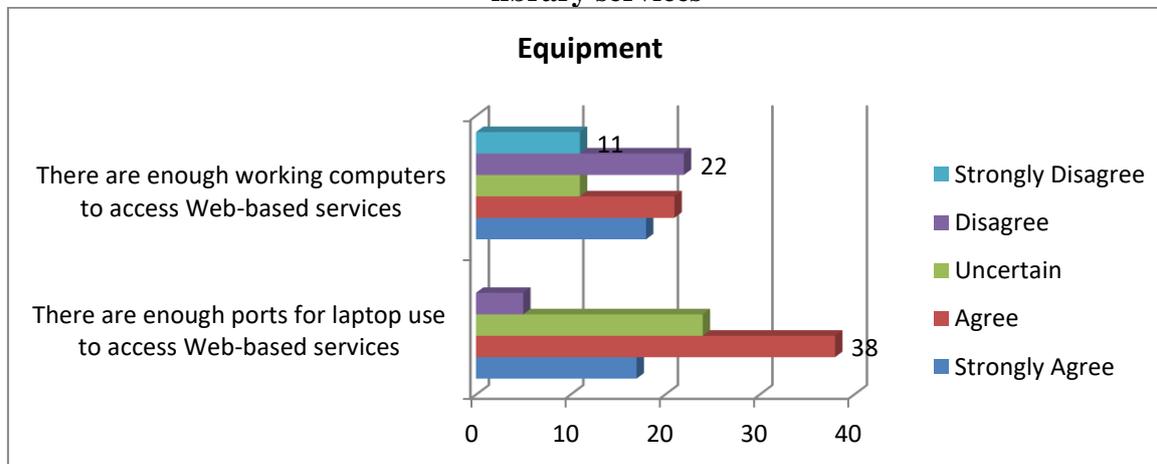
The **fig.III** shows that 38 users (i.e. 45%) agreed that the IIIM library has enough ports for laptop use to access Web- based services whereas 22 users (i.e. 27%) were disagreed that the library has enough working computers to access Web based services.

2. **Delivery Quality of web-based library services- attributes related to patron and website interaction during the usage of web-based library services.**

Fig. IV. Perception towards the support given by online librarians to its users
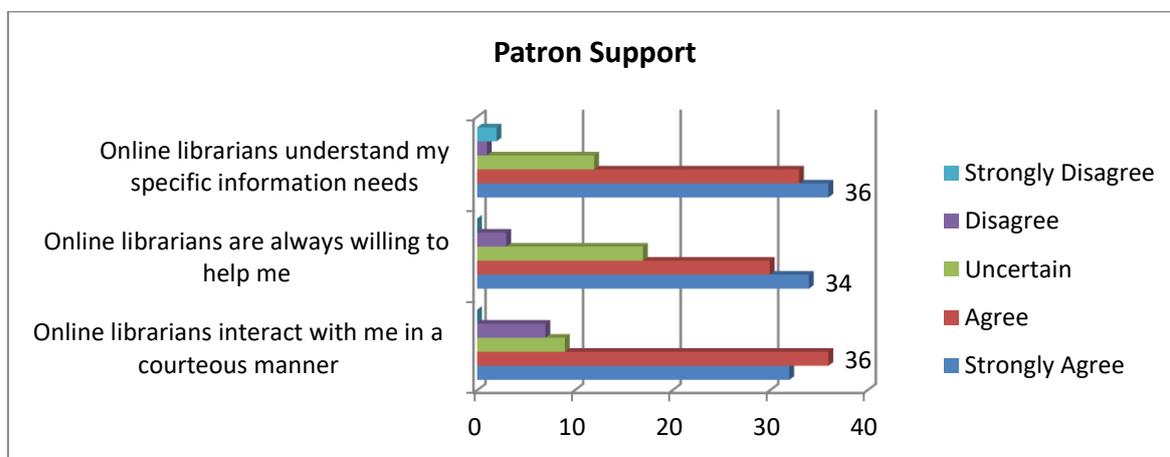
The **fig. IV** indicates that 36 users (i.e. 43%) and 34 users (i.e.36%) were strongly agreed
that online librarians understand their specific information needs and are always willing to
help them, respectively, and 36 users (i.e. 43%) were agreed that online librarians interact
with them in courteous manner

Fig. V. Perception toward the personalization of the users' activity through web-based library services
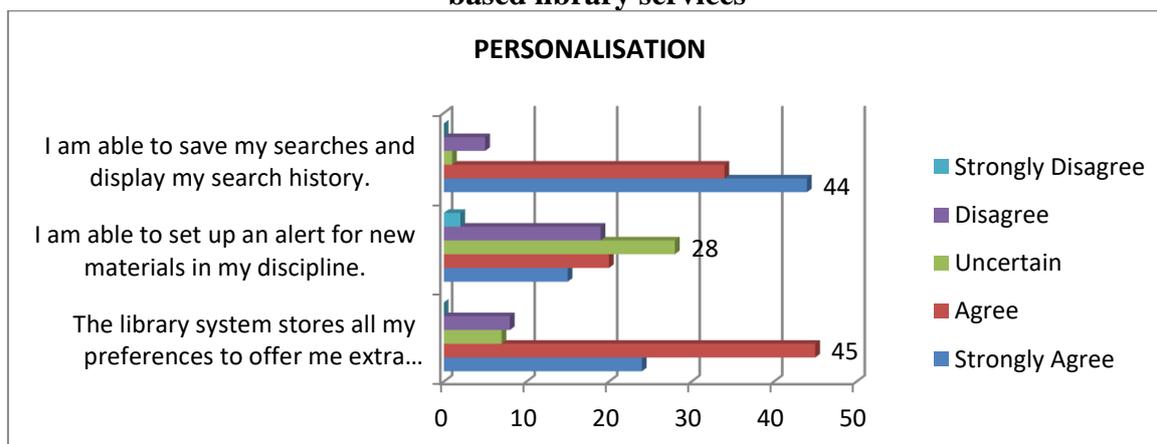
The **fig.V** indicates the 45 users (i.e. 54%) were agreed that the library system stores all their
preferences to offer them extra information, and 44 users (i.e. 52%) were strongly agreed
with the fact that they can save their searches and display search history, whereas, 28 users
(i.e. 33%) were uncertain about to set up an alert for new materials in their discipline.

Fig. VI. Perception towards the features user friendly features offered by the website to its users'
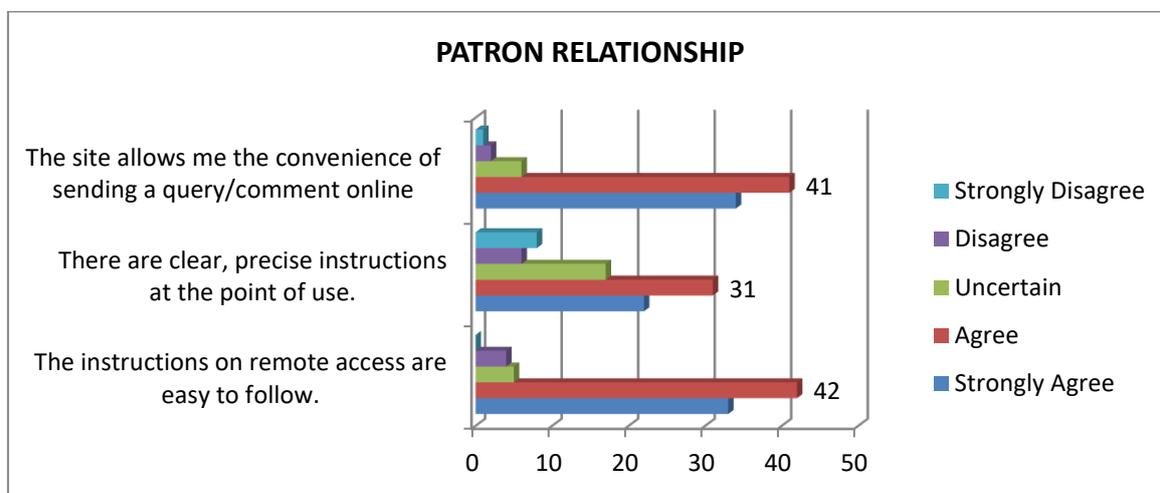
The **fig. VI** indicates that41users (i.e. 49%), 31 users (i.e. 37%), 42 users (i.e. 50%) were agreed that the site allows them the convenience of sending query online, the clear, precise instructions at the time of use and the instructions on remote access are easy to follow respectively.

3. **Outcome Quality of web-based library services: deals with satisfaction level of the users after delivery**

Fig. VII. Perception of users towards the functional benefits they get after using the web-based library services
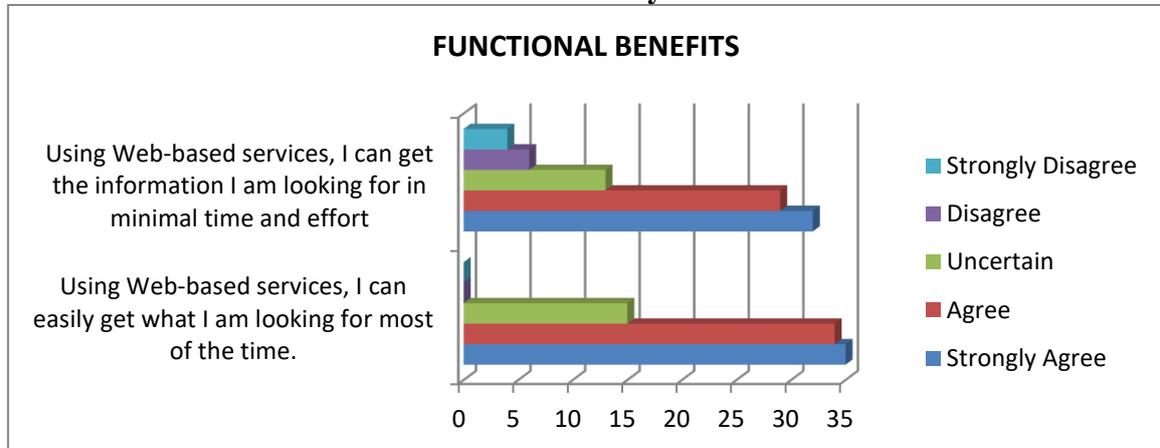
The **fig. VII** depicts that 32 (38%) users and 35 (42%) users were strongly agreed that using web-based library services they get information in minimal time, effort and most of the time respectively.

Fig. VIII. Perception of the users with reliability of the web-based library services
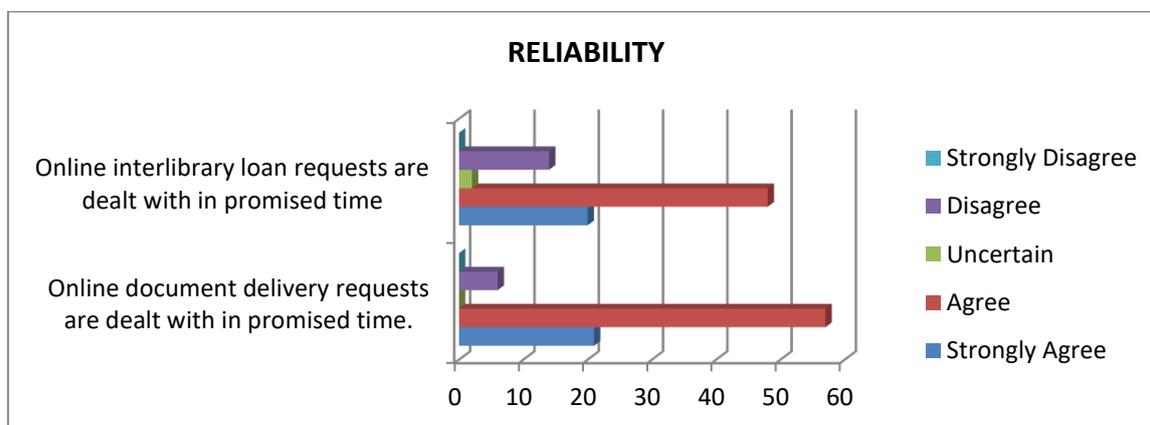
The **fig. VIII** depicts that 57 % users and 68% users were agreed with the fact that online interlibrary loan requests and online document delivery requests were dealt in promised time respectively.

Findings

1. The traditional method of offering library services has changed drastically in the present scenario to web-based library services. Therefore, the expectations of the users have also changed accordingly. So, it becomes necessary to know that how much users are aware of the institutional web based library services. It was found that the 88% users of IIIM were aware of the Web- based library services offered by their library and use them on regular basis.

2. The users of IIIM library are satisfied with the Access & Collection provided through library website

3. The users of IIIM library are uncertain about the equipments offered to them by the library as they are not much interested in visiting library.

4. It was found that most of the users were agreed that online librarians are always willing to help them and interact with them in a courteous manner.

5. Most of the users were agreed that, through web-based library services they could easily get the information they were looking for most of the time and in minimum time and effort respectively.

6. The users were agreed that the online interlibrary loan and document delivery services are dealt with in promised time.

Conclusion

The web-based library services have made professional life simpler and have become a basic necessity of academic life. The result of the study demonstrate that the users of IIIM library are well aware of the web based services offered to them via library and they are exploiting these services to maximum to get the maximum benefits. The study also reveals that the user's perception towards the environment quality, delivery quality and outcome quality of the web based library services was quite satisfactory. Thus, the researcher concluded that the IIIM library is providing its users the qualitative web-based services.

Suggestions

Users were asked to suggest the means for strengthening the web-based library services rendered by their library. The following are the major suggestions collected from the IIIM library for improving the web-based library services:

(i) The users think there should be more hyperlinks to web-based library services.

(ii)   Bandwidth and wireless connectivity should be increased.

(iii)   All back-volumes of journals should be available online.

(iv)   Orientation program or web-based tutorials for users should be organized from more frequently.

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Pattern Problems and Prospects of Land Utilization in Skeikhpura District and India

DR DEVENDRA SHARMA[*]

Abstract

Land use pattern is the right and balanced allocation of land between rival claimants". Land use pattern deals with the study of problems arising in the processing of deciding between the alternative major types of land uses and putting all types of land to their respective optimum use.In simple term, land use refers to the utilization of land in temporal di-mension of cropping activity. The most efficiently used land is one which does not remain at all in a given unit of time, say a year. If the land is oc-cupied for some productive purposes for single day in a year it can be stated that it was used in the most efficient way, land utilization. The meaning and scope of land use is explained in outlines by Zimmer-man in his book, "World Resources and Industries". In fact 'land' is used by economist in a broader sense to denote natural resources in general. The problem, in that case, becomes one of resources appraisal. But, re-stricting the review to agricultural land, factors determining the limits of agricultural uses of land is being reflected.
Keywords: Patterns, Problems, Skeikhpura, Bihar, Lands, India

Introduction

Sheikhpura is a new district carved out of erstwhile Munger District It lies between $24^045'$ North to 25^0 North and $85^045'$ to $86^045'$ East longitude. It is bounded by Nawada and Patna District in the North and Jamui in the South. Lakhisarai district in the east Nalanda and Nawada district in the west. This district stretches over an area of 605.96 sq.km. It comprises of one Subdivision and 06 blocks 45 Panchayats and 310 villages. The district has rich alluvial soil composed of sand silt and clay in most part of the district. The soil is most fertile and suitable for agriculture. There is no perennial rivers worth to be mentioned in the districts. There are small rivers flowing in rainy season namely Sony, Karihari, Tanti, Kacchi etc. The District has hot summer and moderate winter. The economy of the District is predominantly agriculture. Sheikhpura Distirct is situated in the southern part of the Gangetic belt of Central Bihar. The lands are mainly plain except some patches of scattered small hills. The hilly region start from southern parts of the district and land is sloping towards north eastern side. Because of low lying area in some parts of the north eastern sides water starts accumulating during rainy season leading towards water logging.

Geographical Profile

Location

Sheikhpura is a new district carved out of Munger district on 31-07-1994. District Head Quarter Sheikhpura is situated at North side of Gaya-Kuel Rail line. This district lies in the southern part of Bihar that is bounded by Nalanda & Patna district in North, Nawada & Jamui district in South, Lakhisarai district in East and Nalanda & Nawada district in West.

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The district spanning in 77705 hectares is situated between North latitudes 24º45' and 25º and East longitude 85º45' and 86º45'.

Topography

Topographically district has two types of region – the rocky highland formed by hilly portion in centre, surrounded by fertile land in North, South, East and West. The land is sloping towards North Eastern side. Because of the low lying area in some parts of the North Eastern side, the water gets accumulated during rainy season leading to water-logged conditions. This area is geographically known as Tal area.

Climate

The district has hot summers & moderate winters. Summers start from middle of March and lasts till July. The monsoon usually breaks in the second half of June and lasts till September.
Annual Rainfall Stastistics:
District - 1207mm
Block:
Ariari - 943mm
Barbigha - 1052mm
Sheikhpura - 930mm

Soil

The district has rich alluvial soil composed of sand, silt and clay in most parts of district. The soil is most fertile and suitable for agriculture. The alkaline and saline deposits are rarely found.

Rivers

There are no big rivers of perennial nature worth to be mentioned in this district. Of course there are some small rivers which flow during rainy season viz Somi, Korihari, Tati, and Kachchi & Rijown.

Land Use/Land Cover Classification System

With the changing times and increasing demand on the availability of information on land use/land cover, it becomes necessary to have a standard classification system, precise definition of land use/land cover and its categories, uniform procedures of data collection and mapping on different scales for all the States and Union Territories.Realizing the need for an up to date nationwide land use/land cover maps by several departments in the country, as a prelude, a land use/land cover classification system (with 24 categories up to Level-II, suitable for mapping on 1:250,000 scale) was developed by NRSA, DOS, taking into consideration the existing land use classification adopted by NATMO, CAZRI, Ministry of Agriculture, Revenue Department, AIS and LUS etc. and the details obtainable from satellite imagery. The classification system provided the conceptual frame-work for discussions with nearly 40 user departments/institutions in the country and finalizes acceptable 22 fold classification system which was adopted for Nationwide Land Use/Land Cover Analysis. Initial knowledge on extrinsic and intrinsic factors operating at different spatial and temporal scales an alarming needs to be developed for quantifying LULC changes. In the past few decades there is change in land use, because of expansion of mining areas, increment in construction of dams, industrialization, urbanization etc. to name a few which affect the areas as an external factors. Internal changes includes shifting cultivation areas, selective logging due to human pressure on forest resources and habitat loss of wildlife due to reduction in the forests.

<div align="center">RURAL BLOCKS WISE VILLAGE PRIMARY AERA</div>

DISTRICT CENSUS: SHEIKHPURA

VILLAGE PRIMARY

C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0360	**Barbigha (Total)**	**7,861.58**	**14,182**	**90,092**	**46,365**	**43,727**	**17,013**	**8,671**	**8,342**
0360	**Barbigha (Rural)**	**7,861.58**	**14,182**	**90,092**	**46,365**	**43,727**	**17,013**	**8,671**	**8,342**
0360	**Barbigha (Urban)**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	RURAL								
243807	Sanwas	664.00	1,313	8,843	4,591	4,252	1,622	798	824
243808	Daria Chak	87.14	168	1,073	534	539	236	126	110
243809	Khalil Chak	64.00	117	799	384	415	140	71	69
243810	Rajoura	138.06	224	1,462	769	693	265	151	114
243811	Sanwas	189.00	505	3,192	1,704	1,488	574	296	278
243812	Khoja Gachhi	80.04	232	1,545	784	761	215	109	106
243813	Babhan Bigha	211.11	425	2,810	1,444	1,366	540	262	278
243814	Teus	747.00	1,605	10,315	5,263	5,052	2,071	1,055	1,016
243815	Bhanpur	57.06	36	205	108	97	47	25	22
243816	Kabirpura	205.60	323	1,943	1,024	919	333	184	149
243817	Kanhauli	120.00	224	1,323	656	667	234	101	133
243818	Jagdishpur	179.35	306	1,627	835	792	234	124	110
243819	Ukhdi	189.49	358	2,334	1,179	1,155	572	270	302
243820	Tetarpur	109.10	84	466	236	230	80	42	38
243821	Toi	252.98	500	3,129	1,598	1,531	557	293	264
243822	Saraia	97.02	149	871	455	416	130	64	66
243823	Pank	206.00	348	2,008	1,017	991	379	198	181
243824	Chainpur Dih	40.03	47	284	143	141	67	37	30
243825	Musapur	97.19	252	1,659	852	807	342	178	164
243826	Lachhmipur	14.41	59	371	188	183	89	46	43
243827	Baijnathpur	79.00	128	1,093	556	537	250	122	128
243828	Kazi Fatu Chak	64.07	266	1,541	808	733	327	175	152
243829	Dih Nazimat	141.05	312	1,937	1,016	921	323	185	138
				-------------Un-inhabited---					
243830	Chak Suja	10.00		-----------					
243831	Milki Chak	47.00	160	1,009	506	503	222	117	105
				-------------Un-inhabited---					
243832	Biskurwa	16.25		-----------					
243833	Gordih	74.40	175	1,125	592	533	218	120	98
				-------------Un-inhabited---					
243834	Kasturipur	9.12		-----------					
243835	Dharsani	194.29	359	2,303	1,232	1,071	386	214	172
243836	Shekhpurwa	57.03	153	1,008	529	479	154	87	67
243837	Keoti	342.08	492	3,037	1,486	1,551	639	307	332
243838	Punesra	124.00	184	1,212	639	573	200	118	82
243839	Mirzapur	176.03	321	1,841	949	892	397	188	209
243840	Karman Chak	59.00	29	194	95	99	47	17	30
243841	Kutaut	209.08	335	2,166	1,109	1,057	345	165	180

243842	Ramraipur Buzurg	3.45	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243843	Ramraipur Buzurg	4.58	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243844	Ahiapur	34.19	251	1,478	787	691	170	90	80
243845	Gobindpur	0.40	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243846	Nasratpur	4.95	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243847	Gobindpur	45.00	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243848	Ram Raipur Buzurg	3.23	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243849	Pinjri	277.39	543	3,597	1,858	1,739	781	379	402
243850	Nasratpur	6.49	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243851	Ahiapur	10.32	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243852	Ramraipur Buzurg	16.81	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243853	Aima Pinjri	28.73	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243854	Shibpur	10.52	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243855	Ahiapur	2.71	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243856	Ramraipur	10.62	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243857	Shibpur	1.53	------------Un-inhabited--- ----------					
243858	Jangipur	33.25	85	625	323	302	160	84	76
243859	Kuseri	277.02	234	1,443	732	711	247	137	110
243860	Mahamda	26.00	98	668	348	320	130	66	64
243861	Dumri	70.04	90	697	365	332	104	55	49
243862	Bhadarthi	139.00	174	1,168	591	577	205	114	91

SHEIKHPURA 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

Development, Land Use Pattern and Degradation in India

The twentieth century has been a century of unprecedented population growth, economic development and environmental change. For which there has been extensive debate worldwide on the relationship between population growth, depletion of resources and environmental degradation in the past few years. The world population grew by four times from 1.6 billion to 6.1 billion persons during 1900 to 2000 (United Nations, 2001). Decreases in famine related deaths and infant mortality rates are partially responsible for this rapid population growth. In addition, advances in public health and medicine have increased the life expectancy of countries worldwide. Industrialization has provided for better economies

and has sustained human development. However, this rapid population growth and development has occurred unevenly throughout the world simultaneously with increasingly unsustainable utilization of world's natural resources. In this context, the question about the impact of population growth with limited and often degraded resources is most relevant for developing country like India.

During the last few decades there has been phenomenal increase in population in India and it has taken place even in relatively land abundant arid and semi-arid states such as Rajasthan and Gujarat. India accounts for 18 percent of world population, and is growing at 1.93 percent per annum. India supports its population with only 2.3 percent of the world's land area and 1.7 percent of the world's forest. In India, by mid-nineties, more than 85 percent of the cultivable area had already been brought under cultivation. Taking into account the total land resources including hills, mountains, lakes, rivers and lands of all description, the availability of land per head in India comes to only 0.58 hectares.

The consequences of population growth for India span three areas; changes in land use, increase in toxic chemical released to the environment and depletion of natural resources. As population increases, this expanded growth begins to distort our environment, leaving what scientists call an ecological footprint. This concept draws upon the idea that each person has certain basic needs such as land, water and energy use. As these resources are used, wastes are generated and disposed of. Thus, the extent of resource exploitation, waste generation and environmental damage relies on that society's lifestyles and pattern of consumption. India's massive population base of which ample number are living below poverty line, non sustainable agricultural and industrial practices, and relatively small scope for further expansion of agricultural land, make it all the more important to understand the relationship between population pressure, changes in land use and environmental degradation in the country. This paper makes an attempt to study the trend in population growth, socioeconomic development, and changes in land use highlighting the extent to which land under forest have declined over time and across states of India. It ishypothesized that urbanization is likely to be associated with increased land utilization for non-agricultural purposes and density of population with intensity of cropping pattern.

PATTERN IN INDIA
Land Use Pattern in India, 1950-2000

Classification	In Million hectares					
	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-2000
Reporting Area for land Utilization statistics	284.32 (100.00)	298.46 (100.00)	303.76 (100.00)	304.15 (100.00)	304.86 (100.00)	306.54 (100.00)
1. Forest	40.48 (14.24)	54.05 (18.11)	63.91 (21.04)	67.47 (22.18)	67.80 (22.24)	69.02 (22.52)
2. Not available for cultivation	47.52 (16.71)	50.75 (17.00)	44.64 (14.70)	39.62 (13.03)	40.48 (13.28)	42.40 (13.83)
(a) Non Agricultural uses	9.36 (3.29)	14.84 (4.97)	16.48 (5.43)	19.66 (6.46)	21.09 (6.92)	22.40 (7.31)

(b) Barren and unculturable land	38.16 (13.42)	35.91 (12.03)	28.16 (9.27)	19.66 (6.46)	19.39 (6.36)	19.31 (6.20)
3. Other uncultivated land (Excluding fallow land)	49.45 (17.39)	37.64 (12.61)	35.06 (11.54)	32.31 (10.62)	30.22 (9.91)	28.47 (9.29)
(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing land	6.68 (2.35)	13.97 (4.68)	13.26 (4.37)	11.97 (3.94)	11.40 (3.74)	11.04 (3.60)
(b) Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	19.38 (6.82)	4.46 (1.49)	4.30 (1.42)	3.60 (1.18)	3.82 (1.25)	3.61 (1.18)
(c) Culturable Waste land	22.94 (8.07)	19.21 (6.44)	17.50 (5.76)	16.74 (5.50)	15.00 (4.92)	13.82 (4.51)
4. Fallow land	28.12 (9.89)	22.82 (7.65)	19.88 (6.54)	24.75 (8.14)	23.36 (7.66)	24.89 (8.12)
(a) Fallow land other than Current fallows	17.44 (6.13)	11.18 (3.75)	8.76 (2.88)	9.92 (3.26)	9.66 (3.17)	10.10 (3.29)
(b) Current Fallows	10.68 (3.76)	11.68 (3.91)	11.12 (3.66)	14.83 (4.88)	13.70 (4.49)	14.79 (4.82)
5. Net area sown (6-7)	118.75 (41.77)	133.20 (44.63)	140.27 (46.18)	140.00 (46.03)	143.00 (46.91)	141.23 (46.07)
6. Gross cropped area	131.89 (46.39)	152.77 (51.19)	165.79 (54.58)	172.63 (56.76)	185.74 (60.93)	189.74 (61.90)
7.Area sown more than once	13.14 (4.62)	19.57 (6.56)	25.52 (8.40)	32.63 (10.73)	42.74 (14.02)	48.51 (15.83)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages.
The main conclusions emerging from the analysis regarding trend of land use in India during
the period 1950-51 to 1999-2000 are as follows. Out of the total geographical area of 328
million hectares, the land use statistics were available for roughly 284 million hectares in
1950-51; however, in 1999-2000 the reporting area is around 306 million hectares. The area,
for which data on the land use classification are available; is known as the reporting area.
Area under forests includes all lands classed as forest under any legal enactment dealing with
forests or administered as forest, whether state-owned or private, and whether wooded or
maintained as potential forest land The area of crops rose in the forest and grazing lands or
areas open for grazing within the forests should remain included under the forest area.

Conclusion
Temporal analysis of population and land use data for the last fifty years demonstrates that
population growth in India is now slowing down but its impact on land use trend is quite
distressing. The changes in land use obviously reflect the pressure on land resources due to

rising population. The distressing features are in the form of considerable increase in land put to non-agricultural uses, rise in fallow land, steep decrease in area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves. Area under non-agricultural use has grown very fast but not at the cost of cultivable area. From the regression analysis it is concluded that the effect of an increase in population density on change in cropping intensity is not significant statistically. The most disturbing trend over the past few years has been the spread of dangerous or bad air quality. Despite many developments in the control of air pollution, India still faces major challenges in many cities and urban areas. To address the problem of air pollution comprehensively, an integrated air quality management approach is required, which cuts across different sectors and addresses social, economic, and technological issues. It should consider issues related to population distribution, regional land use, and siting, transport planning, infrastructure development and environment.Thus greater efforts are required for bolstering data collection and dissemination mechanisms in this context. Integration of decision across different institutions and levels of the government is a prerequisite for ensuring effective implementation of policy. In India, the lack of integrated resource management is often regarded as a major weakness of policy. This precludes a comprehensive and long-term view of fund availability; the multifarious pressure on it and how they interact and change overtime; and the available options to mange it. Close interaction is essential among the three levels of government: centre, state, and local bodies and also between various departments of government, so that, India can move in the direction of set targets to control population growth and environmental degradation.

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Rohingya Refugee Crisis in the Rakhine State, Myanmar

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Abstract
In this paper it has been observed that harassment and persecution of Rohingya frequently occurs in Rakhine province of Myanmar. The Rohingya community, whose number countis around one million (in Myanmar since early2017) are one among the ethnic minorities in the country. Rohingya Muslims represent the largest percentage of Muslims in Myanmar, who majorly resides in Rakhine state. Around 288 villages were partially or totally destroyed by fire in northern Rakhine during August 2017, according toanalysis of satellite imagery by Human Rights Watch. The imagery shows many areas where Rohingya villages were reduced to smouldering rubble, while reduced nearby ethnic Rakhine villages were left in very few numbers. For this reason, Rohingya families have been deprived of education, food, rights and citizenship. The minority Rohingya community does not enjoy citizenship in Myanmar and is sparingly given refugee status in Bangladesh.

Introduction
The Rohingya community are Muslim minority group residing in the western state of Rakhine, Myanmar.[1] They are the world's most distressed minority, belong to the Sunni Muslim sect and they cover the one third of total population of Rakhine state at Myanmar.[2] Amnesty International describes the Rohingya as "one of the most persecuted minorities in the world". More than one million people from the Muslim minority group lived in Myanmar at the start of 2017, with the majority in Rakhine State.[3] Rohingya is considered as a "stateless unit" because Myanmar government does not recognize them as racial group of their country.They doesn't have the Myanmar Government's legal protection and are regarded as refugees from Bangladesh, and face strong hostility in the country. The Rohingya people have been described as one of the most persecuted people on earth.[4,5,6] The Rohingya often try to enter Southeast Asian states illegally and request humanitarian support from hostcountries.[7]

Rohingya have been living in Arakan (referred to the area now known as Rakhine) from time immemorial." During the British colonization of Myanmar (then Burma) between 1824 and 1948, migration of laborers from Myanmar to India and Bangladesh was significant. Bangladesh was formed in 1971 as a result of partition of India and Pakistan after 1947.

According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), this kind of migration was considered an internal movement because the Britishers administered Myanmar as a province of India, although the native population negatively viewed the migratants. After the independence of Myanmar in 1948, the government declared this migration illegal. Citizenship was denied to the Rohingya community in the country. The Rohingya were excluded from the Union Citizenship Act. In 1982, a new citizenship law was passed that also did not include Rohingya in the list of country's 135 ethnic groups. The law established three levels of citizenship, the most basic level, naturalization, requiring proof of family living in Myanmar prior to 1948.

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The Rohingya generally lacked such documents as their family were initially denied for citizenship. In the 1970s, the Myanmar military began a campaign of brutal crackdowns in Rohingya villages, forcing the Rohingya population to flee Myanmar.[8] Many Rohingya migrated illegally to predominantly Buddhist Bengali villages.

In October 2015, Rohingya's population between 800,000 and 1,100,000 in Myanmar, 80% of whom live in Rakhine state. The Rohingya primarily reside in the two northern townships in Rakhine state - Maungdaw and Buthidaung - along the border with Bangladesh. Rakhine Buddhists are the major population group residing in Rakhinestate.[9]

Internal Perspectives

In the year 2013, President *Thein Sein* made public statements in the Rohingya citizenship issue in the Rakhine State. He publicly announced that outside elements are just exaggerating, fabricating news, there is no ethnic cleansing whatsoever, and there is a peaceful and harmonious society in Rakhine State.[10] These statements, however, turned out in a different story when violence occurred in June and October 2012, where at least 192 Rohingyas were killed.

Since 1992, successive U.N. Special Rapporteurs have documented patterns of human rights violations against the Rohingyas. On account of their ethnicity, race or religion, Rohingyas are a perfect target of direct or through selective, discriminatory implementation. National, State and local laws, policies and practices are so designed to have this effect on the Rohingyas.

The relationship of two sides more enhanced and augmented after the signing of the trade agreement in 1994. After coming into the power Prime Minister Narendra Modi focused on some important policies like "Neighbourhood First" and "Act East" policy. But in this paper I have tried to critically examine that critical situation of Rohingya and the India's stand. Recently in September, Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited to Myanmar for two days which was followed by his earlier ASEAN-related visit in November 2014. This visit took place amidst some of the violence has been going on between the Rohingya militants and the Myanmar security forces. Rohingya militants are fighting under the aegis of the lately formed Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army now identified as a "terrorist group" against government and security outpost in northern Rakhine state.

These attacks and persecutions have laid down hundreds of deaths, incendiarism, and burning of villages displacement of thousands of people from Rakhine to Bangladesh and awful break down in food and humanitariansupplies. The clear stand of India on Rohingya crisis was not expressed unequivocally during the visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.[11]

In september 2017, Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi has overseen what is said to be the world's fastest growing refugee crisis, as hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims flee to neighbouring Bangladesh. Risking death by sea or on foot, more than half a million have fled persecution in northern Rakhine state since August 2017. The government sees the Rohingya as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and denies them citizenship.[12] In New Delhi Suu Kyi says Amid allegations of "ethnic cleansing" in Myanmar in the wake of the mass exodus of Rohingya Muslims, state counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi has said that her government "does not fear international scrutiny" and is making every effort to restore peace and normalcy.[13]

External Perspectives

Since the late 1970s, the discriminatory policies of the GOM in the Rakhine State, Myanmar have prompted the latest surge in refugees, causing hundreds of thousands of Rohingyas to flee to other neighbouring countries, such as: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.[14] With this, Rohingyas ventured out into the sea.[15] These activities were facilitated by trafficking and smuggling networks.[16]

In international law, by structure, it is absolutely essential that an asylum seeker should be on the territory of the State in which he or she wants to seek asylum.[17] The weak context of refugee protection in Southeast Asia is one of the contributing factors for Rohingyas' sufferings.[18] The primary countries like Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are not parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention. That being so, receiving Rohingya refugees can be hard to control as they do not have a specific legal framework to grant protection for refugees and asylum-seekers. This condition has caused Rohingya refugees to live constantly in fear of being arrested, detained, and prosecuted, not to mention being sent back to the country where they are liable to be subjected to persecution.

Rohingya refugees are facingHuman Trafficking which is a serious concerns of Human Right Violation.

Human Trafficking of Rohingyas

In the ASEAN region, human trafficking and smuggling is an issue of concern. Tens of thousands of Rohingyas were pushed to flee the country by boat to escape the horrendous situation in the Rakhine State, Myanmar.[19] The journeys of all Rohingyas started out with getting on very small boats that can accommodate a few to a couple dozen passengers, and eventually transported to larger vessels accommodating several hundreds of passengers waiting further out to sea.[20]

Since 2014, refugees and migrants estimated at 94,000 according to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have left from Rakhine State and its border areas for Bangladesh.[19] Seeking shelter in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and escaping persecutions in Myanmar, notwithstanding the precarious living conditions and threat of refoulement in Bangladesh, Rohingyas are left with no choice but to rely on human traffickers to take part in "dangerous and weeks-long maritime crossings in small, poorly constructed boats under treacherous conditions".[21] "Thousands have fallen prey to the abusive and extortionate practices of people smugglers and human traffickers"[19] during their journeys out of Myanmar and Bangladesh. The smugglers are being paid large sum of money by the Rohingya refugees, normally with their life's savings, "sometimes even promising money while having non, as they expectto be absorbed eventually into the illegal labour market, and repay the money oninstalments".[22]

In November 2017, Human trafficking and exploitation are rife among Rohingya refugees who have fled Myanmar to seek safety in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, the United Nations migration agency has found.[23]

In March 2018, Girls in their early teens are being trafficked into prostitution in Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh. Foreigners seeking sex can easily gain access to children who have fled conflict in Myanmar and now face a new threat.[24]

Rohingya's Humatarian Situation and Needs

Rakhine State in Western Myanmar/Burma is historically home to a Muslim population, most of whom self-identify as Rohingya. For decades, this ethnic minority has suffered legal and social discrimination. While there are historical economic relations with the Buddhist

Rakhine community, there are also long-standing tensions between the two groups. The 1982 Citizenship Law stripped the Rohingya of their citizenship and even the right to self-identify. The Rohingya are also subject to many restrictions in day to day life: banned from travelling without authorisation and prohibited from working outside their villages, they cannot marry without permission and, due to movement restrictions they lack sufficient access to livelihood opportunities, medical care andeducation.[25]

In 2012, widespread violence in Central Rakhine left some 140 000 people, mostly Rohingya, displaced. While the authorities have initiated a limited return process, over 120 000 people remain internally displaced in more than five years after the events, living in squalid, overcrowded camps with only limited access to health care, education and livelihood opportunities. Tensions and mistrust between the Rohingya and Rakhine communities continue.

Some Rakhine groups erroneously perceive that humanitarian aid, which is allocated strictly according to needs, is distributed unevenly and benefits only the Rohingya. In March 2014,this triggered organised attacks against international community offices, residences, and warehouses, resulting in millions of euros of losses. In 2015, the flood and cyclone relief interventions, supporting affected people from both communities, managed to mitigate this perception to some extent; it however remains active, partly due to limited development opportunities in Rakhine State. Access to the IDP camps around Sittwe is highly regulated preventing timely and adequate assistance delivery, and access has been drastically reduced after the August 2017 crisis.[12]

Since August 2017, more than 650,000 Rohingya people have fled violence and persecution in Rakhine State in Myanmar, bringing the total number of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh to more than 900,000. Operational organisations in Cox's Bazar are overwhelmed, hampered by funding shortfalls, poor coordination and planning and a challenging operating environment. In Myanmar, the government has blocked the humanitarian response and placed restrictions on journalists, human rights observers, local and international NGOs and the UN. Political and diplomatic progress to address the root causes of the crisis has been minimal. China and Russia oppose UN resolutions intended to end the campaign against the Rohingya, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is divided on how to respond. Six months since the latest exodus began, there is little hope the conflict will be resolved in the nearfuture.[26]

The Rohingya refugee crisis can no longer be thought of or responded to as a short-term humanitarian emergency. While short-term life-saving assistance for refugees is crucial, now is the time to plan for longer-term displacement, and find ways to support both the Rohingya in Bangladesh and affected host communities in the months and years to come.

In March 2018, Myanmar's de facto leader Aung San Suu Kyi has requested humanitarian support for the Rohingya during a summit with regional leaders, even as she was herself greeted with street protests and accused of failing to prevent crimes against humanity towards the persecuted Muslim minority. Ms Suu Kyi has faced international criticism of her handling of the Rohingya refugee crisis, which has seen at least half a million flee Myanmar's north- west Rakhine state amid a crackdown by authorities.[27]

Conclusion

From the above discussions, I have tried to focus on every aspect related to Rakhine State. Therefore, I believe that Rohingyas have faced persistent misbehavior in the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Myanmar officials, security forces, police, and local Rakhine artists have brought

serious physical and mental harm to the widespread violence, acts of torture, arbitrary detention, rape, and other crimes. The level of these atrocities has increased rapidly since 2012. Due to the conflict in 2012, most Rohingya in Myanmar are confined to the villages in the North Rakhine state or internally displaced persons camps. The conditions of both the North Rakhine State and IDP camps are serious: the freedom of movement, access to food, clean drinking water, sanitation, intermediary care, work opportunities and lack of education about Rohingya. They live in situations that have been calculated to bring their destruction. The acts done against Rohingya, from India-view and collectively, the massacre meet the criteria to find out the acts mentioned in the conference and remain against the protectedgroup. In short, a solution to the Rohingya problem would only be possible if Myanmar's ruling elite and decision-makers change their mindset. But the struggle over the state's resources, benefits from development projects and the exponential rise of Buddhist fundamentalism might not allow that change to happen.

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PROBE FOR SELF-IDENTITY: A PRAGMATIC STUDY IN PHILIP ROTH'S *THE COUNTER LIFE*

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Abstract
This paper is a result of an observation about the social struggles of Jews and their social status in America through the creations of Philip Roth, who is a second generation American born Jewish writer. Roth keeps a special eye upon Israeli Jewish migrants and he records the painful experience of Jewish life in America, a wish for identity, how they were treated by the American indigenous people. It also shows how gentiles fantasize Jews, cultural struggles between the Jewish fathers and sons, their ideologies due to the modern revolution.
Key Words Social Struggle – Identity Crisis – Jewish Sentiments – Ideologies – revolution

Introduction

Being a part of the most fashionable and sophisticated society, man has to struggle a lot and he must be ready to do anything or ready to migrated anywhere. In the world to survive such a terrible condition forces all the human being to migrate and adapt to social circumstances. This is the primary reason among the uncountable numbers of reason forces the modern writers to think about migration and the social struggles of common people and adapting different cultural atmospheres and took those things as the head of the theme of their literary creations. This paper is a result of an observation about the struggling in a society of Jews and their social status in America through the creation of Philip Roth, a second generation Jewish writer in America.

In American literary genre the beginning of American-Jewish writing start with the outstanding figures like Emma Lazarus (1849-87), Abraham Cahan (1860-1951) and Anzia Yezierska (1885-1970) these literary figures and their Jewish imaginations gives dimensional changes in American fictions. All of them were keeping their kaleidoscopic eye upon the American-Jews and draw their literary characters with the observations on Jews. While talking about the American Jewish writers, Donald Daiches says,

The American-Jewish writer has been liberated to use his Jewishness in a great variety of ways, to use it not aggressively or apologetically, but imaginatively as a writer probing the human condition (Reading Philip Roth 19).

In American-Jewish writing Bernard Malamud, Saul Bellow and Philip Roth were considered as Trio, because these three writers and their imaginary creations bring many numbers of prestigious awards to them. Almost in all American novels which are all kept Jewishness as theme gives a special place for Israel? Israel has played a very extraordinary role in American Jewish fictions. Israel is the peripheral elements in those American Jewish fictions. Similarly, Alvin Rosenfeld also points out that "within the context of American literature, the Holocaust and Israel have not emerged into prominence and in most cases play a peripheral role (in his writings as)" even Saul Bellow also furnished Zionism in his non-

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fictional work *To Jerusalem and Back*, and also he displays a sense of awe and mystery in his creations. Even though, he is holding a good or historical fame and place in Chicago. It is not possible to evict Jerusalem from his thoughts. Meyer Levin is an American writer but his literary creations show as that how he is having an involvement and interest upon Jews and Israel. His works *The Settlers* and *The Harvest* are making as to know the Israeli immigrant's dreams. But this is an observation that how Philip Roth's *The Counterlife* is an exception.

The Counter life is a novel by the American author Philip Roth. It was published in 1986. Roth very beautifully slides the struggle of Jewish migrant in *The Counterlife*. *The Counterlife's* lineament shows the positions and social ranking very clearly and how the American made Aliyah join Israeli society. Through a series of conversations take place in Israel and through letters exchange between the Zuckerman brothers and an Israeli named Shuki. Roth creates those characters' interpretations of themselves and of one another. It is not an easy thing to imaging how the Jew's are struggling. The novel is created as series contradictory imaginations of Jewish and their self not in a single view point. In this novel, the counter life a reach dental practitioners from suburban New Jersey arrives in Judea to embrace a life of religious nationalism, disciplined adherence to collective ideals and a return to Jewish consciousness. *The Counterlife* setup an opposition between the flawed U.S and a redemptive Israel, which is strange considering Roth's own liberal sensibilities and secularism. Nonetheless, there is a focus on characters disillusioned with America, whose flight to Israel signals impatience with self-centered values, exaggerated individualism, assimilation, sexual indulgence and the failure of political liberalism in America. In addition, the members of the Judean settlement and the yeshiva come off in a surprisingly positive light. The proagonist engages in lengthy, acrimonious debates with the ideologues of ultra-conservatism but the novel is not glibly dismissive of the alleged fanatics. At times those figures are even endowed with frankly admirable qualities. Selflessness, a sense of purpose, devotion to community, human warmth and kindness. There seems to be recognition of the power and resourcefulness of these characters even though there is professed sympathy for opposing points of view.

Roth very beautifully gives a definition to Jewishness and widely gives a possible range of models for Jewish identities in his work *The Counter life*. There is a conflict between nonreligious pleasures of the Diasporas and the strict followers of super nationalist ideals in Israel. Roth also asserts the view those how diaspora Jews are living an abnormal and exfoliating life of psychic division. Nathan Zuckerman is a prompt example. He obsessed with trying to define Jewishness he marries a gentle woman and pretends not to cure about fundamental practices of Judaism. He defends America as a triumph of Jewish identity. In this novel *The Counter life*

I was the American born grandson of single galician tradesmen who at the end of the last centuries have won they are won reached the same prophetic conclusions Theodar Herz that there was no future for then in Christian Europe. That they could not on being themselves. There in the siding to violence ominous forces against which they had not the slightest means of defense. Zionism means taking upon oneself, rather than leaving to others responsibilities of one's survival as a jew. This was they are brand of Zionism (*The Counterlife* 53)

Roth also explains how the Jews are enjoying their won freedom and leaving an unrestricted life throw creating such a word,

In this view, it is America where Jews can enjoy a secure existence, equal rights and freedom

from harm, echoing this sentiment, shuki the sabra agrees that Isreal is the more abnormal place. Speaking to Nathan about his compatriots, he says: "we are the excitable, ghettoized jittery little Jews of the Diaspora and you are the Jew all the confidence and cultivation that comes of feeling at home where you are" (*The Counterlife* 74).

Roth's character Henry wants to find his Jewish roots because as a Jew he wants to defend his Jewish identity and his fellow Jewish people so that he moves to Agor springs from convictions inspired by the heroism of a glorious ancient past. In America, he was willing to risk death from a heart operation because he didn't want to a Jeoparadize an illicit liaison his past life in America seems to be very silly but Henry's brother Nathan argues that Henry's actions are an amount to an escape from humdrum propriety. He says that Henry's actions show fantasy on Jewish identity and he wants to leave his wife and children callously behind. This novel also explains the other problematic versions faced by jews. Roth also records that not only Jews invent themselves and one another, but gentiles also fantasize Jews. This fact places the beliefs of the characters in a more complicated and dangerous context. For example, "Every introspective jew of Pacific in clinations and humanistic ideals as either a coward or a traitor or an idiot" (*The Counterlife* 145).

In this novel *The Counterlife,* the judea episode is the only segment that gives alternative Imaginations of Henry's and Nathan's lives. In one view Henry undergoes a heart operation and dies. Another view is Nathan who Henry's brother has the cardiac problem. He survives and marries an American named shiksa but when he moves to England he becomes disenchanted with Christendom and so turns back to his jewish origins.

Throughout the novel, the word "American Jew" for the Jewish community in the U.S. is a returning make. Sometimes it is used in the negative sense as a cliché for the weak, adapted Jew, who has known most for his uniquely Jewish identity, as Mordechai Lippman conceives it in his speech at Agor. *The America Jew* becomes the essence for the "normal Jew", the one who is actually doing the right thing by not overly identifying with the Jewish history, up to a quantity where the Jewishness becomes insignificant or even irrelevant. This is, for instance, the case when the liberal Israeli journalist Shuki Elchanan talks to Nathan Zuckerman:

You're the only smart one – you of all people, are the only normal Jew, living in London with an English Gentile wife and thinking you won't bother to circumcise your son.

Elchanan, presented as a character quite sensible and rational, concludes this once again when he writes to Nathan telling him again that he, in fact, is a normal Jew and evidence this was that he is "riveted by Jewish abnormality" (162) Even though Nathan rejects Elhanan's statement on page 166 ("Stop calling me a normal Jew"), this put down the basis for the supposition, Nathan's personal identifying and not-identifying with "Jewishness" is the core of what Roth is trying to present an idea of what Jewish identity can mean. Lippman perceives the American Jews in a very different light from what Elchanan believes to be factual. To Lippman the American Jews were on the retreat is on the brink of facing a new Diaspora (*The Great American Pogrom* (128)) which will draw them out of the United States eventually. Lippman further states that the American Jews were "to be crushed – if not slaughtered first by the blacks (128)" since there was "nothing the American guy would like better than a Judenrein United States (128)".

"You know better than to swallow uncritically the big cliché they seem to cherish at Agor of American Jews eating greedily from the shopping center fleshpots, with one wary eye out for the Gentile mob – or worse, blindly oblivious to the impending threat – and all the while

inwardly seething with their self-hatred and shame. Seething with self-love is more like it, seething with confidence and success."

The ideas Lippman presents and defends seems to be part of an over-exaggerated, highly politicized ideology, however, the claim about Anti-Semitism in the U.S. is not entirely plucked out of thin air. Especially after World War I up until after the Second World War when Jews in America were suspected of supporting the communist regime many people of Jewish descent were facing times of exclusion and difficulties based on their cultural and ethnic background. However, the anti-Semitic attitude in the U.S. never reached a physical level and remained only visible through incisions like special numerous clauses exclusively for students with a Jewish background which increased the hurdles to get accepted into university.

So on a meta-level, the author allows Lippman to present his ideas, but yet Lippman is fenced in by the protagonist Nathan and also by the wits of the intellectual Elchanan (Lippman is not such an interesting character (162)). Yet Roth makes this cliché of the weak American Jew obvious and even though he deconstructs it through Nathan and Elchanan (and maybe even through the fanatic und irrational "Jimmy-character") the cliché gathers momentum again when in the very last chapter, Roth allows Maria to unveil Nathan as being Mordechai Lippman himself (308). So even when there is a cliché established and then deconstructed it will be drawn upon again and by that kept alive throughout the novel. Consequently, every stencil Roth creates seems to have a legitimacy and power, even after it has been refuted poor contradicted to a certain degree - its meaning for the whole novel does not cease.

In part 2, *The Counterlife*, Henry feels like he has lost touch with his Jewish heritage. This notion persists even after Henry returns to the United States and one day without warning Henry leaves his dental office and boards a plane to Israel. Nathan goes to meet Henry an effort to get some answers about Henry's unexpected actions. During this time in Israel, Nathan meets many unforgettable characters. Nathan, who has never thought much of this Jewish heritage beyond its potential for humor in his life, has difficulty understanding the religious and patriotic passions of the residents of the Israel settlements. It shows the strong faith upon the Jewishness.

Conclusion

Throughout in this novel at least two of the main characters, Nathan and Henry Zuckerman, struggle with their place within their own ethnic or religious group. Often they find themselves uncomfortable and unsure when the question is posed, and just as often they find themselves on the defensive. In one alternate version of the story, Part 2 "Judea," Henry has a sudden awakening and seeks to embrace his Jewish heritage. On the whole, Roth wants' to pectoris very clearly in this world every man never wants to lose his identity and culture.

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A Study on Urbanization & Internal Migration in India

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Abstract

Urbanization is an outcome of economic development, not only because of the higher concentration of labour in urban areas, but also because economic development results in the development of an urban lifestyle that creates the need for urban infrastructure and services. Internal movement of people away from their usual place of residence for economic or other reasons has been the major cause of growth of urban centers. Rural-to-urban migration has increased multifold, especially after transition of Indian society from agrarian to industrial to service oriented society. This phenomenon has put existing cities under great strain in providing civic amenities to all the migrants as well as ensuring respect of their fundamental rights as Indian citizens.

Urbanization becomes a problem when urban population growth exceeds the growth of employment or of housing, infrastructure and services. In that case, the growing urban population can find neither work nor housing, and rural-to-urban migration leads only to the urbanization of poverty. While Government has taken some initiatives in bringing migrants into main streamline, there is lot to be done still. Paper would also highlight the issues pertaining to women & children migrants. This Paper attempts to collect details on above mentioned aspects and to stimulate positive action from all the stakeholders.

Keywords: Migration, Urbanization, Economic, Social, Culture, Political, Government.

Introduction

Urban industrial employment needed to develop so that it could gradually absorb the rural surplus labour. The rural population grew, however, much faster than had been expected and, without opportunities for a livelihood, many people migrated to the urban areas as a last resort. The urban industrial sector could not absorb the new arrivals, which ended up in slums and squatter settlements and found employment in the informal sector. The result was poverty in both urban and rural areas. Last few decades of Twentieth Century have witnessed

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a phenomenal wave of transformation in various dimensions of the human life. Technological advancements, globalization, industrial expansion, rising populations, and aspirations for a better quality of life – all these factors have given rise to growth of urban centers, and prompted people to migrate to urban locations which seemed to offer better prospects. This has seen wide rural-urban migration, putting strain on urban centers. The efforts of the poor and rural-to-urban migrants to build their houses and create employment deserve recognition rather than condemnation.

What is Urbanization?

The process of society's transformation from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban one is called 'Urbanization'. It indicates a large scale migration of population from rural areas to towns, and moving away from agrarian occupation to other occupations.

In India, an area called 'urban' means any human settlement housing more than 5000 persons, with a density of more than 400 persons per sq. km.; and where more than 75% of male population is engaged in non-agricultural occupations. All such towns having a statutory Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee or Nagar Panchayat, or Cantonment Board are classified as 'Urban' areas.

Growth of Urbanization in India (1901–2011)

India's urban population has increased from about 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011, and is expected to increase to 600 million (out of a total population of 1.4 billion) by 2030 (Census of India, 2011 and Planning Commission, 2011). For the first time since Independence (1947), urban population growth (91 million) has exceeded rural population growth (90.5 million) within the last decade (Census of India, 2011).

Emergence of Mega Cities in India

Mumbai saw large scale rural-urban migration in the 21st century. Mumbai accommodates 12.5 million people, and is the largest metropolis by population in India, followed by Delhi with 11 million inhabitants. Witnessing the fastest rate of urbanization in the world, as per 2011 census, Delhi's population rose by 4.1%, Mumbai's by 3.1% and Kolkata's by 2% as per 2011 census compared to 2001 census. Estimated population, at the current rate of growth, by year 2015, Mumbai stands at 25 million, Delhi and Kolkata at 16 million each, Bangalore and Hyderabad at 10 million.

Health and Education of Migrants

Migrants cannot access various health and family care programmes due to their temporary status. Free public health care facilities and programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) are not accessible to the migrants. For women workers, there is no provision of maternity leave forcing them to resume work almost immediately after childbirth. Workers, particularly those working in tile factories and, brick kilns suffer from occupational health hazards such as body ache, sunstroke and skin irritation. It is also common for younger siblings and older children to accompany their parents and to work alongside them, drastically reducing their chances of getting any formal education (Srivastava and Dasgupta 2010). Migrants at the lower ends of the labour market comprise mostly unskilled casual labourers or those who own or hire small means of livelihood such as carts or rickshaws and are self- employed

Reasons for Urbanization in India

The contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP of India started to decline and the percentage contribution from secondary sector increased. The period after 1941, witnessed rapid growth of four metropolitan cities in India, which were Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai. The nation's economy saw a rise due to industrial revolution and the invention of new technologies increased the standard of living of people living in urban areas. The growth of public sector resulted in development of public transport, roads, water supply, electricity, and hence the infrastructure of urban areas.

Consequences of Urbanization

In recent years, several changes in India are likely to have impacted on the pattern and pace of migration. The pattern of growth in the last two decades has steadily widened the gap between agriculture and non-agriculture and between rural and urban areas, and it has steadily concentrated in a few areas and a few states. The growing spatial inequalities in economic opportunities must have necessarily also impacted on the pace and pattern of migration. Uneven growth and a growing differential between agriculture and industry is a necessary concomitant of the pattern of development.

Internal Migration in India

Urbanization in India subscribes to forces of the neo-liberal economy and the market where citizens are expected to become self-reliant and not be an economic liability for the state.

The manner in which urbanization is conceived and executed is therefore inextricably linked to this notion of the ideal city resident. Urbanization in India has become contentious. Instead of leading to social integration and closing in on the divide between the rich and poor, it furthers inequality between them. More critically, shoddy urban planning and inadequate policy is making India miss an opportunity to bring about integration in India's youngest cities, leaving one thinking who in the urban has the right to have rights. Migration is a form of mobility in which people change their residential location across defined administrative boundaries for a variety of reasons, which may be involuntary or voluntary, or a mixture of both. Migrants constitute a 'floating population', as they alternate between living at their source and destination locations.

Free movement is a fundamental right of the citizens of India and internal movements are not restricted. The Constitution states "All citizens shall have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India". Article 19(1) (d) and Article 19(1) (e), Part lll, Fundamental Rights, The Constitution of India, 1950.

Constraints faced by Migrants

Being constantly on the move, migrants lose access to social security benefits linked to the residence. Migrants are excluded from the economic, cultural, social and political lives of society, and are often treated as second-class citizens. Internal migration seems to be a dominant, often life-enabling coping strategy of rural poor people in India.

Working conditions for migrants tend to be exploitative and hazardous, with limits on personal freedom, underpayment of wages, long working hours, debt bondage and unhygienic working environments. Despite such degrading conditions migrants are often willing to engage in such work because the rate of wages is often higher than what they would otherwise earn in the source area. This kind of migration pattern thereby is tantamount to a coping strategy that enables migrants and their families to maintain their current quality of life, which implies surviving on or close to the poverty line.

Impact of Migration on Women & Children

Contrary to the popular notion, 70% of all internal migrants in Indian are women who are abandoning their villages for metropolitan cities in search of better opportunities.

"The current public discourse does not adequately address issues such as seasonal and circular migration, and the gender-specific and child-specific facets of internal migration. Most of the migrants living in the cities live in sub-standard conditions. Migration of the women is also subjected to trafficking," the UNESCO Report said.

In the absence of proofs of identity and residence, internal migrants are unable to claim social protection entitlements and remain excluded from government sponsored schemes and programmes. Children face disruption of regular schooling, adversely affecting their human capital formation and contributing to the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

Further, migrants are negatively portrayed as a "burden" to society, discouraged from settling down and excluded from urban planning initiatives. Most internal migrants are denied basic rights, yet internal migration is given very low priority by the government in policy and practice, partly due to a serious knowledge gap on its extent, nature and magnitude.

Conclusion

India should be concerned about distressed internal migration that later results in practices such as bonded labour and trafficking of women. Governments need to remove discriminatory regulations that obstruct the integration of informal sector activities into the mainstream urban economy and give small- and medium-sized enterprises access to space, credit, market information and technology. As urbanization becomes an increasingly important social dynamic, empirical studies that help examine mechanisms that enable or hamper migrants in cities and give accounts of their living experiences become pertinent. The social inclusion of migrants in mainstream society is a major challenge that India needs to address because locals don't accept outsiders as their own. Migration and Urbanization are an integral part of economic development and societal transformation, and historical experience has shown that it cannot be stopped. Migrants are indispensable and yet invisible key actors of socially dynamic, culturally innovative and economically prosperous societies. All the policies and programmes of Governments and local bodies must take them into account. Governments need to improve the investment climate in smaller towns, besides creating opportunities for investment in agriculture.

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An Evaluation Study on Industrial Relations in Lanco Industries at Srikalahasti of Chittoor District

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Abstract

Good industrial relation signifies that employees should feel positive about their identity, their job as well as about being a part of such a great organization. In this globalized era, industrial relations are becoming more and more competitive. Based on the review of literature several studies have been made in the area on industrial relations. The present study is a small attempt in this direction. Both the data are gathered from Primary and secondary sources of data. Secondary source of data contains different journals, reports, books and magazines. For primary source of data a survey schedule was adapted. There is significant influence of age at 0.01 level on the employer and employee relationship, control, skills formation, working environment, communication and participation, welfare measures, job satisfaction, trade unionism, new technology, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies and organizational trust and has also significant influence of age at 0.05 level on the team relationship.

Keywords: Industrial Relations, ANOVA, Data Analysis and Interpretation

Industrial Relations

Maintaining healthy industrial relations in an organization is a pre-requisite for organizational success. Strong industrial relations are required for achieving high productivity and human satisfaction. Industrial relations normally deal with avoiding and resolving issues concerning individuals which might arise out of or influence the work scenario. Strong industrial relation depends upon healthy and safe work environment, cent percent involvement and commitment of all employees, incentives for employee motivation, and effective communication system in the organization. Healthy industrial relations lead to more efficient, motivated and productive employees which further lead to increase in sales level.

Good industrial relation signifies that employees should feel positive about their identity, their job as well as about being a part of such a great organization. Despite the importance of strong and healthy employee relations, there are circumstances in the life of every organization when employee and management relations are strained.

Review of Literature

Jennifer J. et al. (2014), study examines numerous external pressures from a firm's institutional and task environment, his findings suggest that more than simple episodic responses that vary from firm to firm, but rather a accordance with respect to a firm's voluntary activities toward its employees. Firms are voluntarily strengthening employee relations in the absence of explicit mandates especially if they are increasing employee-

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relations concerns. Overall, external pressures significantly affect the CR activities that firms direct toward employees.

Trine P Larsen, Steen E Navrbjerg (2013), in their study argues that although Danish shop stewards are involved in developing local responses to the crisis, most manage to keep their colleagues onboard, even if decisions concern reduced earnings and dismissals. However, a limit exists to the alliance with companies who are hardest hit by the crisis, shop stewards are more likely to find conflicts of interests between management and colleagues stressful and fewer feel respected by colleagues. Therefore, shop stewards' engagement in local bargaining comes at a cost and may jeopardize their relations with colleagues. The analysis also reveals that shop stewards from time to time have to cooperate and engage in conflicts with management as well as colleagues as part of local bargaining.

Debashish Bhattacherjee and Peter Ackers (2010), frame an overarching conceptual, historical and academic context for approaching Indian industrial relations (IR). In Introduction they explores changing comparative approaches to the 'IR System' of a developing country in light of India's complex and unique employment realities. Later, they trace, in two parts, the evolution of Indian IR since independence and argue that theories developed in the West are of only limited value in understanding this. Finally, they consider the way in which Indian academic IR and other social science disciplines have addressed this problem.

Pawan S. Budhwar (2003) examines the employment relations (ERs) scenario in Indian organisations. His investigation is based on a questionnaire survey of 137 Indian firms in the manufacturing sector. The analysis of existing literature highlights the role of three key factors namely,(management, unions, and the state) in the management of ERs in Indian organisations. It also shows how significantly the influence of the competitive pressures created by the liberalisation of the Indian economy in the changing nature of ERs in Indian firms. The study has key implications both for academicians and for practitioners.

Statement of the Problem

The industrial unrest has been a worldwide phenomenon. The congenial atmosphere, proper training to manpower and other welfare measures enhances both production and productivity. But unfortunately, these measures were not been taken in proper sense. So, my research aims to pursue the research entitled "An evaluation study on industrial relations in lanco industries at srikalahasti of chittoor district".

Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the employer-employee relationships, staffing arrangements, skills formation and pay and fringe benefits in the organization, working environment, industrial conflicts and trade unionism in the organization.
2. To study the job satisfaction, organizational leadership and welfare measures, impact of wages and employment on labour productivity in the organization.
3. To determine the factors that is affecting the labour productivity in the manufacturing sector.
4. Analyze the impact of employee relations on employee performance.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no Significant Relation between age and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
   . There is no Significant Relation between gender and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.

2. There is no Significant Relation between academic qualification and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
3. There is no Significant Relation between department and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
4. There is no Significant Relation between designation and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
5. There is no Significant Relation between type of job and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
6. There is no Significant Relation between salary and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.
7. There is no Significant Relation between family staying and industrial relations in Lanco Industries.

Research Methodology

Causal Approach

The main objective of the research is to find the impact of industrial relations in a manufacturing company. At later stage, to study the underlying factors of industrial relation and its effect on employee performance casual approach was applied.

Data Collection Method

The research mainly depends on both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary Data

A survey schedule (Paper-pencil-questionnaire), and face- to- face interview (semi-structured interview wherever possible) was organised to collect required information on the industrial relations in Lanco Industries Limited, Sri Kalahasthi.

Secondary Data

Secondary data was an important part in this study, especially in the review of literature. The two main sources for the secondary data were gathered from different websites containing reports, journals, books, magazines, research papers and general information on employee relations. Through review literature, some useful journal papers and PDF files have been found online.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The 't' test helps in evaluating the significance of the difference between the means of two categories. But when it needs to compare among three or more categories or samples has to be made simultaneously, the use of t-test is not only tedious, but it also increase the probability of making type I error. To overcome this problem, a method known as analysis of variance (ANOVA) has been developed.

The ANOVA is very much useful in the field of social sciences and other disciplines. It is appropriately applicable to situations where more than two categories have to be compared. The ANOVA is designed to test whether there is a significant difference exists among the three or more sample means. Here in this analysis, the total variance in a set of data is divided into variation within the groups and variation between groups.

The ANOVA is used to study the differences among the influence of various categories of one independent variable on a dependent variable is called one-way ANOVA, and that used for studying the impact of two independent variables on a dependent variable is called two-way ANOVA.

The ANOVA technique is depend on the concept of sum of squared deviations from a mean. Accordingly to the total variance and its two components, we have the total sum of squares (SS_t), between-groups sum of squares (SS_b), and within-groups sum of squares (SS_w).

The t-test

The t-test was developed in 1915 by W.S.Gosset. Since his findings were published under a pen name 'student', it is known as student's t-test. It is suitable to test the significance of a sample mean or for judging the significance of difference between the means of two samples, when the samples are less than thirty in number and when the population variance is not known. The partial t-test is used when the two samples are related. t-test is also be used for testing the significance of the coefficients of simple and partial correlations.

The relevant test statistic, t, is calculated from the sample data, and it is compared with its corresponding critical value in the t-distribution table for rejecting or accepting a null hypothesis.

The F-test

The F-test is based on F-distribution. The F-test is used in comparing the variances of two independent samples. It is also used in analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the significance of more than two sample means at a time. It is also used for determining the significance of multiple correlation coefficients.

Perception across Age

On the basis of age the employees are divided into three groups that are below 25 years come under group-I, the age group between 25-50 years come under group-II and the age group are more than 50 years come under group –III.

It is clear from table- 1shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of employer-employee relationships, control, skills formation, working environment, communication and participation, welfare measures, job satisfaction, trade unionism, new technology, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies and organizational trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis 1 is rejected. It is concluded that age has significant influence on the above variables.

It is clear from table- 1 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of team relationships is greater than the table value 'f' (2.98) for 2 and 747 df at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis 1 is rejected. It is concluded that age has significant influence on the above variable.

Perceptions across Gender

On the basis of gender the employees are divided in to two groups. Male employees come under group-I and female employees come under group –II.

It is clear from table -2 shows that the computed value of 't' for the perceptions of staffing arrangements, working environment, Communication and Participation, Industrial Conflicts, Job Satisfaction, Remuneration and recognition, Organizational Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Organizational Trust is greater than the table value of 't'(2.58) for 1 and 748 df at 0.01 level. Hence hypothesis 2 is rejected. It is concluded that gender has significant influence on the above nine variables.

It is clear from table-2 shows that the computed value of 't' for the perceptions of Pay and Fringe Benefits and New Technology is greater than the table value of 't'(1.96) for 1 and 748 df at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis 2 is rejected. It is concluded that gender has significant influence on the above two variables such as pay and fringe benefits and new technology.

Perception across Academic Qualification

On the basis of academic qualification the employees are divided in to three groups. Group I is formed with diploma qualification employees, group II is formed with graduate qualification employees and group III is formed with post graduation and above qualification employees.

It is clear from table-3 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of staffing arrangements, skills formation, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, industrial conflicts, job satisfaction, trade unionism, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies, commitment and trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis 5 is rejected. It is concluded that academic qualification has a significant influence on the above variables.

It is clear from table-3 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of employer employee relationships and Challenging Employment Assignments and opportunities is greater than the table value 'f' (2.98) for 2 and 747 df at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis 5 is rejected. It is concluded that academic qualification has a significant influence on the above two variable.

Perception across Department

On the basis of department the employees are divided in to three groups. Human resource, finance and marketing department employees come under group-I, production department employees come under group –II and other department employees are come under Group III.

It is clear from table-4 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of employer employee relationships, staffing arrangements, skills formation, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, industrial conflicts, welfare measures, trade unionism, organizational leadership, policies, commitment and trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis 6 is rejected. It is concluded that department has a significant influence on the above variables.

It is clear from table-4 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of communication and participation and Challenging Employment Assignments and opportunities is greater than the table value 'f' (2.98) for 2 and 747 df at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis 6 is rejected. It is concluded that department has a significant influence on the above two variable.

Perception across Designation

On the basis of designation the employees are divided in to three groups. Workers are come under group-I, supervisors are come under group –II and managers are come under Group III.

It is clear from table-5 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of control, staffing arrangements, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, communication and participation, industrial conflicts, welfare measures, job satisfaction, new technology, remuneration and recognition, organizational leadership, team relationships, organizational policies, commitment and trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis 7 is rejected. It is concluded that designation has a significant influence on the above variables.

It is clear from table-5 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of skills formation, trade unionism and Challenging Employment Assignments and opportunities except employer and employee relationships is greater than the table value 'f' (2.98) for 2

and 747 df at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis 7 is rejected. It is concluded that designation has a significant influence on the above three variable.

Perception across Type of Job

On the basis of type of job the employees are divided in to three groups. Full time employees are come under group-I, contract employees are come under group –II and apprentice are come under Group III.

It is clear from tabl-6 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of all variables except two variables such as skills formation and organizational policies is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis 8 is rejected. It is concluded that type of job has a significant influence on the above variables.

Perception across Salary

On the basis of salary the employees are divided in to three groups. The employees who are getting less than 20,000/- are come under group-I, the employees are getting between 20,000/- to 40,000 years are come under group –II and the employees are getting more than 40,000/- are come under Group III.

It is clear from table -7 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of staffing arrangements, skills formation, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, job satisfaction, remuneration and reorganization, organizational relationships, team relationships, organizational policies, commitment and trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence hypothesis 10 is rejected. It is concluded that salary has a significant influence on the above variables.

It is clear from table-7 shows that the computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of employer and employee relationship, communication and participation, industrial conflicts and Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities is greater than the table value of 'f'(2.98) for 2 and 747 df at 0.05 level. Hence hypothesis 10 is rejected. It is concluded that salary has a significant influence on the above variables such as employer and employee relationship, communication and participation, industrial conflicts and Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities.

Perception across Family Staying

On the basis of family staying, the employees are divided into two groups. The employees who are living within the organization are come under Group I and the employees who are living in outside the organization are come under Group II.

It is clear from table-8 shows that the computed value of 't' for the perceptions of employer and employee relationships, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, Communication and Participation, Job Satisfaction, Remuneration and Recognition, Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities, Organizational Leadership, team relationships, Organizational policies is greater than the table value of 't'(2.58) for 1 and 748 df at 0.01 level. Hence hypothesis 13 is rejected. It is concluded that family is staying has a significant influence on the above variables.

Major Findings of the Study

1. There is significant influence of age at 0.01 level on the employer and employee relationship, control, skills formation, working environment, communication and participation, welfare measures, job satisfaction, trade unionism, new technology, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies and organizational trust and has also significant influence of age at 0.05 level on the team relationship.

2. There is significant influence of gender at 0.01 level on the staffing arrangements, working environment, communication and participation, industrial conflicts, job satisfaction, remuneration and recognition, organizational leadership, organizational commitment and trust and has also significant influence of gender at 0.05 level on the pay and fringe benefits and new technology.

3. There is significant influence of academic qualification at 0.01 level on the staffing arrangements, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, industrial conflicts, job satisfaction, trade unionism, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies, commitment and trust and has also significant influence of age at 0.05 level on the employer and employee relationship and challenging employment assignments and opportunities.

4. There is significant influence of department wise at 0.01 level on the employer and employee relationship, staffing arrangements, skills formation, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, industrial conflicts, welfare measures, trade unionism, organizational leadership, policies, commitment and trust and has also significant influence of age at 0.05 level on the communication and participation and challenging employment assignments and opportunities .

5. There is significant influence of designation at 0.05 level on the skills formation, trade unionism and challenging employment assignments and opportunities and has also significant influence of designation at 0.01 level on the remaining variables except employer and employee relationship.

6. There is significant influence of type of job at 0.01 levels on all the variables except skills formation and organizational policies.

7. There is significant influence of salary at 0.01 level on the staffing arrangements, skills formation, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, job satisfaction, remuneration and recognition, team relationships, organizational leadership, policies, commitment and trust and has also significant influence of age at 0.05 level on the employer and employee relationship, communication and participation, industrial conflicts and challenging employment assignments and opportunities.

8. There is significant influence of family staying within and outside of the organization at 0.01 level on the employer and employee relationship, pay and fringe benefits, working environment, communication and participation, job satisfaction, remuneration and recognition, challenging employment assignments and opportunities, team relationships, organizational leadership and policies.

Conclusion

Healthy industrial relations lead to more efficient, motivated and productive employee's which further lead to increase in sales level. Investments in human resources by a country who have brought about structural adjustments have emerged as winners. On the basis of age the employees are divided into three groups that are below 25 years come under group-I, the age group between 25-50 years come under group-II and the age group are more than 50 years come under group –III. The computed value of 'f' for the perceptions of employer employee relationships, control, skills formation, working environment, communication and participation, welfare measures, job satisfaction, trade unionism, new technology, remuneration and recognition, organizational policies and organizational trust is greater than the table value of 'f'(4.63) for 2 and 747 df at 0.01 level. Hence, the hypothesis 1 is rejected. It is concluded that age has significant influence on the above variables.

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List of Tables

Table No: 1 Age Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	38.49	40.19	41.05	3.42	4.18	5.37	16.882	**
2	Control	45.18	44.67	48.53	7.41	7.44	7.28	12.128	**
3	Staffing Arrangements	18.34	17.88	18.34	3.62	4.76	3.98	1.026	@
4	Skills Formation	11.72	12.77	13.63	2.81	2.78	2.67	19.065	**
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	27.97	29.19	28.75	6.16	6.56	8.15	2.317	@
6	Working Environment	45.10	41.53	47.14	8.47	9.42	7.23	23.261	**
7	Communication and Participation	33.11	37.23	35.30	6.68	8.70	7.42	18.906	**
8	Industrial Conflicts	27.11	27.65	28.44	4.74	6.42	5.36	1.892	@
9	Welfare Measures	18.96	18.79	20.37	2.69	3.68	3.14	9.955	**
10	Job Satisfaction	38.75	40.57	43.75	5.89	7.55	4.48	19.896	**
11	Trade Unionism	39.02	36.67	39.52	6.63	8.83	11.73	7.719	**
12	New Technology	32.62	35.00	35.98	5.66	6.15	3.98	16.452	**
13	Remuneration and Recognition	13.31	14.39	14.26	2.33	2.53	2.25	14.199	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.43	15.12	14.77	2.80	3.15	2.59	1.855	@

15	Organizational Leadership	12.48	12.63	13.15	2.52	2.53	1.85	2.899	@
16	Team Relationships	12.11	12.08	12.69	2.32	2.49	2.23	3.017	*
17	Organizational Policies	11.39	12.13	11.49	2.72	2.66	2.24	6.620	**
18	Organizational Commitment	29.05	29.16	28.76	5.44	5.86	7.06	0.207	@
19	Organizational Trust	11.33	10.81	10.89	1.83	1.95	1.56	5.690	**

N1=208   N2=431   N3=111   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 2 Gender Wise Differences

S.No	Variable	Mean Values		SD Values		T-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	I	II		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	39.86	39.78	4.51	2.50	0.174	@
2	Control	45.51	44.58	7.65	6.62	1.191	@
3	Staffing Arrangements	18.26	16.96	4.35	4.28	2.873	**
4	Skills Formation	12.63	12.45	2.94	2.16	0.610	@
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	29.04	27.30	6.70	6.73	2.499	*
6	Working Environment	44.35	37.42	8.81	8.75	7.577	**
7	Communication and Participation	36.12	33.88	8.31	7.20	2.645	**
8	Industrial Conflicts	28.46	22.62	5.46	5.64	10.236	**
9	Welfare Measures	19.10	18.90	3.52	2.56	0.571	@
10	Job Satisfaction	40.92	38.27	7.12	4.93	3.723	**
11	Trade Unionism	37.88	36.94	9.19	6.67	1.023	@
12	New Technology	34.70	33.20	5.77	6.24	2.464	*
13	Remuneration and Recognition	14.22	13.20	2.53	1.92	3.983	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.16	15.08	3.04	2.58	0.259	@
15	Organizational Leadership	12.86	11.51	2.50	1.68	5.407	**
16	Team	12.13	12.47	2.46	2.08	1.374	@

	Relationships						
17	Organizational Policies	11.84	11.74	2.64	2.64	0.377	@
18	Organizational Commitment	29.31	27.64	6.03	5.16	2.724	**
19	Organizational Trust	11.08	10.26	1.87	1.75	4.266	**

N1=642   N2=108   df: 1,748

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 3 Academic Qualification Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	38.92	40.07	39.95	5.03	4.73	2.70	3.560	*
2	Control	45.57	45.25	45.50	9.20	7.43	6.64	0.135	@
3	Staffing Arrangements	17.76	17.74	18.81	4.84	4.03	4.56	4.788	**
4	Skills Formation	12.61	12.63	12.56	2.67	3.06	2.55	0.041	@
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	31.44	28.58	27.72	6.59	6.67	6.54	13.162	**
6	Working Environment	45.53	44.51	40.22	7.68	9.42	8.54	21.446	**
7	Communication and Participation	35.36	35.58	36.41	7.06	8.26	8.64	0.959	@
8	Industrial Conflicts	29.08	28.56	25.24	5.04	5.71	5.81	30.382	**
9	Welfare Measures	19.56	19.05	18.84	3.50	3.38	3.35	1.876	@
10	Job Satisfaction	42.99	39.79	40.50	5.82	6.92	7.13	10.410	**
11	Trade Unionism	41.25	36.01	38.82	9.68	8.50	8.32	19.925	**
12	New Technology	35.12	34.21	34.61	4.80	6.06	6.02	1.204	@
13	Remuneration and Recognition	13.59	14.36	13.84	2.01	2.80	2.04	6.120	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.16	14.92	15.54	2.85	2.79	3.32	3.152	*
15	Organizational Leadership	12.52	12.74	12.61	2.18	2.34	2.74	0.475	@

16	Team Relationships	12.40	12.22	11.99	1.93	2.70	2.10	1.285	@
17	Organizational Policies	11.42	11.69	12.28	1.78	2.79	2.71	5.565	**
18	Organizational Commitment	26.54	29.31	30.01	3.99	5.96	6.39	15.075	**
19	Organizational Trust	11.35	11.17	10.40	1.04	2.04	1.82	16.199	**

N1=124   N2=394   N3=232   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 4 Department Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	39.57	39.83	45.33	3.97	4.31	3.39	7.863	**
2	Control	44.59	45.61	42.67	6.14	7.84	3.32	1.665	@
3	Staffing Arrangements	17.02	18.37	15.00	4.74	4.24	2.12	7.934	**
4	Skills Formation	12.94	12.46	17.33	3.11	2.72	1.41	14.770	**
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	29.40	28.51	37.44	6.98	6.62	1.13	8.738	**
6	Working Environment	35.81	45.12	45.89	6.17	8.85	4.20	71.772	**
7	Communication and Participation	37.32	35.39	38.78	9.19	7.94	4.44	3.828	*
8	Industrial Conflicts	25.85	27.97	32.00	5.43	5.86	5.96	10.385	**
9	Welfare Measures	17.66	19.45	16.33	4.01	3.14	0.71	19.860	**
10	Job Satisfaction	40.13	40.63	40.67	7.35	6.84	2.83	0.313	@
11	Trade Unionism	40.72	37.04	37.00	9.07	8.72	5.96	10.203	**
12	New Technology	33.55	34.70	35.00	7.18	5.50	5.00	2.289	@
13	Remuneration and Recognition	14.24	14.04	13.44	2.97	2.36	1.13	0.673	@
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	14.55	15.30	14.89	1.98	3.17	2.26	3.685	*
15	Organizational Leadership	11.60	12.87	15.56	2.74	2.27	2.96	23.353	**
16	Team	12.24	12.17	11.89	2.37	2.43	2.03	0.127	@

	Relationships								
17	Organizational Policies	11.27	11.91	15.56	2.22	2.69	1.33	12.808	**
18	Organizational Commitment	28.90	28.96	39.00	5.83	5.88	2.00	13.170	**
19	Organizational Trust	10.35	11.10	11.56	1.82	1.87	1.33	9.959	**

N1=143   N2=598   N3=9   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 5 Designation Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	40.13	39.33	39.61	4.19	4.86	2.26	2.787	@
2	Control	45.03	43.77	52.73	7.33	6.87	6.43	44.197	**
3	Staffing Arrangements	17.60	19.21	17.54	4.52	3.98	3.85	11.231	**
4	Skills Formation	12.84	12.31	12.03	2.87	2.63	3.16	4.299	*
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	29.20	28.90	25.77	7.24	5.46	6.18	8.178	**
6	Working Environment	41.75	45.67	46.34	9.10	9.15	6.64	18.869	**
7	Communication and Participation	36.62	33.58	37.56	8.99	6.54	5.91	12.567	**
8	Industrial Conflicts	28.52	26.58	25.13	6.44	5.00	1.64	15.996	**
9	Welfare Measures	18.72	19.46	20.07	3.61	2.99	2.81	7.120	**
10	Job Satisfaction	40.82	39.43	42.20	7.30	6.35	5.32	5.396	**
11	Trade Unionism	37.98	36.61	39.77	9.77	6.72	8.34	3.881	*
12	New Technology	35.14	33.74	32.66	6.03	5.39	5.64	8.196	**
13	Remuneration and Recognition	14.36	13.56	13.85	2.46	2.43	2.55	8.442	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.34	14.75	15.25	2.97	3.04	2.77	3.009	*
15	Organizational Leadership	12.40	13.12	12.96	2.63	1.95	2.35	7.207	**

16	Team Relationships	12.30	12.26	11.11	2.34	2.42	2.61	7.801	**
17	Organizational Policies	11.58	12.21	12.25	2.29	3.36	1.88	5.319	**
18	Organizational Commitment	29.11	29.86	26.34	6.03	5.87	4.66	9.749	**
19	Organizational Trust	10.76	11.44	10.75	1.94	1.80	1.41	10.425	**

N1=455   N2=224   N3=71   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 6 Type of Job Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	39.95	37.77	40.67	4.42	2.40	0.48	5.930	**
2	Control	45.63	47.82	35.00	7.45	5.69	2.20	30.710	**
3	Staffing Arrangements	18.23	18.73	13.00	4.31	4.47	1.44	20.195	**
4	Skills Formation	12.54	13.64	12.67	2.89	2.28	2.09	3.107	*
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	28.37	28.95	39.00	6.62	4.83	3.00	35.462	**
6	Working Environment	44.19	38.07	31.00	8.87	8.15	3.81	38.438	**
7	Communication and Participation	35.58	33.77	44.67	8.22	6.92	1.27	18.206	**
8	Industrial Conflicts	27.38	26.55	35.33	5.82	4.21	2.68	26.459	**
9	Welfare Measures	19.28	17.75	16.00	3.36	2.97	3.00	16.297	**
10	Job Satisfaction	40.05	44.93	45.67	6.76	6.80	6.25	19.933	**
11	Trade Unionism	37.77	40.36	32.67	9.11	6.09	1.92	6.440	**
12	New Technology	34.21	32.89	44.00	5.67	5.04	3.00	42.093	**
13	Remuneration and Recognition	14.05	13.00	16.33	2.49	1.94	1.27	15.961	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.06	15.25	17.33	3.02	1.95	2.54	7.721	**
15	Organizational Leadership	12.64	13.61	11.67	2.45	2.55	1.27	5.667	**
16	Team	12.07	13.36	13.00	2.43	2.46	0.83	7.733	**

	Relationships								
17	Organizational Policies	11.84	11.57	12.00	2.70	1.89	2.20	0.277	@
18	Organizational Commitment	28.72	29.50	37.33	5.74	6.65	2.68	29.600	**
19	Organizational Trust	11.04	10.55	9.67	1.91	1.34	0.96	8.301	**

N1=679   N2=44   N3=27   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 7 Salary Wise Differences

S.No	Variables	Mean Values			SD Values			F-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	III	I	II	III		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	40.42	39.58	39.62	4.23	4.54	3.21	3.001	*
2	Control	45.60	45.36	45.00	6.41	8.25	6.90	0.251	@
3	Staffing Arrangements	17.98	19.02	15.00	4.60	4.07	3.34	42.934	**
4	Skills Formation	13.32	12.24	12.46	2.84	2.65	3.22	11.202	**
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	27.69	29.36	28.97	7.58	6.15	6.63	4.622	**
6	Working Environment	43.76	44.07	40.08	7.42	9.75	9.33	9.219	**
7	Communication and Participation	36.92	35.44	34.85	8.67	6.93	10.69	3.380	*
8	Industrial Conflicts	28.19	27.60	26.54	4.90	5.85	7.32	3.099	*
9	Welfare Measures	18.99	19.12	19.08	4.10	2.82	3.66	0.107	@
10	Job Satisfaction	44.24	39.12	38.08	5.59	6.93	6.27	56.380	**
11	Trade Unionism	37.55	38.30	36.23	8.93	9.18	7.41	2.550	@
12	New Technology	34.61	34.69	33.54	4.26	6.27	7.01	1.827	@
13	Remuneration and Recognition	13.70	14.07	14.85	2.36	2.51	2.46	8.507	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	15.54	15.06	14.69	2.46	3.20	3.06	3.567	*
15	Organizational Leadership	13.48	12.72	10.85	2.86	1.98	2.04	51.502	**

16	Team Relationships	11.71	12.47	12.08	2.19	2.53	2.28	7.503	**
17	Organizational Policies	12.44	11.75	10.90	2.31	2.86	2.12	14.086	**
18	Organizational Commitment	30.28	28.80	27.62	6.60	5.82	4.34	8.810	**
19	Organizational Trust	11.40	11.06	9.77	1.72	1.98	1.19	33.050	**

N1=231   N2=402   N3=117   df: 2,747

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

Table No: 8 Family Staying Wise Differences

S.No	Variable	Mean Values		SD Values		T-Values	Level of Significance
		I	II	I	II		
1	Employer and Employee Relationship	38.89	40.46	3.41	4.66	5.010	**
2	Control	44.74	45.80	7.20	7.70	1.880	@
3	Staffing Arrangements	18.28	17.94	4.90	3.97	1.040	@
4	Skills Formation	12.54	12.65	2.66	2.96	0.510	@
5	Pay and Fringe Benefits	27.72	29.48	6.13	7.00	3.540	**
6	Working Environment	44.80	42.41	9.18	8.98	3.530	**
7	Communication and Participation	37.02	35.01	8.33	8.02	3.290	**
8	Industrial Conflicts	28.01	27.36	5.31	6.17	1.500	@
9	Welfare Measures	19.13	19.03	3.39	3.40	0.380	@
10	Job Satisfaction	41.60	39.85	8.07	5.94	3.430	**
11	Trade Unionism	37.28	38.04	9.15	8.68	1.160	@
12	New Technology	34.83	34.26	5.03	6.34	1.290	@
13	Remuneration and Recognition	13.71	14.31	2.13	2.66	3.280	**
14	Challenging Employment Assignments and Opportunities	16.16	14.50	3.03	2.76	7.710	**
15	Organizational Leadership	13.39	12.20	2.43	2.34	6.710	**
16	Team Relationships	11.50	12.62	2.30	2.38	6.340	**
17	Organizational Policies	12.28	11.54	2.57	2.64	3.810	**

| 18 | Organizational Commitment | 29.12 | 29.04 | 6.07 | 5.85 | 0.160 | @ |
| 19 | Organizational Trust | 11.13 | 10.86 | 1.96 | 1.82 | 1.940 | @ |

N1=295 N2=455 df: 1,748

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level

महिला पुलिस : भूमिका संघर्ष एवं समायोजन (जयपुर पुलिस कमिश्नरेट में कार्यरत महिला कांस्टेबलों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)

अभिलाषा जैन[*]

महिला पुलिस : ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

महिला पुलिस की आवश्यकता सर्वप्रथम 19वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में अनुभव की गई। 1845 ई. में न्यूयार्क शहर में पुलिस कस्टडी में महिलाओं एवं लड़कियों के लिए पुलिस मेट्रन की नियुक्ति की गई। सन् 1922 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस प्रमुखों के सम्मेलन में यह संकल्प पारित किया गया था कि महिला पुलिस आधुनिक पुलिस का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग हो। भारत में पुलिस कार्यों के निमित्त महिलाओं की जासूसों के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का उल्लेख रामायण, महाभारत, कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र व सम्राट अशोक के शासनकाल में मिलता है। कौटिल्य के 'अर्थशास्त्र' में 'विषकन्या' तथा 'भिक्षुकी' व अशोक के शासनकाल में 'प्रतिवेदिका' का उल्लेख मिलता है जो कि शत्रुओं की सूचना देने का कार्य करती थी।[1] तत्पश्चात् राजा राममोहन, महात्मा गाँधी, स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती आदि समाज सुधारकों के प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप महिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन होने लगा।

वर्तमान समय में पुलिस सेवा में महिलाओं के तीस प्रतिशत आरक्षण को देखते हुए महिला अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। पुलिस विभाग में वर्तमान दौर में उपर्युक्त स्थिति को एक संक्रमण काल की स्थिति कहा जा सकता है जिसमें पुलिस विभाग एवं महिला पुलिस कर्मचारी दोनों ही कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। जनता की बढ़ती हुई अपेक्षाओं तथा जागरूकता के परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस का कार्यक्षेत्र निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिवेश को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पुलिस विभाग में इस नवीन परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक शोध कार्य किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

महत्वपूर्ण आँकड़े

''ब्यूरो ऑफ पुलिस रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेंट'', नई दिल्ली द्वारा 01.01.2007 को जारी आँकड़ों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की संख्या 55,466 थी जिसमें से राजस्थान में 2,662 पुलिसकर्मी थे। राजस्थान में 2007 में पुलिस बल में कुल वास्तविक स्वीकृत पद 72,626 थे जिसमें से मात्र 3.67 प्रतिशत पदों पर (2,662) महिलाएँ कार्यरत थीं। 01.01.2011 को संस्थापन शाखा, पुलिस मुख्यालय, जयपुर द्वारा जारी आँकड़ों के अनुसार राजस्थान पुलिस में पुलिसकर्मियों की कुल संख्या 70,869 थी जिसमें से 4,469 (6.3 प्रतिशत) पद पर महिलाएँ कार्यरत थीं।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

एक सामान्य नागरिक के रूप में महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को व्यावसायिक व पारिवारिक उत्तरदायित्व के साथ–साथ सामाजिक सम्बन्धों का निर्वाह करना पड़ता है। लेकिन उनकी व्यावसायिक संलग्नता उनके सामान्य भूमिका व्यवहार को प्रभावित करती है। उपर्युक्त बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए शोध के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य रखे गये हैं –

1. जयपुर पुलिस कमिश्नरेट में कार्यरत महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन करना।
2. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के पुलिस सेवा चुनने के कारणों का अध्ययन करना।
3. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के आम जनता के बीच में अनुभवों तथा प्रमुख चुनौतियों का अध्ययन करना।
4. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के व्यावसायिक व पारिवारिक सन्दर्भ में भूमिका निष्पादन, भूमिका संघर्ष व समायोजन का अध्ययन करना।
5. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की कार्य–सन्तुष्टि, स्व–सम्मान एवं स्व–प्रभाविता का विश्लेषण करना।

भूमिका संघर्ष एवं समायोजन

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धान्त के क्षेत्र में भूमिका एक प्रमुख अवधारणा है। यह अवधारणा विशिष्ट प्रस्थितियों या सामाजिक पदों के साथ जुड़ी सामाजिक प्रत्याशाओं पर प्रकाश डालती है तथा इन प्रत्याशाओं की कार्य–विधि की विवेचना करती है।

भूमिका सिद्धान्त के दो प्रमुख रूप हैं। प्रथम का विकास राल्फ लिंटन द्वारा सामाजिक मानवशास्त्र में किया गया। लिंटन ने किसी भी सामाजिक प्रणाली में पाई जाने वाली सामान्य भूमिकाओं का एक संरचनात्मक खाका प्रस्तुत किया है। एक प्रस्थिति के साथ क्या–क्या दायित्व एवं अधिकार, आशाएं–प्रत्याशाएं और भूमिका साथी जुड़े होते हैं, इनके क्या भूमिका–संघर्ष और भूमिका–तनाव होते हैं, का वर्णन–विश्लेषण भूमिका सिद्धान्त के प्रथम स्वरूप के अन्तर्गत किया है। टालकट पारसन्स ने अपने सामाजिक सिद्धान्त में इन भूमिका प्रतिमानों को अपने तथाकथित परिवर्ती प्रतिमानों (पैटर्न–वेरिएबल्स) की योजना में समाहित कर परिभाषित किया है।

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एक महिला पुलिसकर्मी अपने कार्य–स्थल व अपने निजी जीवन दोनों से सम्बन्धित भूमिका का निर्वाह कैसे करेगी, यह कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे – वह अपने कर्त्तव्यों के प्रति कितनी जागरूक है, अपने दायित्वों के निर्वाह के लिए कितना कठिन परिश्रम करती है, उसमें कर्तव्यनिष्ठा कितनी है, वह समाज के आदर्श–नियमों के प्रति कितनी सजग है और एक साथ कितनी भूमिकाएं निभा रही है। दो या दो से अधिक भूमिकाओं के बीच विरोधाभास की स्थिति के कारण महिला पुलिसकर्मी विरोधी अथवा असंगत भूमिका–प्रत्याशाओं का सामना करती हैं फलस्वरूप भूमिका संघर्ष उत्पन्न होता है।

समग्र व निदर्शन

सितम्बर 2018 में जयपुर पुलिस आयुक्तालय से प्राप्त आँकड़ों के अनुसार वर्तमाने समय में जयपुर पुलिस कमिश्नरेट में कुल 12,113 पुलिसकर्मी है (2182 रिक्त पदों सहित) जिसमें से 1129 महिला पुलिसकर्मी हैं। जयपुर पुलिस कमिश्नरेट में महिला पुलिसकर्मियों का पदवार वर्गीकरण इस प्रकार है –

पुलिस उपायुक्त	2
अतिरिक्त पुलिस उपायुक्त	1
सहायक पुलिस उपायुक्त	6
पुलिस निरीक्षक	3
उप निरीक्षक	51
सहायक उप निरीक्षक	12
हेड कांस्टेबल	9
कांस्टेबल	1045
कुल	**1129**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में जयपुर पुलिस कमिश्नरेट में कार्यरत 1045 महिला कांस्टेबलों में से उद्देश्यपूर्ण निदर्शन पद्धति व उत्तरदाताओं की उपलब्धता के आधार पर 175 कांस्टेबल्स को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि

वर्तमान समय में महिलाएँ न केवल अपराध का शिकार हो रही हैं वरन् स्वयं की आपराधिक गतिविधियों को अंजाम दे रही हैं। छोटे–मोटे अपराधों से लेकर साइबर अपराध व संगठित अपराधों, सभी में महिलाओं की उपस्थिति देखी गई है।

ऐसी परिस्थितियों में महिला पुलिस की भूमिका और अधिक प्रासंगिक हो जाती है। इसी पृष्ठभूमि को ध्यान में रखते हुए महिला पुलिसकर्मियों से उनकी उम्र, शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमि, पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि, पुलिस सेवा में उनके अनुभव आदि के आधार पर साक्षात्कार लिए गए। उत्तरदाताओं की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को निम्नलिखित तालिका के आधार पर समझा जा सकता है –

सारणी–1 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की आयु

आयु वर्ग	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
20 – 25	63	36
25 – 30	76	43
30 – 35	27	15
35 – 40	2	1
40 – 45	3	2
45 – 50	4	2
कुल योग	**175**	**100**

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तरदाताओं का चयन विभिन्न आयु वर्गों में से किया गया है। 36 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिसकर्मी 20–25 वर्ष, 43 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता 25–30 वर्ष, 15 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता 30–35 वर्ष के हैं, वहीं 35–40, 40–45 व 45–50 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में बहुत कम पुलिसकर्मी क्रमशः 1 प्रतिशत, 2 प्रतिशत व 2 प्रतिशत है। कम उम्र के आयु वर्गों (20 से 35 वर्ष) तक महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की अधिक संख्या यह दर्शाती है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में महिलाएं पुलिस विभाग में अधिक संख्या में भर्ती हो रही हैं तथा पुलिस सेवा में अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करवा रही हैं।

सारणी–2 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की शिक्षा

शिक्षा	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत

उच्च माध्यमिक	14	8
स्नातक	96	55
स्नातकोत्तर	63	36
अन्य	2	1
कुल योग	175	100

शैक्षिक योग्यता पर दृष्टि डाली जाए तो केवल 8 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिसकर्मी उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर तक शिक्षित हैं। 55 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता स्नातक, 36 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता स्नाताकोत्तर व 1 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता अन्य शैक्षणिक योग्यता (बी.एड. व डिप्लोमा) रखते हैं। यद्यपि कांस्टेबलों की भर्ती के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा रखी गई है किन्तु स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर उत्तीर्ण महिलाएं भी इस पद पर चयनित हो रही हैं। बहुत गराई से पूछने पर इन महिला कांस्टेबलों ने बताया कि इसका एक मुख्य कारण रोजगार का अभाव व आर्थिक मजबूरी भी है। जब अन्य क्षेत्रों जैसे शिक्षा, बैंकिंग आदि में सरकारी नौकरी के लिए चयन नहीं हो पाता है तब रोजगार की उपलब्धता के कारण वे पुलिस सेवा में आने का निर्णय ले लेती हैं।

सारणी—3 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की वैवाहिक प्रस्थिति

वैवाहिक प्रस्थिति	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
विवाहित	140	80
अविवाहित	33	19
तलाकशुदा	1	.50
विधवा	1	.50
कुल योग	175	100

वैवाहिक प्रस्थिति के आधार पर उपरोक्त सारणी के अनुसार 80 प्रतिशत महिलाएं विवाहित, 19 प्रतिशत महिलाएं अविवाहित, 1 प्रतिशत महिला विधवा व 1 प्रतिशत महिला तलाकशुदा है। इस सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि वर्तमान समय में विवाहित महिलाएँ घर की चारदीवारी से बाहर निकल कर अधिकाधिक संख्या में पुलिस सेवा में कदम रख रही हैं।

सारणी—4 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि

पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
ग्रामीण	147	84
नगरीय	28	16
कुल योग	175	100

पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि के आधार पर उपरोक्त सारणी का अध्ययन किया जाए तो हम पाते हैं कि 84 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि से तथा 16 प्रतिशत महिलाएं नगरीय पृष्ठभूमि से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। उपरोक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि राजस्थान में ग्रामीण समाज की महिलाओं में जहाँ शिक्षा व जागरूकता का अभाव था वहीं वर्तमान समय में महिलाएँ शिक्षित हुई हैं तथा अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होकर महिला पुलिस जैसे चुनौतीपूर्ण व्यवसाय को अपनाकर आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर रही हैं।

सारणी—5 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों का पुलिस सेवा में अनुभव

पुलिस सेवा का अनुभव	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
0 — 10 वर्ष	148	85
10 — 20 वर्ष	19	11
20 — 30 वर्ष	8	4
कुल योग	175	100

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि पुलिस सेवा में 85 प्रतिशत महिला उत्तरदाताओं को 0—10 वर्ष का, 11 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को 10—20 वर्ष व 4 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को 20—30 वर्षों का अनुभव है। चूँकि महिला पुलिसकर्मी की संख्या हाल ही में अधिक बढ़ी है इसलिए 85 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को कम समय सीमा (0—10 वर्ष) का अनुभव है।

पुलिस सेवा को चुनने के कारण

किसी भी व्यक्ति के किसी व्यवसाय को चुनने के एक या एक से अधिक कारण हो सकते हैं। जैसे उसे क्षेत्र विशेष में रूचि, आर्थिक मजबूरी, रोजगार का अभाव, पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि, सामाजिक सम्मान, पूर्व के सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक अनुभव आदि। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में महिला पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा पुलिस सेवा को अपनाने के कारणों को निम्नांकित तालिका के माध्यम से देखा जा सकता है —

सारणी—6 पुलिस सेवा चुनने के कारण

पुलिस सेवा चुनने के कारण	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत

आर्थिक कारण	81	46
परिवार का कोई सदस्य पहले से सेवा में है	8	4
पुलिसिंग में रूची	50	28
समाज सेवा का अवसर	96	54
अनुशासित जीवन	29	16
समाज में सम्मान	40	22
पुलिस के साथ सकारात्मक अनुभव रहे हैं	29	16
पुलिस के साथ नकारात्मक अनुभव रहे हैं	1	0
अन्य कारण	9	5
कुल योग	343	

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा एक से अधिक उत्तरों के चयन के कारण महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की कुल संख्या 175 होते हुए भी आवृत्ति में अधिकता आ गयी है। महिला पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा पुलिस सेवा को चयनित करने का सर्वाधिक कारण अच्छा वेतन व नौकरी की सुरक्षा (46 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा चुना गया है। साथ ही पुलिसिंग में रूचि (28.5 प्रतिशत), समाज सेवा का अवसर (54.8 प्रतिशत) व समाज में सम्मान के कारण भी महिलाएँ पुलिस सेवा में बढ़–चढ़ कर आगे आ रही हैं।

महिला पुलिस के लिए प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ

चूँकि पुलिस सेवा में पुलिसकर्मियों को 24 घण्टे ही सेवा में (ऑन ड्यूटी) समझा जाता है अतः महिलाओं के लिए इस सेवा में रहते हुए घर तथा नौकरी में सामंजस्य करना बहुत ही चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। महिला पुलिसकर्मी को एक ओर जहाँ घर, परिवार व बच्चों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करना होता है वहीं पुलिस सेवा में रात्री गश्त, क्वार्टर गार्ड (48 घण्टे की लगातार ड्यूटी), अपराधों की जाँच पड़ताल आदि की चुनौतीपूर्ण भूमिकाएँ भी निभानी होती हैं। चूँकि उन्हें परिवार के लिए समय कम मिलता है तथा आवश्यकता के समय भी अवकाश के अभाव के कारण उन्हें संघर्ष व तनाव की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सारणी–7 महिला पुलिस की प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ

प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
पुलिसिंग एक ''पुरुषों का कार्य समझा जाता है	29	16
पुरुष पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा महिलाओं को पुलिस सेवा में स्वीकार न कर पाना	15	8
समाज द्वारा महिलाओं को पुलिस में स्वीकार न कर पाना	43	24
यौन उत्पीड़न	1	0
घर व नौकरी में सामंजस्य न कर पाना	126	72
अधिक कार्य के घण्टे व अवकाश का अभाव	149	85
अन्य कारक (कृपया उल्लेख करें)	18	10
कुल योग	381	

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा एक से अधिक उत्तरों के चयन के कारण महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की कुल संख्या 175 होते हुए भी आवृत्ति में अधिकता आ गयी है। उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि 175 में से 149 उत्तरदाताओं ने सर्वाधिक रूप से 'अधिक कार्य के घण्टे व अवकाश का अभाव' तथा 126 उत्तरदाताओं ने 'घर व नौकरी में सामंजस्य न कर पाने को' तथा 43 उत्तरदाताओं ने 'समाज द्वारा महिलाओं को पुलिस में स्वीकार न कर पाने को' महिला पुलिस की प्रमुख चुनौतियों के रूप में चिन्हित किया है।

कार्यस्थल की समस्याओं क कारण शारीरिक व मानसिक तनाव

सारणी–8 शारीरिक व मानसिक तनाव

शारीरिक व मानसिक तनाव	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
हाँ	107	62
नहीं	11	6
कभी–कभी	57	32
कह नहीं सकते	0	0
कुल योग	175	100

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि 175 में से (107) 61 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिसकर्मी कार्यस्थल की समस्याओं के कारण शारीरिक व मानसिक समस्याओं जैसे तनाव, चिन्ता, एकाग्रता में कमी, अनिद्रा, थकान, चिड़चिड़ाहट, क्रोध आदि का

सामना करती हैं। 57 प्रतिशत महिलाएं कभी–कभी इस समस्या का सामना करती हैं तथा 6.2 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिसकर्मीयों ने इसका जवाब ना में दिया है।

आम जनता के बीच पुलिसकर्मी के रूप में अनुभव

सारणी–9 आम जनता के बीच अनुभव

आम जनता के बीच अनुभव	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
जनता की सहायक और गौरवान्वित	101	58
असहायक व असुविधाजनक	00	0
जनता की सहायक बनने हेतु प्रयासरत	74	42
कुल योग	175	

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि आम जनता के बीच में एक पुलिसकर्मी के रूप में 101 महिलाओं (57.7 प्रतिशत) ने जनता की सहायक और गौरवान्वित महसूस करने को स्वीकार किया है वहीं 74 (42.3 प्रतिशत) महिलाओं का मानता है कि वे जनता की सहायक बनने हेतु प्रयासरत हैं।

पुलिस विभाग में नौकरी के बाद परिवर्तन

सारणी–10 नौकरी के बाद परिवर्तन

नौकरी के बाद परिवर्तन	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
अधिक सुरक्षित रहने का विश्वास	127	72
अधिक बुद्धिमान तथा व्यवहार कुशल	70	40
अधिक साहसी, निडर और सख्त	133	74
अधिक संतुष्टि व आत्म–सम्मान	79	45
हमेशा तनवायुक्त रहना	65	37
कोई बदलाव नहीं आया	9	5
अन्य	2	1
कुल योग	483	

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा एक से अधिक उत्तरों के चयन के कारण महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की कुल संख्या 175 होते हुए भी आवृत्ति में अधिकता आ गयी है। सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि पुलिस सेवा में आने के पश्चात् जहाँ 74.2 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ स्वयं को अधिक साहसी, निडर व सख्त महसूस करने लगी हैं, वहीं 72.5 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ स्वयं को अधिक सुरक्षित महसूस करती हैं। 45 प्रतिशत महिला पुलिसकर्मियों का मानना है कि पुलिस में नौकरी के पश्चात् उन्हें पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक संतुष्टि व आत्म–सम्मान प्राप्त होता है तथा 40 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का मानना है कि पुलिस सेवा में आने के पश्चात् वे स्वयं को अधिक बुद्धिमान तथा व्यवहार कुशल अनुभव करने लगी हैं। कठिन व चुनौतिपूर्ण कार्यों के कारण 37 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का मानना है कि पुलिस सेवा में आने के पश्चात् वे स्वयं को हमेशा तनावग्रस्त महसूस करती हैं। वही मात्र 9 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं का मानना है कि पुलिस सेवा में आने के पश्चात् उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है अर्थात् वे पहले के समान ही महसूस करती हैं।

सामाजिक सम्मान के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य के प्रति रूचि व ईमानदारी में वृद्धि

सारणी–11 सामाजिक सम्मान के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य के प्रति रूचि व ईमानदारी में वृद्धि

सामाजिक सम्मान के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य के प्रति रूचि व ईमानदारी में वृद्धि	उत्तरदाताओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
पूर्णतया सहमत	65	**37.5**
सहमत	102	**58.5**
पूर्णतया असहमत	2	1
असहमत	4	2
कह नहीं सकते	2	1
कुल योग	175	100

सामाजिक सम्मान के परिणामस्वरूप समाज में महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की कार्य के प्रति रूचि व ईमानदारी बढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में 37 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता जहाँ पूर्णतया सहमत थे, वहीं 58 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमती में जवाब दिया है। मात्र 2.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने असहमती व 1.1 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने पूर्णतया असहमती में जवाब दिया है। उपरोक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि महिला पुलिस कांस्टेबलों को जब उनके अच्छे कार्यों के लिए समाज से सम्मान व प्रशंसा मिलती है तो वे अपने कार्यों को और अधिक रूचि व ईमानदारी से करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित होती हैं। फलतः उन्हें कार्य के प्रति सन्तुष्टि व आत्म सम्मान की प्राप्ति होती है।

महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की भूमिका को प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सुझाव

14–15 मार्च, 2011 को राजस्थान पुलिस एकेडमी में पुलिस में महिलाओं की राज्य स्तरीय कान्फ्रेंस आयोजित की गई थी, जिसमें महिला पुलिस की भूमिका को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए निम्नांकित अनुशंषाएँ दी गईं –

1. जैण्डर संवेदनशीलता का विकास

2. कार्य स्थल पर मूलभूत सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना, जैसे – महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के लिए पृथक् विश्रामगृह, पृथक् शौचालयों, पृथक् महिला बैरक, पृथक् चैंजिंगरूम, बच्चों के लिए क्रेच व प्राथमिक विद्यालय आदि की सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाना।

3. 3 वर्ष की चाइल्ड केयर लीव के प्रावधान की घोषणा शीघ्रातिशीघ्र की जाए।

4. कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न (विशाखा गाईड लाईन के अनुसार) के प्रति गंभीरता से कड़ी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता।

5. कैरियर सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शन।

6. कार्यस्थल पर शराब व नशे के सेवन करने वालों के विरूद्ध तुरन्त कार्यवाही तथा असंयमित, अभद्र भाषा के प्रयोग, अमर्यादित व्यवहार पर रोक व कड़ी कार्यवाही।

7. महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर तैनाती, राष्ट्रीय व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रमों में भागीदारी, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में महिला प्रशिक्षकों की नियुक्ति।

8. कैरियर के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में फील्ड पोस्टिंग, एक स्थान पर पदस्थापन अवधि कम से कम 02 वर्ष हो, पति–पत्नी को आवश्यक रूप से एक ही स्थान पर पोस्टिंग दी जाए।

9. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा अपने दायित्वों का निर्वहन भली प्रकार करना, पुलिस सेवा की आवश्यकता के अनुसार स्वयं को ढालते हुए सभी प्रकार की ड्यूटी का निर्वहन करने की जिम्मेदारी लेना तथा कड़ी मेहनत द्वारा स्वयं की योग्यता का परिचय देना।

उपरोक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि यद्यपि महिलाएँ पुलिस सेवा जैसे चुनौतिपूर्ण क्षेत्र में अधिकाधिक संख्या में आगे आ रही हैं किन्तु पुरुष प्रधान क्षेत्र होने के कारण व अधिक कार्य के घण्टे व अवकाश के अभाव के कारण उन्हें बहुत सी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः पुलिस विभाग, महिला पुलिस के परिवारजनों, विभाग में कार्यरत अन्य पुरुष सहकर्मियों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे महिला पुलिस की कार्य क्षमता को बढ़ाकर उन्हें मुख्यधारा में समाविष्ट करने हेतु सहयोग करें ताकि विश्वास एवं सामंजस्य का वातावरण उत्पनन किया जा सके एवं महिला पुलिसकर्मी प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर सकें।

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भारत में हिन्दू विवाह संस्था में परिवर्तन की प्रकियाः समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

सुनिता कुमारी (जे.आर.एफ.शोधार्थी)*

परिवार की समाज में भूमिका निर्धारित करते समय प्रकार्यवादी इस बात को स्वीकार करते है कि परिवार एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्था है। सामाजिक भूमिका को अदा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है। उनका यह विचार है कि पारिवारिक सदस्य विवाह एवं परिवार में प्रस्थिति ग्रहण करते है तथा समाज की पूर्ण समृद्धि एवं विकास इसी में निहित है। समाजशास्त्री जार्ज मरडॉक ने 250 समाजों के सर्वेक्षण पर पाया कि एक परिवार के चार सार्वभौमिक प्रकार्य होते है जो कि निम्न है– 1. लैंगिक प्रकार्य 2. पुनः उत्पादन प्रकार्य 3. शिक्षात्मक प्रकार्य 4. आर्थिक प्रकार्य। (ली. 1985)

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी हैं, मनुष्य की मूल आवश्यकताएं हैं रोटी, कपडा और मकान हैं परंतु इसके अलावा भावनात्मक सुरक्षा, स्नेह की चाह तथा संबंधों में स्थायित्व उसे 'विवाह' करने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। विवाह संस्था का मूल आधार भी संबंधों में स्थायित्व और भावनात्मक सुरक्षा हैं। परिवार भी एक सामाजिक संस्था हैं जिसका उद्देश्य प्रजनन हैं, इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति समाज द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त विवाह द्वारा की जाती हैं। विवाह समाज द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक संस्था हैं जिसका उद्देश्य समाज में अनैतिकता का विलोपन हैं तथा जो कि प्रत्येक समाज में किसी न किसी रूप में अवश्य विद्यमान रही हैं। विवाह का उद्देश्य ही परिवार के संरक्षण एवं समाज के नवीन निर्माण हेतु किया गया हैं। भारत में जहाँ विवाह एक संस्कार के रूप में मान्य हुआ वहीं विश्व के अनेकानेक भागों में इसे अनुबंध के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया। मूलतः हम विवाह को एक ऐसी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के रूप में मानते हैं, जहाँ स्त्री और पुरूष अपने धर्मानुसार कुछ रीतिरिवाजों को पूर्ण कर एक दूसरे के साथ रहने का वचन लेते हैं। सुख दुख की सहभागिता के साथ सन्तानोत्पत्ति, विवाह की सार्थकता का प्रमाण बनती हैं।

समग्र एवं निदर्शन पद्धति का चयन

समग्र का अभिप्राय किसी अनुसंधान क्षेत्र की समस्त इकाईयों के समूह से है। अध्ययन में जयपुर जिले के हिन्दू धार्मिक श्रेणी के युवा वर्ग जिनकी आयु 18–28 वर्ष के बीच है का समग्र के रूप में चयन किया गया है। कुल निदर्शन इकाईयाँ 300 है जिनमें 150 युवक व 150 युवतियां है । निदर्शन इकाईयों का चयन जयपुर जिले के शहरी तथा ग्रामीण समाज दोनों क्षेत्रों के युवा वर्ग में से किया गया है । शहरी तथा ग्रामीण निदर्शन इकाईयों का अनुपात 200:100 है। समग्र में से चुनी हुई इकाईयाँ जो समग्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है निदर्शन कहलाती है। अध्ययन में संभाव्यता निदर्शन की सुविचारित ⁄उद्देष्यपरक विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है ।

हिन्दू विवाह संस्था के बदलते प्रतिमान के कारण

वर्तमान समाजों में पाश्चात्य सभ्यता व संस्कृति का प्रभाव, बढ़ता नगरीकरण, शिक्षा का बढ़ता अनुपात, औद्योगिकरण, आधुनिकीकरण, लौकिकीकरण, वैधानिक प्रणालियों के सम्मुख सबकी समानता, नवीन राजनीतिक मूल्यों विशेषतः लोकतंत्र, स्वतंत्रता, समानता, न्याय, नागरिक अधिकार, शिक्षा, योग्यता केन्द्रित रोजगार अवसर, स्थानिक एवं व्यवसायिक गतिशीलता तथा तार्किक व्यक्तिवाद एवं व्यक्ति की दक्षता के महत्व को सामाजिक स्वीकृति एवं मिडिया युग एवं विवाह संस्था में गिडेन्स (2001) के अनुसार 'जनसंचार साधनों ने प्रतिदिन के वैश्विक एवं स्थानिय भौगोलिक दूरियों के अन्तर को कम किया है एवं दूरियों की सीमाओं को समाप्त करके अन्तःक्रिया और संप्रेषण को नया चैनल प्रदान किया है तथा सो"ल नेटवर्किंग साइटस के माध्यम जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को प्रकार्यात्मक रुप से प्रभावित किया है। सो"ल नेटवर्क साइटस का लोगों के सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं वैयक्तिगत जीवन पर प्रभाव देखने को मिला है। ये साइटस नये मित्र बनाने, पुराने मित्रों को खोजने, समान आयु एवं रुचि वाले मित्रों के साथ अन्तःक्रिया करने में सहायता करते है। (रायजादा एवं सहयोगी 2009)' आदि कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जिनके कारण विवाह में जीवन साथी के कुछ नये प्रतिमान उभर कर आ रहे हैं जो निम्न प्रकार हैः–

विलम्ब–विवाह ⁄विवाह की आयु में परिवर्तन

बाल–विवाह के दुष्परिणामों के संबंध में हिन्दु अत्यधिक जागरूक हो रहे हैं। इसलिए बाल–विवाह के पक्ष में भी लोगों का झुकाव कम हो रहा है। चूंकि आज लड़के पढ़ी–लिखी पत्नी चाहते है और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने तक विवाह बंधन से मुक्त रहना चाहते है। आज लड़कियों में भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अपने व्यक्तित्व को विकसित करने तथा अपने अधिकारों को समझने की प्रवृति बढ़ रही है। इस कारण बाल–विवाह का विरोध अब किया जाता है, और विवाह की उम्र बढ़ती जा रही है। विलम्ब–विवाह के अन्तर्गत अब लड़कों का विवाह 20 और 25 वर्ष की आयु के मध्य होता है एवं इस आयु को विवाह के आदर्श मानने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। आज यह महसूस किया जा रहा है, कि बिलम्ब–विवाह में दम्पतियों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा स्वस्थ संतान, लड़को व लड़कियो के व्यक्तित्व के विकास में सुविधा तथा योग्य जीवन–साथी चुनने में सहायता मिलती है।

विवाह से जुड़ी धारणाओं में बदलाव

*समाजषात्र विभाग,राजस्थान विष्वविद्यालय जयपुर ेनदपजंदंतमे ⁄हउंपसएबववउ

- प्रतीकात्मक संस्कार जो हिन्दू विवाहित महिलाएँ करती है। (मुख्यतः सिन्दूर, मंगलसूत्र आदि)
- विवाह पूर्व एवं विवाह पश्चात लैंगिक संबंध बनाना निषेध।
- जन्म–जन्मान्तर का साथ होना।
- विवाह के बाद ही पुरूष को पूर्णता प्राप्त होना।
- विधवा विवाह का प्रावधान, परन्तु टमतहपदपजल की अवधारणा।
- हिन्दुओं की पवित्रता के संदर्भ में वैवाहिक बाध्यता आदि में बदलाव।

मुरडॉक ने संसार के विभिन्न भागों में पाये जाने वाले समाजों में, विवाह के उद्देश्यों का अध्ययन करके यह परिणाम निकाला है कि मानव समाजों के विवाह के सामान्यतः तीन प्रमुख उद्देश्य प्रथम यौन संबंधी इच्छाओं की तृप्ति, द्वितीय आर्थिक सहयोग और तृतीय बच्चों का पालन–पोषण। अगर यदि हिन्दू विवाह के उद्देश्य को लिया जाये तो यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि धार्मिक कर्त्तव्यों का पालन, पुत्र–प्राप्ति तथा रति विवाह के प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। स्पष्ट है कि आधुनिक समय में विवाह के इन उद्देश्यों में परिवर्तन देखने को मिलता है।

विधवा–पुनर्विवाह जुड़ी धारणाओं में बदलाव

विवाह से संबंध एक और वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति विधवा पुनर्विवाह की है। आज सामाजिक व नैतिक दोनों ही दृष्टियों से यह महसूस किया जाता है कि विधवाओं का भी पुनर्विवाह होना चाहिए, विशेषकर उन विधवाओं का जो कम आयु में विधवा हो गई है। उनके व्यक्तित्व के विकास हेतु अनैतिक व्यभिचार की रोकथाम, उनके बच्चों को अनाथ होने से बचाने हेतु और विधवाओं को भी राष्ट्र के उपयोगी नागरिक बनाने के लिए विधवा पुनर्विवाह उचित है, यह धारणा हिन्दुओं में धीरे–धीरे विकसित हो रही है।

जीवन साथो के चयन की प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन

जीवन साथी चयन का क्षेत्र :– अन्तर्जातीय एवं अन्तराजातीय विवाह को बढ़ावा।
चयन में सहभागिदारो की भूमिका – माता–पिता की भूमिका में कमी एवं युवक–युवति स्वयं द्वारा चयन को बढ़ावा।
चयन की प्राथमिकताएँ :– व्यक्ति रूचि, स्वयं की सहमति एवं स्वीकृति एवं परिवार की उपेक्षा आदि।

विवाह के संबंध में एक क्रान्तिकारी प्रवृत्ति जीवन–साथी के चयन के संबंध में जातीय बंधन को तोड़ना या अर्न्तविवाह के नियमों की न मानना है। आज लोगों की रूचि अन्तर्राजातीय विवाह में काफी बढ़ने लगी है।

प्रेम विवाह / अन्तर्राजातीय विवाह में परिवर्तन – यद्यपि भारतीय इतिहास में देखे तो अनुलोम एवं प्रतिलोम विवाह वर्तमान प्रेम विवाह के पारम्परिक रूप है। ये प्राचीन संस्था में मौजूद थे। वर्तमान समय में विवाह के स्वरूपों में भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। आज सह शिक्षा के विस्तार, युवक–युवतियों का साथ–साथ काम करने तथा स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक मेल–मिलान करने की वजह से आपस में प्रेम संबंध स्थापित करते तथा अपनी इच्छानुसार बिना अपने माता–पिता की अनुमति के ही एक–दूसरे को पति और पत्नी के रूप में स्वीकार कर लेते है। इस प्रकार के विवाह में शरीर–संयोग विधिवत् विवाह होने से पूर्व भी हो सकता है और चूंकि प्रेम जाति या धर्म के बंधन को स्वीकारा नहीं करता है, इस कारण आज अर्न्तजातीय विवाह का भी प्रचलन बढ़ रहा है। तथ्य सिर्फ हिन्दू विवाह के संबंध में ही नहीं, अन्य भारतीय समुदायों पर भी लागू होती है। विवाह से जुड़े रीति–रिवाजों या रस्मों में अब काफी परिवर्तन हो गये है।

अविवाहित रहना – अविवाहित जीवन शैली अपनाने की प्रवृत्ति युवाओं में बढ़ने का कारण उनकी बढ़ती आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता से है। किसी व्यक्ति के अविवाहित रहने के कई कारण हो सकते है। ऐसे समाज में जहां वैयक्तिकता तथा व्यक्तिगत आत्म संतुष्टि को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है, वहां अविवाहित जीवन शैली अपनाने से कुछ स्वतंत्रताएँ प्राप्त होती हैं जो विवाहित जोड़ियों को प्राप्त नहीं होती।

आज ऐसी लड़कियों की संख्या भी काफी बढ़ रही है, जो विवाह की इच्छुक नहीं है। इनकी प्राथमिकता घर, पति, बच्चे न होकर अपना कैरियर हो गया है। उच्च शिक्षा व अच्छी नौकरी या स्वयं के व्यवसाय के कारण ऊंचे वेतनमान या आय ने लड़कियों को आत्मनिर्भर व आत्मविश्वास बना दिया है। आज इन्हें यह चिन्ता नहीं कि शादी नहीं करेगी तो किसके सहारे जीवन बितायेगी। ये अपने स्वयं निर्णय लेने और स्वतंत्र जीवन शैली को अपनाने के लिए विवाह की इच्छुक नहीं है। इनके लिए विवाह का अर्थ है जिम्मेदारी, सांमजस्य और अनेक रिश्तों जिसके लिए वे तैयार नहीं है।

खुला विवाह –यह पति व पत्नी में पूर्ण समानता पर आधारित होता है। पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियाँ जैसे घरेलु कार्य, बच्चों की देखभाल आदि पति व पत्नी दोनों बांटी जाती है। पति व पत्नी दोनों को यह स्वतंत्रता रहती है कि वे अपनी बौद्धिक व भावनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति हेतु परिवार के बाहर भी साधन खोज सकते है। खुले विवाह का यह लक्ष्य कि एक ओर तो सार्थक विवाह संबंध बनाए रखना व दूसरी ओर विवाहेतर संबंध बनाने की अनुमति देना है।

साथियों की अदला–बदली –दो दंपत्तियों के बीच अपने साथियों की अदला–बदली कई कारणों से है– जैसे विवाहित रहते हुए भी संभोग हेतु दूसरे साथी की चाह, दूसरे दंपती के साथ पूर्व से ही विद्यमान भावनात्मक स्नेह संबंधों को और अधिक बढ़ाना व उन्हें आनंदमयी बनाना अथवा विवाह को बचाने हेतु एक साथी की अदला–बदली की इच्छा के आगे दूसरे साथी का झुकना।

सहवास –अभी हाल ही के कुछ वर्षों में एक नई प्रवृत्ति का उदय हुआ है और वह महिला व पुरूष का बिना विवाह किए साथ रहना। अधिकांश पश्चिमी समाजों में ऐसी जोड़ियां विवाह किए बिना साथ रहती है जिसे वे सहवास कहते है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया में ऐसी जोड़ियों को क्बिजव कहते है। 'बिन फेरे हम तेरे' अर्थात् बिना विवाह किए साथ रहने को चलन पश्चिमी देशों मे प्रारम्भ हुआ। अनुमान है कि आज युरोप में 25 से 35 वर्ष के मध्य आयु के लगभग पचास प्रतिशत जोड़े एक साथ रह रहे है पर उन्होनें विवाह नहीं किया है। स्वीडन में इसे नया नाम 'साम्बो' दिया गया है। सहवास पुरूष तथा महिला के लिए विवाह बंधक का अस्थाई अथवा स्थाई विकल्प हो सकता है। ऐसे जोड़े साथ रहते हैं तथा बच्चों का पालन–पोषण भी साथ ही करते है। फिर भी अविवाहित जोड़ियों में संबंध विच्छेद (तलाक) की संभावना विवाहित जोड़ियों की अपेक्षा अधिक रहती है। कुछ सेलिब्रिटीज द्वारा बिना शादी के साथ रहने के चलन ने 'लिव इन रिलेशनशिप' को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। कोई करार नहीं, जीवन का बंधन नहीं, जब तक चाहे साथ रहें।

बच्चे विरहित विवाह –कुछ दंपत्ती यह निश्चित करते है कि वे बच्चे पैदा नहीं करेंगे। वे स्वयं को बच्चों से मुक्त मानते हैं न कि निःसंतान। वे यह नहीं मानते कि संतान पैदा करना सभी विवाहित दंपतियों का कर्त्तव्य है। महिलाएँ स्वेच्छा से बिना संतान रहना पसंद करती है। बच्चों के लालन–पोषण में खर्च आता है। इसीलिए इस अभिवृत्ति में परिवर्तन हेतु आर्थिक कारण भी जिम्मेदार है। वित्तीय दबावो के चलते जैसे व्यवसाय में सफलता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना तथा निजी जीवन में स्वायत्ता के लिए संतानमुक्त रहने के लाभों को ध्यान में रखकर यह निर्णय लिया जाता है। एक निःसंतान महिला अब दुःखी विवाहित महिला नहीं रहती। अपने पेशे के प्रति मनोग्रस्त दंपती यह फार्मूला अपनाते हैं, 'बच्चे विरहित, दोहरी आमदनी' ।

बाल विवाह– एक अभिषाप है हमारे देष का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि खेलने कूदने की उम्र में लडकी मॉ बन जाती है इस खौफनाक कदम से मां उसका नवजात दोनो की जान खतरे में आ जाती है इसकी मुख्य वजह अषिक्षा एवं घरेलू परिस्थितियॉ होती है हमें इसे रोकना होगा एवं उपने आसपास के मौजूद लोगो को समझाना होगा कि एक महिला अपने बच्चे की सही देखभाल तभी कर सकती है जब वह षिक्षित होगी। इसलिए विवाह पूर्व शिक्षा अनिवार्य है।

समलैंगिकता अपराध है या नहीः– सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समलैंगिकता के धारा **आई.पी.सी. 377** की सवैधानिकता के मसले कोर्ट के विवके पर छोडा है। मुद्दा यह है कि सहमति से बालिग समलैंगिको का संबंध अपराध है या नही। कार्ट ने कहा कि सहमति से बना अप्राकृतिक संबंध अपराध नही होना चाहिए।

जारकर्म(आई.पी.सी. 497) केन्द्र सरकार ने देष में व्यभिचार (एडल्टरी) को अपराधिक कृत्य से हटाने की याचिका का विरोध किया है तथा केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा धारा 497कोकमजोर करने से शादी जैसी जैसे पवित्र संस्था की सुचिता कमजोर हो जाएगी। क्योंकि धारा 497मेंव्यभिचार में लिप्त सभी पुरूषों के लिए सजा का प्रावधान है अर्थात दूसरे की पत्नी का विवाहैतर संबंध बनाने पर पुरूष के लिए सजा का प्रावधान है जबकि महिला के लिए नही।

पति–पत्नी की बदलती भूमिका – पारम्परिक लैंगिक श्रम विभाजन में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। पारम्परिक रूप से पति का कार्य परिवार के लिए रोजी–रोटी कमाना एवं पत्नी का कार्य घरेलु काम–काज को संभालना एवं बच्चों का पालन–पोषण करना है परन्तु आधुनिक रूप में महिलाओं की भूमिका में बड़ा बदलाव आया है। रोजगार लेना महिलाओं के लिए सामान्य बात हो गई है। पति–पत्नी के बीच जिम्मेदारियों का बंटवारा होने लगा है। पति भी कुछ पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियां संभालने लगे है। पुरूष सत्तात्मक व्यवस्था प्रभावित होने लगी है।

विवाह के स्थायित्व में परिवर्तन –सामाजिक एवं कानूनी रूप से पति–पत्नी के विवाह सम्बन्धों की समाप्ति ही विवाह–विच्छेद कहलाता है। विवाह–विच्छेद पति–पत्नी के वैवाहिक एवं पारिवारिक जीवन में असामंजस्य एवं असफलता का सूचक है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर विवाह किया गया वे पूर्ण नहीं हुए हैं। यह एक दुखद घटना है, विश्वास की समाप्ति है, प्रतिज्ञा एवं मोह भंग की स्थिति है। इसमें एक साथी दूसरे का मूल्यांकन कर लेता है, और जिसे रद्द कर दिया जाता है। वह अपने आपको अपमानित एवं कुचला हुआ महसूस करता है, उसके आत्माभिमान को चोट पहुँचती है। यह एक वैधानिक, पारिवारिक एवं सामाजिक समस्या भी है।

दहेज के संबंध में प्रवृत्ति –वर्तमान में दहेज एक गम्भीर समस्या बनी हुई है। इसके कारण माता–पिता के लिए लड़कियों का विवाह एक अभिशाप बन गया है। दहेज का मुख्य कारण जाति उपजाति का बन्धन में विवाह करने से है अगर यह स्वतन्त्रता हो दहेज से काफी हद तक मुक्त हुआ जा सकता है, कुलीनता तथा सम्पन्नता एवं मान सम्मान के लालच के कारण लड़की का पिता स्वयं दहेज को प्रतिष्ठा का विषय बनाकर देखता है।

'लिव–इन' रिलेशनशिप – हिन्दू धर्म के अनुसार सात फेरे से पहले यौन सम्बन्ध बनाने या जिन्दगी साथ जीने की कोई इजाजत नहीं है, 'लिव–इन' अवैध है। भारतीय कानून अलग से लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप को मान्यता नहीं देता है लेकिन वर्तमान कानूनों के मुताबिक कोई भी बालिग व्यक्ति दूसरे बालिग की सहमति से उसके साथ शारीरिक संबंध स्थापित कर सकता है इसलिए लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप हमारे यहां वैध न होकर भी अवैध नहीं है। भारतीय कानून बालिग लोगों को साथ रहने से रोकता भी नहीं है।

'सम्मान के नाम पर हत्या' की अवधारणा ः– सम्मान के नाम पर हत्या ऐसी हत्या है जो किसी परिवार या समूह के सदस्य की, उस परिवार या समूह या समुदाय के सम्मान/इज्जत को धक्का लगने के नाम के जाती है जोकि समाज में उनके लिए शर्मनाक स्थिति उत्पन होने के उपरांत की गई है। इस हत्या के िंकार व्यक्ति या तो अर्न्तजातीय प्रेम विवाह किये हुए होते है या नातेदारी के ऐसे संबंधों में जो प्रतिबंधित है मे यौन संबंध स्थापित कर लिए है या ऐसे

संबंधी से बलात्कार कर लिया है जो निषेध की सीमा के अर्न्तगत आते है या किसी प्रकार की समलैंगिकता के साथ जुड़ गए है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र के शोध के आधार पर निम्न कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष निकाले गयेः–

सारणी संख्या –1विवाह योग्य उम्मीदवार का चयन किसके द्वारा होना चाहिए --------

क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1	लड़के / लड़की के माता–पिता द्वारा	37	36	27	34	134	44.67
2	लड़के / लड़की के द्वारा ही	9	14	5	4	32	10.67
3	अ व ब दोनों के प्रयासों सें	32	27	11	10	80	26.67
4	अ व ब तथा निकट संबंधियों द्वारा	22	23	7	2	80	26.67
	योग	100	100	50	50	300	100

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में लड़के / लड़की के माता–पिता द्वारा विवाह योग्य उम्मीदवार का चयन के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 44.67 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपना उत्तर दिया। जबकि लड़के–लड़कियों के द्वारा इस पक्ष में 10.67 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवती–युवकों ने अपना विचार स्पष्ट किया। तथा दोनों के प्रयासों के पक्ष में 26.67 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण एवं शहरी युवती–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। एवं निकट संबंधियों द्वारा इस पक्ष में भी शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 26.67 प्रतिशत स्त्री–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति प्रकट की। निष्कर्षतः वर्तमान में शी युवा वर्ग द्वारा विवाह योग्य उम्मीदवार का चयन करने में माता–पिता की भूमिका को अधिकांष युवा वर्ग ने स्वीकार किया

सारणी संख्या – 2विवाह के संबंध में कुछ नए–झुकाव / प्रवृत्तियाँ पनप रही है.........

क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत	
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		स्हमत	असहमत
1	अर्न्तजातीय विवाह	49	47	19	23	138	46.00	54.00
2	विलम्ब विवाह	59	41	22	17	139	46.33	53.67
3	विधवा पुर्नविवाह	67	73	46	39	225	75.00	25.00
4	विवाह से जुड़ी धारणाओं में बदलाव (उद्देश्यों आदि को लेकर ..)	54	61	32	37	184	61.33	38.67
5	दहेज के संबंध में	66	63	37	31	197	65.67	34.33
6	विवाह के स्वरूप के संबंध में (प्रेम संबंधों को महत्व आदि ......)	43	57	23	31	154	51.33	49.67
7	विवाह विच्छेद की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी	23	36	7	10	76	25.33	74.67

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में अर्न्तजातीय विवाह के पक्ष में युवक / यवती के माता–पिता द्वारा विवाह योग्य उम्मीदवार का चयन के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 46 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपना उत्तर पक्ष में दिया। जबकि विलम्ब विवाह के पक्ष में 46.33 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवती–युवकों ने अपना विचार पक्ष में स्पष्ट किया। विधवा पुर्नविवाह लेकर 75.00 प्रतिशतग्रामीण एवं शहरी युवती–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त किया। दहेज के संबंविवाह से जुड़ी धारणाओं में बदलाव उद्देश्यों आदि को लेकर 61.33 ग्रामीण एवं शहरी युवती–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त किया। दहेज के संबंध में 65.67 प्रतिशतग्रामीण एवं शहरी युवती–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त किया। विवाह के स्वरूप के संबंध में प्रेम संबंधों को महत्व आदि को लेकर 51.33 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपना विचार पक्ष में प्रकट किया। इसी प्रकार विवाह विच्छेद की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी के पक्ष में भी शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 25.33 स्त्री–युवकों ने अपनी सहमति प्रकट की। निष्कर्षतः विवाह के संबंधित नए–झुकाव / प्रवृत्तियों से संबंधित अर्न्तजातीय विवाह, विलम्ब विवाह, प्रेम विवाह एवं विवाह विच्छेद की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी में अधिकां”। युवा वर्ग ने असहमति जताई जबकि विधवा पुर्नविवाह एवं दहेज से संबंधित प्रवृतियों के बारे में अधिकां”। पे सहमति जताई।

सारणी संख्या – 3निम्न विकल्पों को विवाह का विकल्प माना जा सकता है............

पसंद	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण			प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
समलैंगिक विवाह	हाँ	8	6	2	3	19	6.33
	नहीं	92	94	48	47	281	93.67
लिव इन रिलेशनशिप	हाँ	46	43	15	19	123	41.00
	नहीं	54	57	35	31	177	59.00
सगोत्र विवाह	हाँ	25	30	10	12	77	25.67
	नहीं	75	70	40	38	223	74.33

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा समलैंगिक विवाह के उत्तर में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 6.33 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया तथा 93.67 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना विचार नहीं में दिया। लिव इन रिलेशनशिप के उत्तर में 41 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवक–युवतिओं ने अपना पक्ष हाँ में दिया और 59 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवक–युवतिओं ने अपना पक्ष नहीं में दिया। इसी प्रकार सगोत्र विवाह के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के युवक एवं युवतिओं में 25.67 प्रतिशत लोगों ने अपना विचार हाँ में व्यक्त किया शेष 74.33 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने अपना उत्तर नहीं में दिया। निष्कर्षतः वर्तमान में समाज की युवा पीढी संस्कृति एवं मूल्यों को ही स्वीकार करती है एवं विवाह को सुनियोजित संस्था के रूप में स्वीकार करती है न की उपर्युक्त विकल्पों के रूप में। षहरी समाज की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण समाज इन विकल्पों को बिल्कुल भी स्वीकार नहीं करता।

सारणी संख्या –4''बिन फेरे, हम तेरे'' / अविवाहित रहने के फैसले पर असर डालता है............

क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1	व्यक्तिगत रूप से अविवाहित रहने का चुनाव	42	43	17	16	118	39.33
2	सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक पक्षों का असर	15	7	6	2	30	10.00
3	पश्चिमी संस्कारों का कामोबेश प्रभाव होना	38	36	24	23	121	40.33
4	तीनों वजहों का मिला–जुला प्रभाव	5	14	3	9	31	10.34
	योग	100	100	50	50	300	100

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से अविवाहित रहने का चुनाव के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 39.33 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया तथा सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक पक्षों का असर के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 10 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया इसी प्रकार पश्चिमी संस्कारों का कामोबेश प्रभाव होना के पक्ष में 40.33 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 10.34 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया एवं तीनों वजहों का मिला–जुला प्रभाव के पक्ष में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 36 युवक एवं युवतिओं ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया। निष्कर्षतः अविवाहित रहने के फैसले पर पश्चिमी संस्कृति का प्रभाव एवं व्यक्तिगत विचारों का प्रभाव ही अधिक असर डालता है।

सारणी संख्या –5सोशल साइट्स पर व्यतीत किया गया समय घरेलु सम्प्रेषण / विवाह संबंधो / पारिवारिक (मित्रों, परिचितों आदि ..) संचार में गिरावट लाता है........

क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1.	हाँ	57	53	33	39	182	60.67
2.	नहीं	43	47	17	11	118	39.33
	योग	100	100	50	50	300	100

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से 60.67 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतियों ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया तथा शेष 39.33 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवक–युवतियों ने अपना उत्तर नहीं में दिया। अधिकां''ा शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवाओं ने यह स्वीकार किया कि सोशल साइट्स पर व्यतीत किया गया समय घरेलु सम्प्रेषण / विवाह संबंधो / पारिवारिक (मित्रों, परिचितों आदि ..) संचार में गिरावट लाता है।

सारणी संख्या –6खाप पंचायतें प्रेम विवाहित जोड़ो की ऑनर किलिंग के लिए जिम्मेदार है.........
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क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1.	हाँ	87	89	46	47	269	89.67
2.	नहीं	13	11	4	3	31	10.33
	योग	100	100	50	50	300	100

उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से   89.67 प्रतिशत युवक एवं युवतियों ने अपना उत्तर हाँ में दिया तथा शेष 10.33 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवक–युवतियों ने अपना उत्तर नहीं में दिया। निष्कर्षतः युवा वर्ग इस मत से पूर्णतः सहमत है कि खाप पंचायतें प्रेम विवाहित जोड़ो की ऑनर किलिंग के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

सारणी संख्या–7हिन्दू विवाह में दहेज का सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा से सम्बन्ध है।

क्र.सं.	उत्तर	शहर		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
		युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1.	हाँ	69	74	43	45	231	77.00
2.	नहीं	31	26	7	5	69	23.00
	योग	100	100	50	50	300	100

उपरोक्त सारणी के अवलोकन से ज्ञात होता है कि हिन्दू विवाह में दहेज का सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा से सम्बन्ध है पर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर में 77 प्रतिशत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के युवती एवं युवकों ने हाँ में अपना उत्तर दिया तथा 23 प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्र के युवती एवं युवकों ने नहीं में अपना उत्तर दिया।

सारणी संख्या – 8नियोजित विवाह का बदलता स्वरूप/ किन धार्मिक संस्कारों में परिवर्तन हो रहा है?

क्र.सं.	चयन	उत्तर	शहरी		ग्रामीण		कुल	प्रतिशत
			युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1.	मोक्ष प्राप्ति	सहमत	68	62	26	27	183	61ण्00
		असहमत	32	38	24	23	117	39.00
2.	कन्यादान	सहमत	11	14	5	6	36	12.00
		असहमत	89	86	45	44	264	88.00
3.	पाणिग्रहण	सहमत	21	19	8	11	59	19.67
		असहमत	79	81	42	39	241	80.33
4.	सप्तपडी	सहमत	3	4	2	1	10	3.33
		असहमत	97	96	48	49	290	96.67
5.	अश्वारोहण	सहमत	22	20	9	7	58	19.33
		असहमत	78	80	41	43	242	80.67
6.	लाजाहोम	सहमत	16	21	7	5	49	16.33
		असहमत	84	79	43	45	251	83.67
7.	आर्शीवाद	सहमत	3	5	2	1	11	3.67
		असहमत	97	95	49	48	289	96.33
8.	धार्मिक, आदेश, धर्म विधियाँ, मंत्रोंच्चारण, पुराहित की उपस्थिति, अविभाज्यता, पतिव्रत धर्म, ऋणों से मुक्ति आदि	सहमत	72	67	37	40	216	72.00
		असहमत	28	33	13	10	84	28.00
9.	अन्य किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन	सहमत	7	8	2	1	18	6.00
		असहमत	93	92	48	49	282	94.00

सारणी में नियोजित विवाह का बदलता स्वरूप सारणी किन धार्मिक संस्कारों में परिवर्तन हो रहा हैं, इस पर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर में मोक्ष प्राप्ति पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर में 61 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 39 प्रतिशत असहमत है। कन्यादान पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर में 12 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 88 प्रतिशत असहमत है। पाणिग्रहण पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर

19.67 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 80.33 प्रतिशत असहमत है। सप्तपडी पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर 3.33 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 96.67 प्रतिशत असहमत है। अश्वारोहण पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर 19.33 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 80.67 प्रतिशत असहमत है। लजाहोम पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर 16.33 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 83.67 प्रतिशत असहमत है। आर्शीवाद पर पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर 3.67 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 96.33 प्रतिशत असहमत है। धार्मिक, आदेश, धर्म विधियाँ, मंत्रोंच्चारण, पुराहित की उपस्थिति, अविभाज्यता, पतिव्रत धर्म, ऋणों से मुक्ति आदि पर 72 प्रतिशत एवं 28 प्रतिशत असहमत है। जबकि अन्य किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन पर 6 प्रतिशत सहमत तथा 94 प्रतिशत असहमत हैं।

<div align="center">सारणी संख्या – 9हिन्दू विवाह समारोह में सजावट का बाजारीकरण हो रहा हैं एवं सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा से जुड रही हैं.......</div>

क्र. सं.	चयन	उत्तर	शहरी		ग्रामीण		योग	प्रतिशत
			युवक	युवती	युवक	युवती		
1.	सगाई समारोह सजावट	सहमत	87	78	31	33	229	76.33
		असहमत	13	22	19	17	71	23.67
2.	कुमकुम पत्रिका वितरण सजावट	स्हमत	73	69	22	20	184	61.33
		असहमत	27	31	28	30	116	38.67
3.	संगीत	सहमत	78	71	23	26	198	66.00
		असहमत	22	29	27	24	102	34.00
4.	मेहन्दी	सहमत	77	74	29	26	206	68.67
		असहमत	23	26	21	24	94	31.33
5.	विवाह कलश व थाली सजावट	स्हमत	55	59	26	21	161	53.67
		असहमत	45	41	24	29	139	46.33
6.	तिलक समारोह सजावट	सहमत	80	76	32	27	215	71.67
		असहमत	20	24	18	23	85	28.33
7.	खाना–पीना इत्यादि	सहमत	68	63	24	21	176	58.67
		असहमत	32	37	26	29	124	41.33
8.	कपडे एवं अन्य सामान	सहमत	85	89	37	39	250	83.33
		असहमत	15	11	13	11	50	16.67

उपरोक्त सारणी में पूछे गये प्रश्न सगाई समारोह सजावट पर सहमत के पक्ष में 76.33 शहरी एवं ग्रामीण युवक एवं युवतीओं ने उत्तर दिया जबकि असहमत पर 23.67 प्रतिशन ने अपना विचार रखा। कुमकुम पत्रिका वितरण सजावट पर 61.33 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 38.67 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। संगीत पर 66 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 37 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। मेहन्दी पर 68.67 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 31.33 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। विवाह कलष व थाली सजावट पर 53.67 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 46.33 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। तिलक पर 71.67 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 28.33 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। खाना–पीना इत्यादि पर 58.67 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 41.33 प्रतिशत ने असहमत पर अपना पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। कपडे एवं अन्य सामान पर 83.33 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने सहमत पर जबकि 16.67 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने असहमत है।

निष्कर्ष

वैदिककालीन वृत्तांत हमें बताते हैं कि स्त्री–पुरूष गुरूकुल में साथ–साथ ि"क्षा अर्जित करते थे। कई विदुषियों ने तो वेदों का वि"ारद ज्ञान प्राप्त किया। अपना जीवन साथी चुनने की स्वतंत्रता महिलाओं को प्राप्त थी। सामाजिक और धार्मिक क्षेत्र में भी स्त्री–पुरुषों की समान भागीदारी थी। महिलाऐं सार्वजनिक कार्यक्षेत्र में गमन करती थीं परन्तु मध्यकाल के आते–आते महिलाओं को दोयम दर्जे पर धकेल दिया गया। वर्तमान में सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व, घरेलु रख रखाव तथा आय उत्पादक कार्यों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी है परन्तु इसके चलते उन पर गहरा दबाव भी बढ़ा है। सत्ता का स्रोत्र संस्कृति से संसाधनों की ओर विमुख हो गया है। सत्ता का संतुलन विवाह संस्था में उस जीवनसाथी की ओर बढ़ गया जो ज्यादा आर्थिक संसाधनों में योगदान देता है। मूर स्ट्राज (1975 : 141) अपने अध्ययन ''पति से पत्नी की ओर सत्ता स्कोर'' में 'संसाधन के सिद्धांत' को सांस्कृतिक मूल्य सिद्धांत की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्व देता है। उन्होंने पाया कि मध्यम वर्गीय पति अधिक प्रभावशाली सत्ता रखते है बजाय कार्य में लगे पति से। इन्होंने अपने अध्ययन के मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार एवं कार्य में लगे परिवारों के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन में पाया कि कार्य में लगे परिवारों में पति–पत्नी की स्वायत्शासी भूमिका होती है। लेकिन सत्य तो यह है कि पुरुष प्रधान पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में स्त्रियों को उनकी पारम्परिक भूमिकाओं

में ही देखा जाता है तथा पुरूषों के नियंत्रण में, जो उनके अधीन रहती है। अगर कोई स्त्री चाहे कि उसे एक स्त्री के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाए तो उसे अतिमहत्वकांक्षी एवं अतिप्रवीण होने के उलाहने दिये जाते हैं परन्तु इस बात को भी अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि भौतिकवादी संस्कृति,आधुनिकता, शिक्षा, पश्चिमीकरण एवं तकनीकी साधनों का प्रभाव आदि प्रमुख कारकों ने प्राचीन विवाह संस्था को प्रभावित करने के साथ ही महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों के दाम्पत्य जीवन को भी प्रभावित किया है।

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"Contemporary Marketing Trends: A Study on Permission Marketing Practices in India"

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Abstract

Permission marketing revolves around marketers seeking permission from the consumers to send certain types of promotional messages. This reduces the clutter and search costs for the consumer and improves target precision for marketers. Customers basically volunteer to be marketed to. Permission marketing aims to build a customer group who are having a high-interest level in certain products/services by sending different types of marketing information to those who have specifically requested for it. Permission marketing begins with shifting the focus from market share to share of customer.. The main aim of this marketing domain is to move the consumers over the permission ladder. Due to increased clutter and advertisement wear out, it has become necessary that permission marketing should now increase its pace over different industries.

This paper studies the permission marketing scenario in Indian market and examines the various trends and permission marketing. Practices adopted by various product and service based companies.

Key Words: Contemporary Marketing, FMCG, Permission Marketing

1.0 Introduction

Today in the 21st century, Marketing has experienced a paradigm shift. There is complete involvement of customer's right from product design and development to branding & packaging, targeting, positioning and advertising decisions which is now being practiced everywhere. Marketing today now follows the guiding philosophy of pull strategy rather than a push strategy. It is no more about what marketers want to sell but what customers are looking for.

The ultimate objective of a marketer is to improve the performance of their business and with tremendous increase in competition, the marketers have been struggling to sustain with their performance in the business. To sustain and enhance their business performance, the strength of business environment has caused marketers to adopt various contemporary marketing practices.

Every business needs to be familiarized with the contemporary concepts and functions which are trending to become successful in the market. The concept of permission marketing has been made popular by **Seth Godin,** an American author, entrepreneur, marketer, and public speaker in his aptly named book **"Permission Marketing" (1999)**. He vividly said "turn strangers into friends and friends into customers".

1.1 Objectives of the study

- To study and understand the emerging & present contemporary marketing trends.
- To study and understand the permission marketing practices in India

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1.2 Methodology

The research on contemporary advertising trends: A study on permission marketing practices in India is studied during 2016-17, and it is an **exploratory study.**

2.0 Review of Literature

Permission marketing has evolved all because of the occurrence of internet and the reasons for this are, firstly using Internet the cost of marketer-to-consumer communication is low **(Hoffman & Novak, 1996; Shiman, 1996)**; and secondly the Internet has a feedback mechanism which develops a two way communication.(Hoffman & Novak, 1996).

Seth Godin (1999) in his book on permission marketing, suggests the marketers to pass the advertising messages in such a form to the customers that they happily accept. The author also says permission marketing can be used for companies of any size. Both online and offline markets benefit with this including the consumer and business market. Permission marketing makes advertising more effective and appropriate. The era of traditional and interruption marketing is being replaced by permission marketing.

Susan (2005) in her book – '101 Ways to Promote Your Website', said permission marketing is a very important aspect of internet marketing. It gives internet marketers a much better response from the customers, without any risk of breaking the customers' privacy. Internet marketers can maintain the company's credibility in the eyes of the customers using permission marketing. She even explains that how permission marketing is a practice of making the target market willingly involved in the process.

3.0 What is Permission Marketing?

Permission marketing is all about preparing customers to welcome the communications from various marketing sources. In brief, customers volunteer themselves to be marketed to. Building a customer group with high-interest level is the aim of permission marketing, and by sending certain personalized types of marketing information only to those who have specifically requested for it.

According to Seth Godin, permission marketing consists of three characteristics:

- **Anticipated:** People who want to hear your message.
- **Personal:** Your message is targeted to only specific people.
- **Relevant:** People who are interested in the topic you're talking about.

3.1 Seth Godin's Five Steps for Permission Marketing:-

- Offer an Incentive
- Teach the Prospect Over Time
- Reinforce the Incentive
- Increase the Level of Permission.
- Ask for the Sale

In today's cluttered marketing environment, it is important for the marketer to stand out in the market. Consumers these days cannot be fooled away with puffery and exaggerations, so the idea to fool around the customer can be problematic and may reflect a bad image about the company. Hence a marketer needs to be unique in his product, concept and approach to cater the market

3.2 Seth's Philosophy

For more than fifty years, advertising (the one-way stories making good advertising] drove the Indian economy. Then finally media exploded India went from three to 500 hundred channels, from no web pages to a billion now and at the same time the number of choices also increased. There are now more than 100 brands of nationally advertised water. There

are dozens of FMCG companies, selling thousands of combinations. Starbucks offered 19,000,000 different ways to order beverages, cookies, etc coming in many flavors. In all these situations clutter has increased, consumers realized that they have quite a bit of power. So then advertising stopped working.

One conclusion is that marketing with permission works better than spam. It is more likely to deliver anticipated, personal and relevant advertisements to the people who want to get them. This is always more effective than yelling out loudly at strangers. So **permission marketing** addresses this critical issue.

Steps suggested by Seth Godin to get new customers:

a) Strangers
b) Friends
c) Customers
d) Loyal customers
e) Former customers

Permission marketing begins with shifting the focus to the share of customer from the market share. It makes letting off or saying 'no' to 70 % of the customers, which optimizes the customer service and avoids wastage of time and resources of both the customers as well as the company. Though, marketers need to use interruption marketing initially to grab the attention of the customers who seek for information exchange. Marketers are benefitted by the frequency more than the reach. There could be few problems in frequency related marketing, such as frequency advertisements are more costly, boring, and customers ignore or take them wrongly. Permission marketing helps to build frequency largely and this frequency builds the trust and relationship with the customer.

4.0 Ad spending in India (2016)

Ad spending in India grew to 15.5% last year in 2016 and Rs. 57,486 Crore was spent on digital advertising and this is said to be expanding at the fastest pace of 47.5% **- report by media agency GroupM.**

TV	RADIO	NEWSPAPER	MAGAZINE	CINEMA	OUT OF HOME	DIGITAL
27,074	2,195	17,099	575	510	2,732	7,300
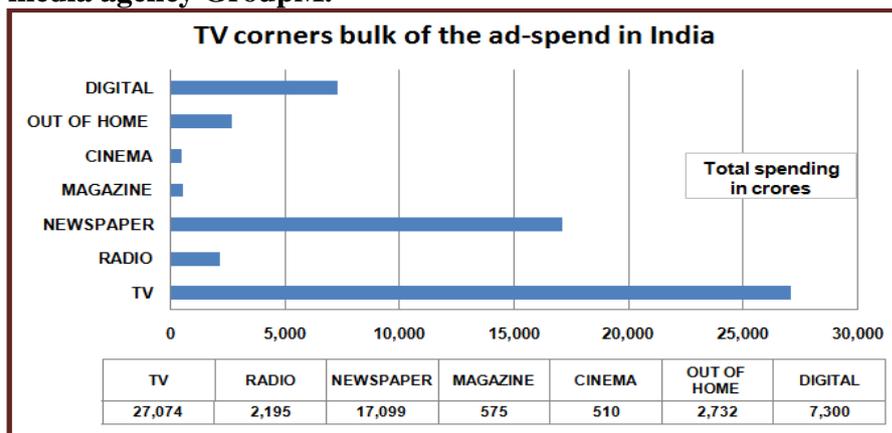
Fig. 01 TV Advertisement – Spend

Source: GroupM Report

Digital advertising is taking over very fast. Statistics show that the offline advertising sources have shrinked to 65% in the last year, 2016 from 91% in 2006.

The companies receive more than one third of their profits from digital advertising. Also, the process of digital advertising is low cost unlike traditional advertising, and everything is

measurable in this process, like real time result, market oriented, easy strategy, long time
exposure, complete brand information.
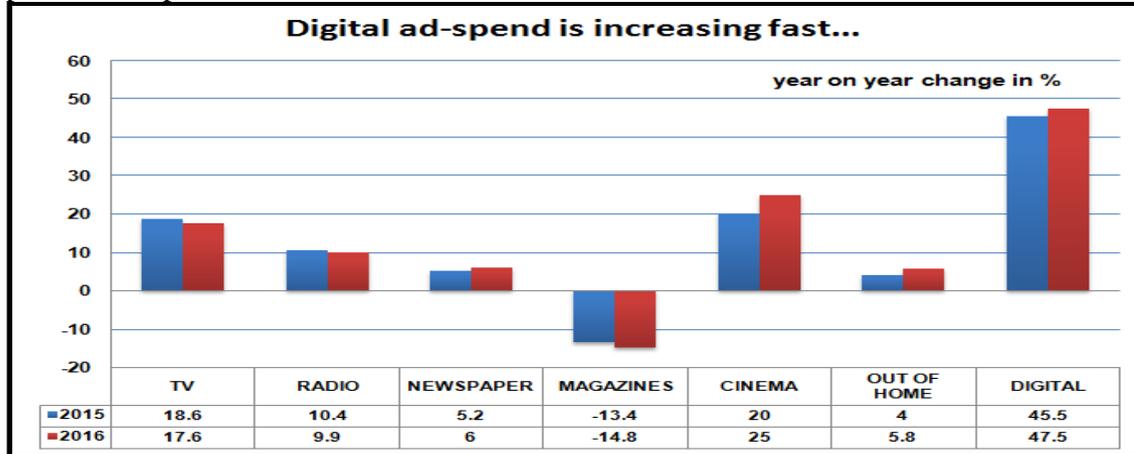
Fig. 02   Year on year change in digital ad - spend
Source: GroupM Report

4.1 Permission Marketing is the future of online advertising

Today, technologies like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter etc, are helping to a greater extent to
redefine the concept of permission marketing. Using these technologies, many brands,
companies, retailers, publishers and other sites are able to actively establish a permission-
based relationship with their users and customers on their own websites.
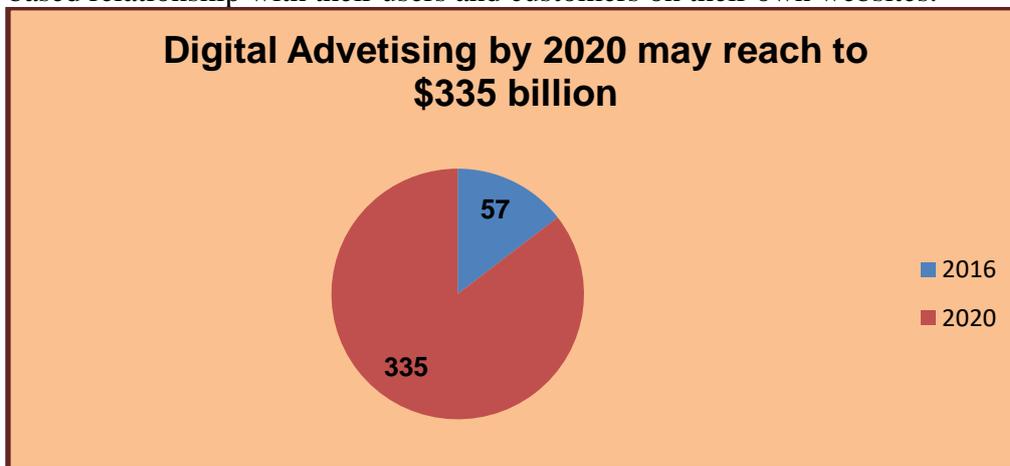
Fig. 03 Digital Advertising by 2020 (19th January, 2017)
Source: www.forbes.com/sites/ajagrawal/2017/01/19/how-visual- advertising-will-
change-marketing-in-2017/2/#6228e1622c20

E- Mail Permission Marketing

Welcome to CIO.com
We would greatly appreciate your help
in evaluating and improving our
website
All it takes 5 minutes to fill a brief
questionnaire
Thank you in advance for helping
us to better serve you

Yes ➡   No ➡
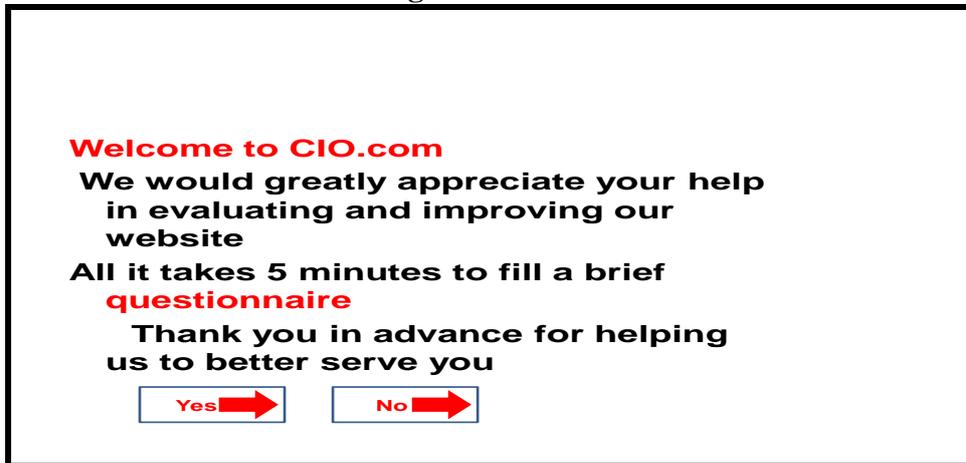
Fig. 04   Website Permission

Source: idaconcpts.com/2009/02/24/e-mail-permission-marketing-it-works

Using permission based marketing initiatives; we can always make Internet a less scary place. For example any website such as CIO, a business website is seeking permission from its visitors that if they could help them to increase the effectiveness of their website through their feedback with a small questionnaire which would help them to improve their website. Many of the online shopping portals use permission marketing as a tool to reach their customers which include-

- Askmebazaar
- Shopclues
- Myntra
- Amazon.in
- Snapdeal

Exclusive offers worth over Rs 2,500
Download & Sign In on the Amazon App

Get a
Cappuccino
worth Rs.115 for
free

- **Exciting Prizes to be won**
- **Couple tickets to international destination**
- **An all expense paid trip to Kerala**

Up to 50% off On
Pizzas

Fig. 05   Amazon's permission marketing
Source: www.google.co.in amazon+seeking+permission+from+the+ +   customers
& source

5.0 CRM and Permission Marketing

Permission marketing is about building relationships. CRM software is about monitoring, maintaining, and optimizing those relationships. CRM systems goes a long way in making sure that the business gets the most of the permissions if it is afforded without abusing the privilege they have received

Fig. 06   CRM Software to provide permission-based offers
Source: www.crmsoftware.com.au/products_pbms.htm

6.0 Findings

- Ad spending in India is growing rapidly
- Digital ads on mobiles handset are also getting popular.
- FMCG remains the most dominant sector with a 28% of the advertisement expenditure as on 2016.
- Location-Based Marketing (LBM) is fast growing and becoming very important to remain competitive.
- The successful incorporation of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) into retail models also has the potential to majorly change the way retailers think about stores of the future.
- Many of the online shopping portals use permission marketing as a tool to reach their customers.
- Permission marketing is slowly being embedded in automobile industry which is helping in the business growth
- 72% percent in the education industry are currently using social media tactics in their marketing initiatives.
- 17% of educational companies worldwide are planning to add social media to their marketing programs.
- 72% of higher education industries have acquired the new customers through Facebook, 47% said the same about Twitter and 33% of them generated customers using LinkedIn.
- 67% of those in the higher education industry reported an increase in customer acquisition through their company blog
- 62% percent of educational institutions, on average, plan to increase their spending on digital marketing as a percentage of the total marketing budget

- E-commerce is going to be the next major area to support retail growth in India. This industry is projected to touch from US$ 100 billion by 2020US$ from 30 billion in 2016.

7.0 Conclusion

The latest marketing technique is Permission marketing which sells out products, information, services to the customers with their consent or permission. It is making them aware about the latest offering through frequent communications and follows up in a happily acceptable form. As every single customer is important, with their unique choice & preference, they can be attended differently through various channels both online and offline at their prescribed mode of time. E-mail and mobile technology are the most common mediums to send information that the customers have agreed to receive.

How a stranger can be converted into a friend and later into a loyal customer is all that matters. So every industry such as automobiles is using this phenomenon to reach the customers. Offering them loan, financing, booking a test drive, updating about the service, all these can happen once the customer permits to receive messages through their choice of channel and at appropriate time. Even insurance companies, educational institutions, retail businesses, high end consumer products like jewellery, watch etc, immigration consulting companies, all of them have begun to use this concept of permission widely.

Customers today are protective about their personal information and are more concerned about privacy, thus gaining their trust has become the base of permission marketing which once received from the customers, it can transform any business

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Statistical Comparison between Pre test score and Post test score in women of Single earning group with reference to Depression, Anxiety & PTSD

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Abstract
An intimate partner is a person with whom you have or had a close personal or sexual relationship. Intimate partner violence affects the mental health of the women's. Intimate partner violence is actual or threatened physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional abuse by a current or former spouse (including common-law spouse), dating partner, or boyfriend or girlfriend. The dependence hypothesis suggests that when men have higher levels of education, bring in more resources, make more money, and dominate decision making in the home, women are more likely to be abused because they are dependent on their husbands. Hence we want to study that whether the earning affect the mental health of women's of IPV. The main objective was to study the Statistical Comparison between Pre test score and Post test score in women of Single earning group with reference to Depression, Anxiety & PTSD.
The sample consisted of 60 Women's of IPV. Tests used were Beck's Depression Inventory (1996), The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (1988) and The Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (1993). On the basis of present study it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of intervention on the level of Depression, Anxiety & PTSD in women's of IPV.
Keywords: Intimate, **Violence**, Adolescents

Introduction
The World Health Organization (WHO 2002) defines intimate partner violence as "any behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship.
Recent studies have estimated IPV as the leading cause of death, disability and illness for women of childbearing age (Vos et al.2006). Thirty eight per cent of all murdered women (in contrast to 6% of all murdered men) are killed by intimate partners (World Health Organization, 2013).
This type of violence refers to actual or threatened physical, sexual, or psychological violence perpetrated by current or former partners. The prevalence of IPV toward women is high in most societies, regardless of such issues as economic status, religion, or race, as 10%–69% of women have been exposed to physical violence at some point in their lives. This is often accompanied by psychological violence and, in one third to over one half of cases, by sexual violence. During the last two decades, the number of studies describing the effects of IPV on women's mental health has increased significantly, the most prevalent mental health sequel being depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and anxiety.
Emotional and Psychological Effects of Violence against Women

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A substantial body of research has investigated the effects of intimate partner violence on emotional well-being. The effects of physical abuse by intimate partners have been studied more extensively than the effects of emotional abuse. A significant limitation of most of this research is that it is based on groups of abused women who seek help rather than the broader group of abused women who do not seek help. The effect of this bias is to overestimate the harmful effects of physical and emotional abuse, because women who seek help due to the effects of abuse tend to have experienced significantly more severe abuse than women who do not seek help (Weaver and Clum, 1995). This is important because the research clearly indicates that the effects of intimate partner violence are closely related to the severity of abuse experienced.

Nelson and colleagues found interventions such as counselling to reduce IPV exposure (Nelson 2012). More recently, Hegarty and colleagues (2013) delivered a brief counselling intervention based on motivational interviewing techniques, delivered by family doctors within healthcare settings, finding a reduction in depressive symptoms in women exposed to IPV.

Zlotnick et al., 2011 designed the Interpersonal psychotherapy to (1) increase knowledge about IPV and its impact; (2) increase knowledge about motherhood, postpartum depression, and pregnancy; (3) enhance stress management skills; and (4) increase social support networks and he found decrease in PTSD level.

Mental health and social problems may be influenced by underlying cognitions and resulting behaviors. Because cognitive activity may be monitored and altered, behaviors may be changed through cognitive changes (Dobson, 2009).

Kiely and colleagues conducted a randomized controlled trial of an integrated cognitive behavioral intervention delivered by psychologists and social workers, finding reduced exposure to IPV during pregnancy with improved pregnancy outcomes (Kiely, 2010).

A study upon 90,303 ever married women discovered widespread prevalence of domestic violence (21 percent, since age 15) in India but also the acceptance of majority of ever-married women (57 percent) to at least one reason for justifying a husband beating his wife.(Harihar & Manas, 2007).

Objective
To see the effect of intervention on Depression, Anxiety and PTSD in the single earning group.

Hypotheses
There would be reduction in Depression, Anxiety and PTSD in the single earning group after intervention.

Variables
Independent Variable
- Psychological Intervention

Dependent Variables
- Depression
- Anxiety
- PTSD

Methodology
Sample
Inclusion Criteria

1.   The study will include women of all age groups ranging from 19 to 49 Yrs.
2.   Those who will give their consent for the study.

Exclusion Criteria
1.   The women who are single are excluded from the study.
2.   The study will exclude women age ranging more than 49 Yrs.

Tool used
1)   **Beck's Depression Inventory -** Beck Depression Inventory is a widely utilized 21-item self-report scale in both clinical and research studies (Beck et al., 1996) was originally developed in 1961 The Beck Depression Inventory-II is a depression rating scale that can be used in individuals that are ages 13 years and older, and rates symptoms of depression in terms of severity on a scale from 0 to 3 based on the 21 items.

2)   **The HAM-A (1988) –** It was one of the first rating scales developed to measure the severity of anxiety symptoms, and is still widely used today in both clinical and research settings. The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) is a psychological questionnaire used by clinicians to rate the severity of a patient's anxiety.

3)   **The Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL)** - The PCL (Weathers et al, 1993) is an easily administered self-report rating scale for assessing the 17 DSM-IV symptoms of PTSD. Respondents rate each item from 1 ("not at all") to 5 ("extremely") to indicate the degree to which they have been bothered by that particular symptom over the past month.

Psychological Intervention Module for Women of IPV
The aims of the group sessions were to help the women to process traumatic experiences, to reduce psychological symptoms as well as feelings of guilt, shame, loneliness, and alienation. The sessions were clearly structured; they had defined purposes and specific working tasks. Ten women's were taken in one group. All group members were obliged to actively participate in each session. They were also responsible for promoting the exchange of experiences and reducing potential conflict among group members. Each session started with a summary of what happened in the previous session. The intervention is given for 3 month with the duration of 9 days.

Analysis of data and results
The analysis of data and its interpretation is presented below. The results are shown in the following tables:-
Table

Table 1
Statistical Comparison between Pre test score and Post test score in women of Single earning group with reference to Depression, Anxiety & PTSD

Discussion

The aim of our study was to see the effect of intervention on Depression, Anxiety and PTSD

Variable	Intervention	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	Significance level
Depression	Pre	15	33.93	4.11	1.06	5.40	.01
	Post	15	29.87	5.17	1.33		
Anxiety	Pre	15	21.87	3.98	1.03	5.78	.01
	Post	15	19.13	4.70	1.21		
PTSD	Pre	15	35.67	8.57	2.29	4.36	.01
	Post	15	33.27	9.73	1.75		

in the single earning pre intervention group and hypothesis was there would be reduction in
Depression, Anxiety and PTSD in the single earning group after intervention.

Table 1 shows the mean value, SD, SE & t-test on effect of intervention on the level of
depression, anxiety & PTSD in Single earning group.

Column 1 indicates the level of depression in single earning group which has mean score for
pre sample (33.93) for depression reveals that there is a severe level of depression compared
to the mean score for post data (29.87) reveals that there is a moderate level of depression.

As we see the t value which is 5.40 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post
data in single group that says that there is a significant effect of intervention.

Mild to moderate type of depression was seen more in subjects with middle socioeconomic
status in the study done by Bhatia (2002). This may be due to the fact that women with higher
economic status avail more and better resources and means to maintain lifestyle and
participate in more healthy and leisurely activities which influence their well-being."Life
satisfaction and values in retired women" reported that the middle economic class women
poorly adjust as they are conscious of their identity and sometimes lose importance in the
family. They fail to reconcile and try to maintain their image in the family by participating
in rearing next generation.
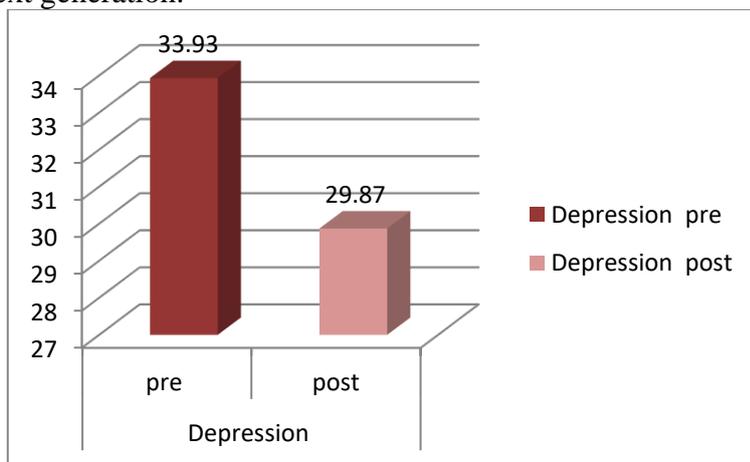
Graph-1.1 Showing pre post mean comparison in single earning on depression

Column 2 indicates the level of anxiety in single earning group which has mean score for
pre sample (21.87) reveals that there is a mild to moderate level of anxiety .The score of
19.13 shows that the sample was still under mild to moderate category of anxiety but it was
significantly reduced.
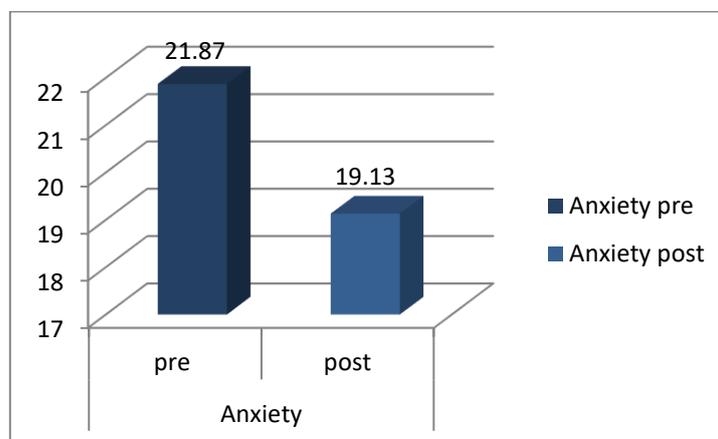
Graph-1.2 Showing pre post mean comparison in single earning on anxiety

As we see the t value which is 5.78 shows that is a significant difference in the pre and post data in single group that says that there is a significant effect of intervention.

Mental health and social problems may be influenced by underlying cognitions and resulting behaviours. Because cognitive activity may be monitored and altered, behaviours may be changed through cognitive changes (Dobson, 2009).

Column 3 indicates the level of PTSD in single earning group which has mean score for pre sample (35.67) reveals that there is a moderate level of PTSD as compared to the mean score for post data (33.27) reveals that there is a low level of PTSD.
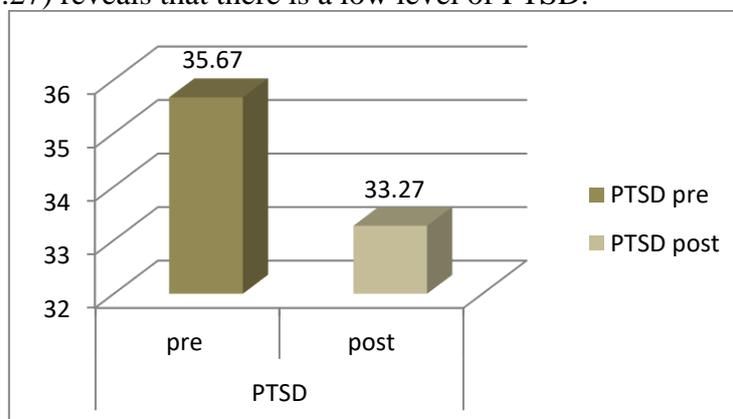
Graph-1.3 Showing pre post mean comparison in single earning on PTSD

As we see the t value which is 4.36 shows that there is a significant difference in the pre and post data in single earning group that says that there is reduction in PTSD level of women.

The result of Kermane (2016) study reveals that the stress level was high among the Employed women in comparison to house wives. Intervention sessions of Progressive muscular relaxation technique (PMRT) and mindfulness breathing were provided to the experimental group of 25 Employed women and no intervention was given to other 25 employed women i.e., control group. After the intervention post test was taken t=23.778 significant at 0.05 level of significance in Experimental group and t=1.685 non-significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance in control group. This determined the significant decline in the stress level of Experimental group of employed women and no decline in the control group. The stress level was reduced from moderate to low level of stress.

On the basis of above it is found that our Hypothesis that there will be a significant reduction in Depression, Anxiety and PTSD is accepted. Hence the results supported the Hypothesis.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that Psychological intervention specifically designed to meet the objectives of the present research was found to be effective. Intervention is found effective for the women of IPV as significant decline in the level of depression, anxiety and PTSD was found after the psychological intervention.

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Infant mortality in India: An over view

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Triveni. R. Pol**

Abstract
Infant Mortality is a major and similar problem suffered by all the countries, in that we are considering India among the countries. There are many and various ways cause for the death of infant in different manner as example: neo natal mortality, post neo natal mortality and infant mortality. Even though major population is educated but still they are unaware of the results of such infant mortality and continuing the cause for the death or killing the infant's example: killing the infants by knowing the infant is baby girl.
Even the many programs have been organized for the purpose of saving girl child. The different reads of mortality in different countries and in India and different places is been estimated. According to the sources we notified that infant mortality in the rural areas is considered to be in the highest rate comparing to the urban area because of sanitation.

Introduction
Infant mortality is the main indicator of the health of the country. India, the most populous country in South Asia, has the highest number of under-five death in the territory and in the world. Infant and childhood mortality has a very strong association with fertility levels and with the acceptance of family planning[1]. The infant and childhood mortality measures are important indicators of children's well being and more broadly, of socio-economic development[2]. The mortality level in a country will show the quantity of socio-economic development. It is assumed that the lower-socio-economic development, the higher will be the infant and childhood mortality. Infant survival in the less developed regions legs behind that in the more developed regions and the chances of surviving to the first birthday are especially low in the last developed countries[1,2]. Infant mortality rates have for a long time been used has country or regional level proxy indicators of socio-economic position. Infant mortality has also long been regarded as an important indicator of population health[1,3,4]. Infant mortality is primarily related to socio-economic factors such as poverty, poor housing, and lack of guidance[5].

The Concept of infant mortality
Definition of infant mortality
1. **Neonatal mortality:** The probability of dying in the first month.
2. **Post neonatal mortality:** Those infant deaths in which the infant is more than 27 days and less than one year of age[6].
3. **Infant mortality:** The probability of dying before the first birthday.

The infant mortality rate is defined as the total number of infant deaths per 1000 live deaths in a specified time period of time. Infant deaths are divided into two groups: those occurring at less than 28 days after birth, referred to as neonatal deaths; and those occurring at ages 28 days and over but under one year, referred to as post neonatal deaths[4]. The infant mortality rate is expressed as the number of deaths less than 1 year of age divided by the number of

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live births. This fraction is multiplied by 1000 to give the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Neonatal mortality rates are especially sensitive t events during pregnancy, delivery and the neonatal period, and to the care given t mothers and their babies[3.] Post neonatal mortality is thought to be influenced to a greater extent by parental circumstances, including their socio-economic position and the care they provide for their infant[4.]

A particular characteristic of infant mortality among girls relates to the predominance of female infanticide. As it is usually conducted immediately after the birth of an unwanted daughter, it is hardly confused with still births, and thus falsely included/added sex ratio at the birth when it should instead be counted as part of early neonatal mortality rates[7.]

Leading causes of infant mortality

1. Birth asphyxia, a failure to initiate and sustain breathing at birth accounts for about a quarter of all new born death across the world.
2. Pneumonia is the prime cause of death in children under five.
3. Pre-term birth complications- preterm birth is rising in most countries and is now the second leading cause of death globally for children under five after Pneumonia.
4. Diarrheal diseases are a major cause of sickness and death among children in developing countries.
5. Malaria kills one child every minute.
6. Measles is a dominant cause of childhood mortality Measles can be completely/ totally prevented with two doses of a safe. Effective and in expensive vaccine but in many developing countries. Poverty, poor health system and a lack of information can make it difficult for families to secure preventative vaccination for their children.
7. Malnutrition makes children more vulnerable to severe diseases and is an under lying factor in about 1/3 of all child deaths.[8]

44% of all children died in the first month of their life. More than half of all children (51.8 percent) died of in factious diseases.

Global infant mortality rate

Mortality rates for different age groups (infant, children, and adults) and overall mortality indicators are important indicators of health status in a country. Because data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases are frequently unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations and they are among the indicators most frequently used to compare socio-economic development across countries.

Infant Mortality in World

Table: 1 world's infant mortality rate

Year	Infant mortality rate
1990	64.8
1991	63.9
1992	63.1
1993	62.3
1994	61.4
1995	60.5
1996	59.4
1997	58.2
1998	56.9
1999	55.4

2000	53.9
2001	52.1
2002	50.3
2003	48.6
2004	46.9
2005	45.1
2006	43.4
2007	41.8
2008	40.3
2009	38.8
2010	37.4
2011	36.0
2012	34.7
2013	33.6
2014	32.4
2015	31.4
2016	30.5
2017	34.1

WORLD'S INFANT MORTALITY RATE (1990-2017)
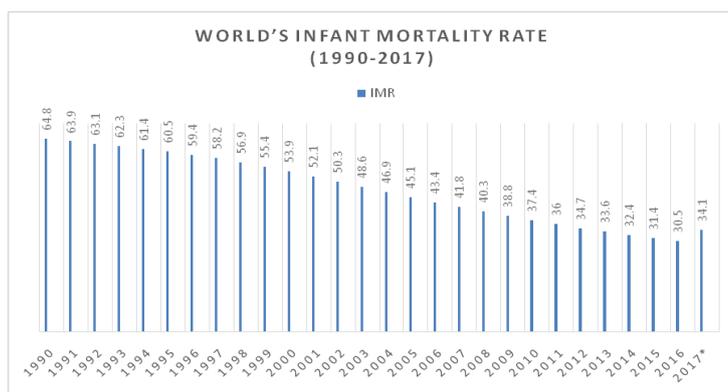
Source: World Bank data, *CIA World Factbook

The latest report of United Nations children fund says every year globally 2.6 million newborns do not survive their first month of life. Pakistan, Central Republic of Africa and Afghanistan infection after birth such as Pneumonia, more than 80 percent of birth prematurity, a complication of birth and poor maternal health.[9]

In 2016, 4.2 million (75 percent of all under-five deaths) occurred within in the first year of life. The risk of a child dying before completing the first year of age was highest in the WHO African region(52.0 per 1000 live births), over 6 times higher than that in the WHO European region (8 per 1000 live births).

Globally, the infant mortality has decreased from an estimated rate of 64.8 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990s in 2 to 30.5 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016. Annual infant deaths have declined from 8.8 million in 1990 to 4.2 million in 2016.[10.]

In Angola, the country with the highest infant mortality rate, 96 out of 1000 infants born are susceptible to death. One of the biggest challenges in both the developed and developing countries in the 20th and 21st centuries has been to decrease their infant mortality rates. The infant mortality rate is a major challenge for the united nation in the economically poor

countries. The worst affected three countries are Angola, The Central African Republic, and Sierra Leone[11.]

Highest Infant Mortality Countries

Table: 2 Countries with the highest infant mortality rate(2015)

Rank	Country	IMR(2015)
1	Angola	96
2	The Central African Republic	92
3	Sierra Leone	87
4	Chad	85
4	Somalia	85
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	75
5	Mali	75
6	Nigeria	69
6	Lesotho	69
7	Equatorial Guinea	68
8	Cote d'Ivoire	67
9	Afghanistan	66
9	Pakistan	66
10	Mauritania	65

Source: www.worldatlas.com (2015).

Countries with the highest infant mortality rate (2015)
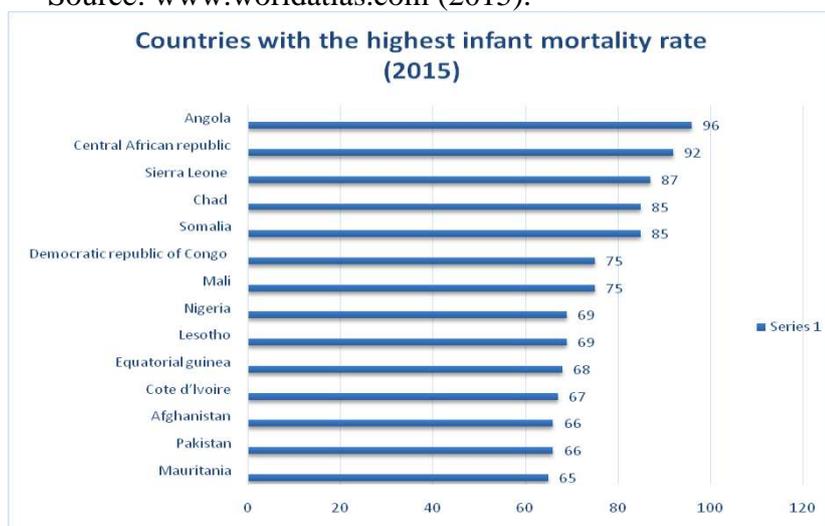
Series1: IMR

In 2015 Angola was the first highest country in IMR. The number of Causes of deaths in Angola is Diarrheal diseases, Lower Respiratory infection, Malaria, Preterm Birth Complications, Malnutrition, Due to its status as the country with a high rate of infant mortality residents of Angola must cope with pregnancy, Childbirth, and early childhood development. Pregnant women in Angola risk preterm birth due to factors such as high blood pressure, infection, diabetes and multiple pregnancies. Babies born before 37 weeks are at increased risk of having various preterm complications including breathing problems, infection, as well as physical and mental disabilities. The World Health Organization cites low-income populations as well as a lack of proper health care to major factors which

contributes to deaths of preterm babies. According to statistics from WHO, over 60% of preterm births occur in the countries of Africa and southern Asia.[12.]

Table 3: Countries with the highest infant mortality rate (2017)

Rank	Country	IMR(2015)
1	Afghanistan	110.60
2	Somalia	94.80
3	The Central African Republic	86.30
4	Guinea-Bissau	85.70
5	Chad	85.40
6	Niger	81.10
7	Burkina Faso	72.20
8	Nigeria	69.80
9	Mali	69.50
10	Sierra Leone	68.40

Source: The World Fact book
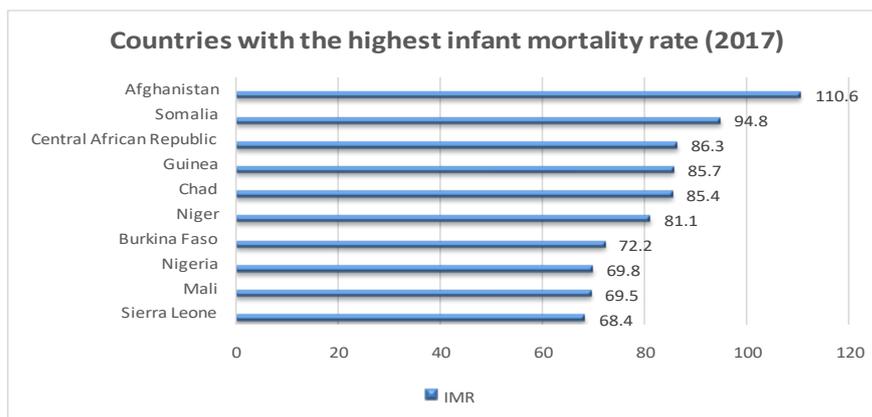
Source: The World Fact book

In 2017 Afghanistan was the first highest country in IMR. Afghanistan is one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a pregnant woman or a young child. Infant Mortality Rates are the third highest in the world as of 2010 and first highest in the world in 2017(The World act Book, 2017) and one in 10 children in Afghanistan dies before they are five-year-old. The origins of such high infant mortality rates are a combination of continuous three years drought, lack of clean water, lack of proper medicines and treatment, lack of access to education and health care for women and only 10 percent of pregnant women receive maternal care[13.] Afghanistan is on the 11th highest birth rate in the world. Births ranging 40-50 births per 1000 are considered high and high birth rate causing high death rate. Lack of primary health care services, an insufficient number of health worker, early marriages, and the high birth rate is counted as a major factor for children and maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan.[14]

The government and UNICEF have setup many medical hospitals and nursing homes. These are steps in the right direction, there are many measures still needed to be taken to reduce the infant mortality rates.[11]

Table 4: Infant mortality rate by development group and major area, 1950-1995, 2010-2015

Infant mortality rate (Infant death per 1000 live births) (both sexes combined)		
Development group or major area	1950-1955	2010-2015
World	133.4	41.8
More developed regions	59.8	6.0
Less developed regions	150.8	46.0
Least developed countries	191.5	72.7
Other less developed countries	144.9	37.7
Africa	179.5	71.4
Asia	145.0	36.9
Europe	72.6	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	127.3	18.7
North America	31.2	6.3
Oceania	59.8	19.2

Source: world mortality report 2011

Worldwide in 2010-2015, 42 out of every 1000 infants are expected to die before their first birthdays. For the world as a whole, the probability of dying before age one fell from 133 per 1000 in 1950-1955 to 42 per 1000 in 2010-2015, a reduction of 69 percent (table 4).

Infant survival in the less developed regions legs behind that in the more developed regions and the chances of surviving to the first birth day are especially low in the least developed countries. In the more developed regions, the infant mortality rate (IMR) fell from 60 per 1000 in 1950-1955 to 6.0 per 1000 in 2010-2015, a decline of 90 percent, while in the less developed regions the IMR declined by 69 percent, from 151 per 1000 to 46 per 1000. Progress was slowest in the least developed countries where the IMR fell from 192 per 1000 in 1950-1955 to 73 per 1000 in 210-2015, a decline of 62 percent.

Of the world's major area, Africa has seen the slowest progress in lowering infant mortality. With an average annual decline of just 1.5 percent between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015 compared to 1.9 percent of the world. In Africa, estimated 71 out of 1000 babies born during 2010-2015 will die before their first birthday. Asia achieved over the past half country, with an average 2.3 percent annual decline between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015. Asia achieved a 75 percent reduction in infant mortality since 1950-1955.

Among the less developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean had the lowest IMR throughout the second half for the 20th century, falling from 127 per 1000 in 1950-1955 to 19 per 1000 in 2010-2015, in Europe and northern America, where IMR is already below 7 per 1000 in 2010-2015.[15]

In 1970 Malawi, Afghanistan and Yemen still suffered from infant mortality over 20 percent. Today there is no country in the world with an infant mortality higher than10 percent.[16]

Indian Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rates are considered as sensitive indicators of living and socio-economic conditions of a country. This recognition has made the international organization as well as national governments to intensify their efforts to reduce infant mortality.[17]

Indian's health goals for the year 2000 included reducing; the neonatal mortality for children under five years of age to less than100 per 1000 live births; the infant mortality rate to less than 60 per 1000 live birth.

A recent World Bank report documented inverse relationship between per capita income and infant mortality rate in India. Increases in income have reduced the infant mortality rate, and the income effects are stronger on total fertility rates, and non-income factors play an even more significant role than income in lowering in infant mortality.[18]

Mortality is one of the basic components of population change. Information on death events recorded in SRS is used to estimate mortality indictors. In India, at the national level, 12.4 percent of the total deaths are infant deaths (<1 year) (less than one year) in the year 2013.

Table 5: India's infant mortality rate

Year	India's IMR
1990	88.4
1991	86.2
1992	84.0
1993	82
1994	79.9
1995	77.8
1996	75.6
1997	73.4
1998	71.1
1999	68.8
2000	66.6
2001	64.3
2002	62
2003	59.9
2004	57.7
2005	55.7
2006	53.7
2007	51.6
2008	49.6
2009	41.6
2010	45.5
2011	43.5
2012	41.6
2013	39.7
2014	37.9
2015	36.2
2016	34.6
2017*	35.38

Source: World Bank Data
 *Source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

India's inability to improve health outcomes significantly despite fast growth has been on the country's major failings. But evidence from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) recommends that this may be changing. Infant mortality rate (IMR)

declining from 57 deaths per 1000 live births in 2005-06 to 41 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015-16.

This is a significant improvement in terms of absolute numbers of lives saved. If the effectiveness of economic growth to translate into improvements in IMR had remained the same as over the 1990s, then the all India IMR in 2015-16 would have been 42.5 instead of 41. That would have meant 1.55 more infant deaths for every 1000 live births and would have translated to a total of about 40,643 more infant deaths in 2015. This improvement in IMR has coincided with an improvement in public health spending, and the rollout of a national rural health mission(NRHM) focusing on the health care needs of under-served rural areas in 2005.[19.]

Table 5 gives the picture of infant mortality rate has decreased from an estimated in 1990 per 1000 live birth 88.4 deaths to 34.6deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 but again 35.38 deaths in the year of 2017.

India jugged up to an 8 percent decline in the infant mortality Rate in 2016. An improvement aided by a higher number of institutional deliveries and campaigns to promote breast feeding and immunization. IMR declined to 34 per 1000 live births in 2016 from 37 per 1000 live births in 2015, according to the Sample Registration System (SRS) bulletin, released by the office of the Registrar. The bulletin said the birth cohort babies born during the year of 2016 had come down to below 25 million for the first time. The bulletin said infant deaths had declined to 8,40,000 in 2016 from 9,30,000 in 2015.[20.] India has also recorded a major drop in the birth cohort, which has for the first time came down to below 25 million. India has registered 90000 fewer infant deaths in 2016 as compared to 2015. The total number of estimated infant deaths has come down from 9.3 Lakhs in 2015 to 8.4 lakhs in 2016.[21]

State wise Infant Mortality in India

Table 6: Infant Mortality rate by states in India

Neonatal, Postnatal, infant mortality rates for the period preceding the survey, by state, India, 2005-06

State	Neonatal Mortality (NN)	Postnatal Mortality (PNN)	Infant Mortality
India	39.0	18.0	57.0
North	-	-	-
Delhi	29.3	10.5	39.8
Haryana	23.6	18.1	41.7
Himachal Pradesh	27.3	8.9	36.1
Jammu and Kashmir	29.8	14.9	44.7
Punjab	28.0	13.7	41.7
Rajasthan	43.9	21.4	65.3
Uttaranchal	27.6	14.3	41.9
Central	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	51.1	19.7	70.8
Madhya Pradesh	44.9	24.7	69.5
Uttar Pradesh	47.6	25.0	72.7
East	-	-	-
Bihar	39.8	21.9	61.7
Jharkhand	48.6	20.2	68.7

Orissa	45.4	19.3	64.7
West Bengal	37.6	10.4	48.0
Northeast	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	34.0	26.7	60.7
Assam	45.5	20.6	66.1
Manipur	18.7	11.1	29.8
Meghalaya	23.6	21.0	44.6
Mizoram	16.3	17.7	34.1
Nagaland	19.8	18.5	38.3
Sikkim	19.4	14.3	33.7
Tripura	33.1	18.3	51.5
West	-	-	-
Goa	8.8	6.5	15.3
Gujarat	33.5	16.2	49.7
Maharashtra	31.8	5.7	37.5
South	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	40.3	13.2	53.5
Karnataka	28.9	14.3	43.2
Kerala	11.5	3.8	15.3
Tamil Nadu	19.1	11.2	30.4

Source: NFHS 3

Table 6 presents estimates of neonatal mortality, postnatal mortality and infant mortality rate for the five years period preceding the survey for all 29 states of India. According to these estimate, infant mortality in highest in Uttar Pradesh (73) and lowest in Kerala and Goa.[11.]

High level neonatal, post-natal and Infant mortality found in Rajasthan in the North region, all states of Central and East region of India found high level neonatal, postnatal and Infant mortality, Arunachal Pradesh (60.7) infant mortality, Assam (66.1) infant mortality in Northeast region, and Gujarat (49.7) infant mortality in West region and South region of India.

India's Highest and the Lowest IMR States in 2016
Table 7: States with highest IMR States with Lowest IMR

Sl.No	States with highest IMR	IMR	Sl.No	States with Lowest IMR	IMR
1	Madhya Pradesh	47	1	Goa	08
2	Assam	44	2	Puducherry	10
3	Odisha	44	3	Kerala	10
4	Uttar Pradesh	43	4	Manipur	11
5	Rajasthan	41	5	Nagaland	12

Source: Sample Registration Survey

The rural-urban differential in IMR in India
There are visibly large differences between rural and urban mortality rates. In 1991 the rural mortality rate was 87 as compared to 53 urban rates.

Table 8: Rural-urban differentials in infant mortality rate in India, SRS (1991-2013)

Year	Rural	Urban	Difference
1991	87	53	34

1992	85	53	32
1993	82	45	37
1994	80	52	28
1995	80	48	32
1996	77	46	31
1997	77	45	32
1998	77	45	32
1999	75	44	31
2000	74	44	30
2001	72	42	30
2002	69	40	29
2003	66	38	28
2004	64	40	24
2005	64	40	24
2006	62	39	23
2007	61	37	24
2008	58	36	22
2009	55	34	21
2010	51	31	20
2011	48	29	19
2012	46	28	18
2013	44	27	17

Source: SRS Data 1991-2013.[17]

Rural-urban differentials in infant mortality rate in India, SRS, 1991-2013
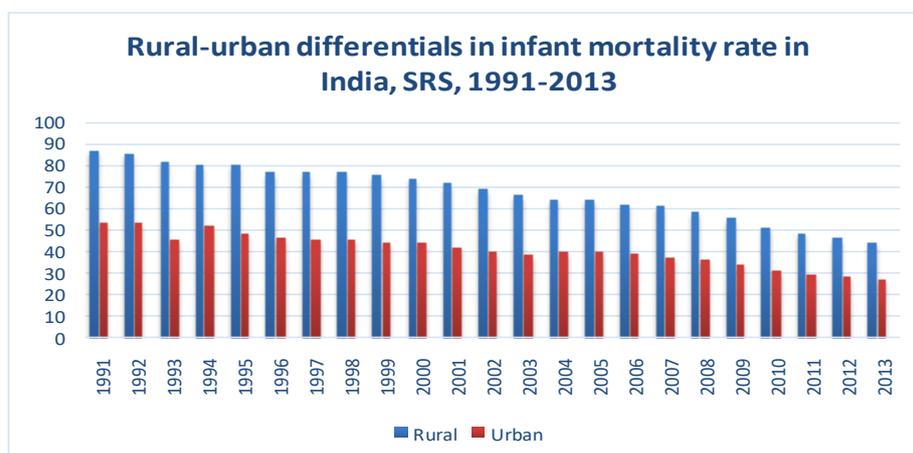
Table 7 shows the rural urban differentials in IMR. However, the rate of decline seen in rural mortality rates was greater than in urban mortality rates. In 1996 rural mortality rate declined to 77 while the urban mortality rate was 46 per 1000 live births. The rural infant- mortality rate in 2013 is 44 while the urban mortality rate stands at 27. The difference between rural and urban areas which was 34 deaths in 1991 has come down to 17 deaths in the year of 2013.[17] Infant mortality is still a major cause of concern in our country, most of which is attributed to conditions like birth asphyxia, pneumonia, birthing complications, neonatal infections, diarrhea, malaria, and malnutrition. There are a number of reasons leading to such an alarmingly high mortality in infants. Some of these include the fact that education still remains low on priority in rural areas. Thus, new mothers and pregnant women lack the basic

fundamentals of pregnancy as well as post-baby care. Another major reason is that many women do not have sufficient access to clean water, nutritious food, and regular medical assistance. IMR is highest among rural areas and among those people who fall in the poverty or below poverty bracket. Hence, it is vital to educate the masses about the importance of neonatal health, nutrition, and sanitation.[22.]

Rural-urban differentials in Infant mortality rate in India

Table 9: rural-urban differentials in Infant mortality rate in India, NFHS-1, NFHS-2 and NFHS-3

Data sources	Neo natal mortality	Postnatal mortality	Infant mortality
Urban			
NFHS-1	34.1	22	56.1
NFHS-2	31.7	15.4	47
NFHS-3	28.5	13	41.5
Rural			
NFHS-1	52.9	32.2	85
NFHS-2	46.7	26.6	73.3
NFHS-3	42.5	19.5	62.2

Source: NFHS

On the basis of NFHS-3 data infant and child mortality rates are considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas in 2001-2005; the infant mortality rate was 50 percent higher in rural areas (62 deaths per 1000 live births) than in urban areas (42 deaths per 1000 live births). Infant mortality rates have declined slightly faster in rural areas than in urban areas. Between 1988-1992 (NFHS-1) and 2001-05 (NFHS-3), infant mortality rate declined by 27 percent in rural areas compared with 26 percent in urban areas.

According to the NFHS, here we confined that the neonatal mortality is in NFHS 1, 2 and 3 in urban areas is in less amount or a percent comparing to the rural areas. Data suggest that there is increase in NFHS 1 is 52.9 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 34.1 deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is increase in NFHS 2 is 46.7 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 31.7 deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is the increase in NFHS 3 is 42.5 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 28.5 deaths per 1000 live births. Hence above analyzed data concludes that neonatal mortality is more amount of NFHS 1, 2 and 3 in rural than urban.

Post neonatal mortality is in NFHS1, 2 and 3 in urban areas is in less amount or a percent comparing to the rural areas. Data suggest that there is the increase in NFHS 1 is 32.2 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 22 deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is an increase in NFHS 2 is 26.6 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 15.4 deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is an increase in NFHS 3 is 19.5 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 13 deaths per 1000 live births. Hence above-analyzed data concludes that there is more amount of NFHS 1, 2 and 3 in rural than urban.

Infant mortality is in NFHS 1, 2 and 3 in urban areas is in less amount or a percent comparing to the rural areas. Data suggest that there is an increase in NFHS 1 is 85 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 56.1deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is the increase in NFHS 1 is 73.3 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 47 deaths per 1000 live births. Data suggest that there is an increase in NFHS

3 is 62.2 deaths per 1000 live births in rural areas compared to urban areas 41.5 deaths per 1000 live births. Hence above-analyzed data concludes that there is more amount of NFHS 1, 2 and 3 in rural than urban.

Sex difference in IMR in India

Sex differentials in survival result from a complex interplay of biological and behavioral factors that impact mortality at different stages in of life. The gender gap in India for child survival is also reducing steadily. The gender difference between female and male IMR has reduced to below 10%, giving the major boost to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme[21]. From time immemorial, a girl child has been considered as an unwanted entity and a burden that the parents would not mind doing away with. Discrimination against women begins even before her birth. The gruesome evils of female feticide and infanticide prove how brutal the world could be to women.[23.] That in many parts of India, the birth of a girl child is not welcomed is a known fact.

Sometimes she is killed as a fetus or she is killed as an infant. The preference for boys and the availability of sex-selective operation, although illegal in India, means there's a gender gap of as many as 63 million girls, classified in the report as "missing". For every 107 males born in India, there are 100 females. According to the World Health Organization, the natural sex ratio at birth is 105 males for every 100 females.[24]

Table 10: sex differentials in IMR in India, SRS, 1991-2013

Year	Male	Female
1991	81	80
1992	79	80
1993	73	80
1994	75	73
1995	73	76
1996	71	73
1997	70	73
1998	70	73
1999	70	71
2000	67	69
2001	64	68
2002	62	65
2003	57	64
2004	58	58
2005	56	61
2006	56	59
2007	55	56
2008	52	55
2009	49	52
2010	46	49
2011	43	46
2012	41	44
2013	39	42

Source: SRS 1991-2013
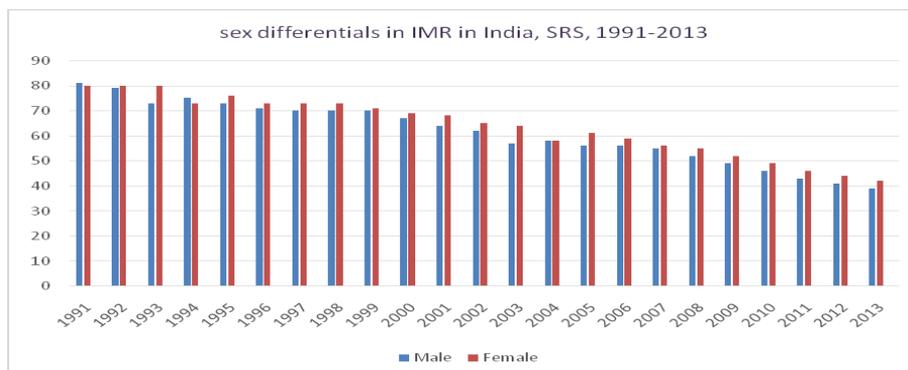
The infant mortality rate in sex from 1991 to 2013 is presented in table 9. In the year 1991, the IMR was marginally higher for males (81) as compared to female (80), but after that, the IMR for the female was higher than male in subsequent years. In the year 2013, the IMR was 39 for male and 42 for female.

Conclusion

The infant mortality rate has been used as measures of children's well being for many years. An attempt to analyze the levels and trends on infant mortality was made to present status of the children in India. The present level of neonatal mortality indicates that about two-thirds of infant deaths occur within the first month of life. The level of neonatal mortality is greatly affected by biological and maternal factors including the nutritional status of the mother.[17.] It is important that pregnant women in both rural and urban areas are regularly screened to ensure proper development of the baby and the optimal health of the mother. This can help reduce high rates of infant mortality and help build a strong future force for the country.[22]

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Socio Cultural Background of Madiwala Community in Karnataka

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Abstract
This paper is a documentation of Madiwala caste in Karnataka. It is a service community in villages and practices traditional hereditary occupation. This article is purely documenting their social and cultural responsibilities being as a Madiwala caste in the village. It is the only community which maintains monopoly over washing clothes in villages. This paper also investigates the socio-cultural relations of this caste with other castes in the villages. Caste is occupational unit of specific function but this caste's operations are extended from the limits of washing clothes to participate in Karnataka. It explores the internal hierarchies in caste relations in the larger social arena.
Key words: Caste, Occupational functions, Madiwala, community in Karnataka.

Cultural Profile of Madiwala Caste in Karnataka Region
In Karnataka, the washer man group has been identified through two names Madiwala and Agasaru. These names Madiwala and Agasaru are officially documented in the Karnataka government Backward Castes list No. 5 since 1993. The state and society is recognized these two names for their occupational practice. This occupational practice group has other names too, such as Pakzade and Parit in Kalburgi and Vijapur districts of Karnataka. Agasaru is popular term to address this community in both states. In Karnataka state of India, the Madiwala's are estimated by the caste organizations to be about 12% of the total population and they are considered to be a backward caste. In other parts of the country it is known as Dhobi caste and in 18 Indian states it is listed among the Schedule Castes. The Karta (head of the caste) is addressed as Yajamana in order to invite him for village level meetings of all the castes. The word represents the first person of the caste. Madiwala caste is colloquially addressed as Agasaru in the Karnataka. However, the caste is identified with the Agasaru name rather than with the Madiwala name. The government is using the name Madiwala for official activities related to the washer people's caste but in many places it is confused to identify with the Madiwala name. People recognize this group with Dhobi or Agasaru names. We see the Madiwala caste as existing from the Ramayana period. Lord Rama was honored with the throne after the Vanavasa and was ruling the kingdom happily. One Madiwala caste person cast aspersions on Sita's and Ravana's relation when the couple returned from Lanka and ruled Ayodhya. The reference is to merely state that the caste has its existence from the late Vedic period to date in contemporary society. They are practicing their caste occupation since the Ramayana period and are entitled to practice this occupation. We see the Madiwala caste existence in an Indian epic but not their caste and cultural history. In the 12th century Basavanna social reform movement in Karnataka and Palkuriki Somanatha's documentation of his life in Basavapurana, shows the cultural history and origins of the Madiwala caste. According to M.Nagendrappa the word "Agasaru" represents (rites performer),

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Ksharak (cleaner), Chakala, Chakiva (washer man). The term "Agasaru" is a combination of many skills. These names represent the functions of this community. One community but many functions as part of their occupational practice, such as rites performer, cleaner, washer man and so on. According to Karnataka Sahitya academy-Kannada dictionary the word "Madiwala" means in Karnataka language "Agasaru" (washer man), Kannada language "Agasa" and "Madival", and Pakzade and Parit in Kannada language. Karnataka has seven neighboring states; Karnataka and Tamilanadu are two among them. Thus, the same occupational groups are addressed with different names in the boarders of Karnataka because of cultural influences of nearby states. The well known and authenticated C.P Brown's Telugu –English dictionary says "Rajakudu" means Washer man. This caste group popularly known as Dhobi in Hindi language and it derived from the word "dhona" which means to wash. The Dhobi's go by many different names, such as Vannar, Madivala, Agsar, Parit, Madiwala, Agasaru, Rajakula, Veluthadar, Nirmal, Sethy, Panicker, Mannan, Diwakar, Baitha, Pardeshi etc.

Religion Festivals and Rituals of the Madiwala Caste

In Karnataka most of the Madiwala caste people are following Hindu religion and a less proportion of people converted into Christianity but practicing the same occupation. In Muslim community also has separate section of the people assigned the washing job. Madiwala caste observes all the Hindu festivals along with the other communities. They participate in their local deity festivals such as Pochamma, Mysamma, Pothuraju, Mallanna, Rajanna, Sammakka, and Saralamma. They celebrate Pan Indian festivals, such as Diwali, Dasara Sankranthi and Ugadi. Madiwala community celebrates the other common festival along with the Madiwala castes such as Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Mukkoti Ekadasi, Karthika Purnima, Guru Purnima, Sri Rama Navami, Hanumajjayanti, Raakhi Pournami, Ratha Saptami, Krishnashtami, and Vinayaka Chavithi. Madiwala community also participates in Muslim festivals such as Eid-ul-Fitr, Milad un Nabi and Moharram (Peerila Panduga)

The Occupational Identity of the Madiwala Caste

The Madiwala caste has to perform specific functions in the village. This caste plays a considerable role in sustaining the socio-cultural and ritual traditions in the villages. It has a significant right to participate in the village rituals and Madiwala house rituals. Over the centuries this caste has maintained a monopoly on the ritual participation. Whatever the village festival, it would be the Madiwala caste festival. Their main job is washing the clothes and dealing with the cleanliness of the Madiwala. The Head of the community re-distributes the rights over the Madiwala houses for every three to five years. Each individual family has rights over the Madiwala houses to perform the job and rituals. This is a rotation based activity and they have to perform collective activities during the common village festivals; sometimes it would be other religious festivals. The whitewashing of the temples before starting the celebrations is a main activity that should be done by the Madiwala community and they do not have restriction when it comes to entering temples. Every year they have to clean and paint the place where the Muharram is celebrated. There is village deity Jatara such as Machideva and Durgamma and it is a common celebration to everyone in the village. Every caste has their own deity celebration in the village, so the festival can be lead to a jatara many times but sometimes they are just celebrated as a simple festival. During this time the Madiwala community plays a vital role in performing the Jatara from the beginning to the conclusion of the festival of the Madiwala caste. Bathukamma is a famous festival in Vijayapura Village state and every caste of this region celebrates it as a

tradition of this land. This festival is land mark of Vijayapura region and not visible in Karnataka. Madiwala caste also celebrates this festival. The 9th day of the festival is called Machideva. On this day every family of the village decorate the big size Machideva. On the evening of the festival Madiwala caste male members carry the upper caste's Madiwala Machideva on their head to leave in the village pond instead of their own Machideva. This is not part of the tradition but Madiwala caste has to perform this job to their upper caste Madiwalas. Upper caste woman do not carry the Machideva but they celebrate the festival along with other communities. Dasara is a common festival in Karnataka it is followed by Machideva festival state. During the Dsara festival animal sacrifice ritual is obligatory in this region. Dasara festival is celebrated in the evening with Prosopis cineraria puja. There is a village procession from the common gathering place to specified place for celebrations in the village. Either single caste or all the upper castes of the village offer a goat, which has to be sacrificed in front of the temporarily planted branch of Prosopis cineraria during the puja. There are established places to sacrifice the animals during the procession and this rite has to be performed by the Madiwala caste. Its representation is compulsory in all village celebrations and festivals. It is traditional mandatory to attend functions and rituals of the village and individual households.

Birth

In the Madiwala's house, the arrival of a new born baby occasion is called as naming ceremony and in some other places it's called as **"Barasala"**. It celebrates on the day of 21st day of the new born baby and this occasion particularly meant for naming the baby. Popularly this ceremony is known as Barasala but naming ceremony is a colloquial name in Vijayapura Village region. On this occasion Madiwala caste woman receives entitled to take katnam (gift) for her special work to wash the clothes of the baby's mother. She has the right to take katnam on the naming ceremony day. Usually, these births are considered as pollution in the house, though the arrival of a new baby is happily welcomed by the family members. This pollution period remains till the 9th or 11th day.

A person who visits them will take a bath after their visit. So, female of the Madiwala caste helps her as part of her duties and she serves more than their family members during these days. She washes the Muttu (polluted) clothes. Madiwala practices Muttu   (pollution) for five to nine or eleven days and these number of days are changes from family to family. Nobody touches their clothes and only the washerwoman can do the job. For this occasion she receives a blouse piece and a sari, saffron, kumkum and some money in the form of katnam. The amount and value of the katnam is depends on the Madiwala's financial status and there is no specific fixed amount for this occasion.

Marriage

Marriage is an important ceremony in everyone's life. In the context of Madiwala caste this ceremony is associated with their compulsory presence during the marriage process. Nowadays marriages are happening in the function halls but in the villages still it happens in the houses of the bride's parents. From the beginning of the marriage ceremony Madiwala caste's participation is mandatory. Actually their role begins from the day of marriage alliance negotiations. Here male Madiwala represents the Madiwala's house in many rituals and during this event he/she acts like member of Madiwala's family though the lower caste status prevails. From the engagement onwards Madiwala works for their Madiwala. He distributes the wedding cards to the relatives and family members of his Madiwala and he receives some pocket money from them for his traveling expenses. Earlier it was word of

mouth to communicate the marriage day information and rarely uses the wedding cards by backward class communities. An upper caste always uses the wedding cards to invite their relatives. Since, Madiwala is service community, they work for everyone but that is decided by the head of their caste. Then, the second part is decoration of the Madiwala's house with white wash and colors. Madiwala people decorate with the mango leaves to the doors. They will make new Pandal with toddy tree leaves in front of the house and it would be a sign to others that there is an auspicious function is going on. This Pandal is a welcoming invitation to the well wishers of Madiwala's family. A day before the marriage the bride's family goes to invite and bring the groom for the marriage. Madiwala person accompanied with the bride's family members to carry this basket to deliver at the bridegroom's house. The members should be fixed prime number 5, 7 or 9 and Madiwala person is one among them. They will deliver this vegetable basket through a procession with music band. There, he receives special gift from the groom's family for this vegetable offering and invitation for the marriage. This ritual should be done by Madiwala.

During the marriage time Madiwala has to design and decorate the (marriage Panadal) with (turmeric applied rice). After the marriage Madiwala will take all the rice and he has rights on it. The next day of the marriage bride's family and relatives goes to the groom's place for marriage reception. During this day bride's family offers new cot and bed to the newly married couple. This cot and bed is carried by Madiwala people through a procession. They will ask for a special katnam in the form of cash or clothes to delivery these goods. It is concerned with ritual services.

Menstruation and Untouchability

Every woman is untouchable in every month for three days in every household. From the puberty day onwards every woman is encouraged not to perform any act of household during her menstrual cycle days. She is considered as polluted and do not allow her to touch any auspicious things in the house. There is a restriction for their movement during these three days even in their own house and they have to stay in a particular place. Within the family members do not touch such her menstrual clothes, if at all they touch they will take a bath. The Madiwala's perform all kinds of clothes washing, and even when an Madiwala female family member is in her menstrual periods they have to carry those clothes too and wash them. Actually the woman will stay outside during the menstrual period times and the household people call it as Muttu (impurity/pollution). Madiwala people carry those clothes and wash them. The clothes are considered unhealthy. People believe that while Madiwala is carrying the unwashed clothes it is inauspicious and while bringing them back it considered as auspicious.

Puberty

This is a women's ceremony and Madiwala woman participates in it. In the puberty ceremony she receives (soaked yellow rice) from the Madiwala house. The washerwoman husband or male member of the Madiwala family takes them to the girl's maternal uncle house to inform this news and invite him for the function. On the very day itself the washer woman sings songs for the girl's new age of life. The Madiwala will celebrate a function on the 5th, or 7th, or the 9th day and during these days the girl is treated as a polluted. Actually it depends on the local almanac table and that particular family's convention or belief. That's why the half-sari celebration day changes from family to family. On that day Madiwala woman, who works in their house, receives a special katnam from the Madiwala.

Death

The Madiwala caste person has to clean the dead man's place from wherever the death happens in the house on the day of cremation or burial. They have to clean and wash the house after the funeral. Three or five days after the death the Madiwala"s family member, they celebrates a function to offer the food to the dead soul; on the same day the male members of the dead person's family get their head tonsured. (Offering the food for the birds in front of the burial place. On this occasion the washer man again washes the clothes, bed sheets and whatever they have in the home. On the 5th, 7th 9th or 11th day death ceremony called Dinakarma, the washer man again washes the clothes of the household. In the Vijayapura Village region the Madiwalas offer their tributes to the dead soul through animal sacrifice. This sacrifice has to be performed by the Madiwala caste. They will take head, legs and intestines of the goat or sheep whatever they sacrifice in the Madiwala's house.

Marriage, 'Gothras', Endogamy

The Madiwala community is a single community by its existence. Madivalas are classified into two sub-castes in Karnataka 1. Veeraganti Lingayt Madivala 2. Parita/ Marata/Kappu Madivala. Veeraganti Madivalas are considered as socially high community whereas Parita (Kappu Madivalas) are considered as socially low. Veeraganti Lingayat Madivalas follow the ethics of Basava Lingayat community (Basava Tatva). Veeraganti Madivalas don't mixup with kappu Madivalas. The Madiwala caste believes that the two dependent castes do not have equal social, cultural and Jati status. So they donot have marriage alliances. The other point is worth noting here that the two dependent castes do not have any Gothras. In the marriage alliances. Madiwala caste is still maintaining a monopoly on their hereditary occupation which involves washing clothes but some of them are changing their occupations due to global economic opportunities. This occupational practice involved with beyond the socio-economic reasons and deeply associated with cultural roots of the other castes. Global opportunities must have influenced their life style and shifted them to pursue other careers. Many members of this community quit their traditional occupations but their parts of rituals in other communities are still unfulfilled by any other community.

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Reflections of Parental Relationship within Generations

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Abstract
The current study aims to establish the relationship that how parental relationship with their parents affect the relationship with their children. A data of 125 adolescents of age 11-15 years, and their parents were collected from a private school of Uttar Pradesh in India, using the Remembered Relationship with Parents Scale (RRP 10), Positive Relationship with Parents- Parent Survey and Positive Relationship with Parents- Teen Survey. The results do not support the hypotheses that Mother's relationship with her parents will predict the relationship with her children and Father's relationship with his parents will predict the relationship with his child.
Keywords: Remembered Relationship with Parents, Parental Relationship.

Today's duration of intergenerational relationships is unprecedented in human history. Most people can expect to spend three or more decades of their adult years with living parents. As a result, there is a remarkable increase in the availability of intergenerational kin as family resources and an extended period for supportive exchanges across the life course (Putney & Bengtson, 2003).

The associations a person has with other people, called relationships, are a major part of every person's existence. They can significantly influence and direct the course of a person's life. Relationships occur between parents and children, friends, co-workers, and many other people. Each relationship a person is involved in has a potential impact that can be beneficial or detrimental to the development or quality of his or her life. In general, relationships between people have been a topic of great interest for psychologists because of the great effect they have on a person.

One of the most consequential relationships people have in their lives is with their families. The family is one of the most basic constructs of human relationships and has a major impact on the development of a person. The effect of familial relationships has been studied for many years in order to understand the family's significance (Lauren B. Childers, 2010).

One has long held a tendency to blame parents for how their children behave and develop. Though, most often mothers are taken faulty more than fathers, the idea is the same. Good parents will raise children, who will turn out okay. If one is a bad parent, well, they won't. Though research has proven that childhood development owes itself to many influences, nobody can seem to help but assign blame to one party—that is, us—and it's created a generation of parents who judge themselves, and each other, by how their children do.

But to what extent are children really reflections of their parents? To some degree, they are, certainly. But not to the fullest degree that is often assumed. Still, it's a hard notion to shake. When they're acting out in the supermarket or throwing a fit on the playground or being cruel to other kids, one worry what everyone around him/her is thinking, fearing the worst: What sort of mother is she? Can't she control him? Even if, of course, we didn't teach him

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to behave in such a way. On the flip side, one celebrates how much they're like us when they're excelling in sports or on school tests, or unexpectedly considerate to a stranger. Everybody bask in the assumption that others will see in their child's successes our own superior parenting.

This is why every parent too often pushes their kids into activities they might not otherwise choose, or impress upon them personality traits that may not come so naturally. And that's the key: Figuring out how much a person is motivated, as a parent, to encourage their children to do things that satisfy their own needs rather than theirs.

When a person does that—that is, parent their children according to their own requirements, desires, or standards of how things "should be"—they often deprive them of developing a solid sense of self. One can stifle their innate creativity and urges. What's more, one may subconsciously deliver the message that they will only earn their love by being just like them.

Once kids reach school age (and for many people, even sooner) they are away from their parents many hours a day. Parents have less control over the things—and people, and behaviors—they latch onto. Of course, it's always important to take note of, and work to curb, any undesirable qualities that pop up, but being away from parents is a good thing. It gives kids room to grow and explore in new ways. Parents will still be the most influential people in our children's lives, and inevitably they'll pick up some of their mannerisms, ideas, habits, prejudices, and talents. But they don't have to be—shouldn't be— their parent's mirror image.

It's not easy to admit that children's every action is anything but a direct result of something parents say, do, or teach. Nor is it easy to allow them the freedom to make some of their own choices. This can include how much time and effort they put into studying for a spelling test, how they choose to express thanks, or what they choose to wear. There will be times when they get it wrong. But it's important to remember that those failings aren't actually failings, but part of the process of learning, growing, and becoming one's own self. Sometimes they may embarrass a person. But they will also make them proud.

Intergenerational relations can be influenced by the different age and life experiences of parents and their children, their different roles in the family (parent – guardian, child – the guarded), as well as by cultural stereotypes. However, the relationships between parents and children are also dependent on their personal attributes and attitudes.

Given that people of various generations grow up under different conditions, naturally different life experiences arise between generations to a certain extent, which gives rise to different opinions, attitudes, norms and values. Just as there exist differences between cultures, so there exist differences between generations, especially because people of various generations are operating within a different phase of their lifecycle – in which they perceive the world differently – but also because they have experience of a different epoch and have created different stereotypes, etc. There can often be misunderstandings and conflicts between them. These conflicts can also relate to the different level of power which one generation has over the other (children are dependent on their parents, etc). If we think about what is said of various generations in the CR, what is said of the older generations (from 45 upwards) that are positive or negative? What is said that is positive about younger generations, and what negative? People say of older people that they have a lot of life experience, they are professionals in their sphere, they can resolve problems, they should listen but they are not able to adapt, and that they are often ill. About young people, it is

often said that they do not have sufficient experience, that they are not firm but also that they are adaptable, inclined toward new solutions, and that they do not listen. However, without knowledge of specific individuals, we can say nothing which corresponds more with the facts. Various things are said in various cultures about various generations.

In families and schools in the CR, it often happens that the older people (parents, teachers) have greater life experience, but a smaller amount of new modern information, and so young people are frequently ahead of their elders in areas like the Internet, but only in a certain direction. In this rapidly evolving period of human history, parents and teachers attempt to offer their children and pupils not only information, but their transformed life experience, which forms the know-how of the personal and social life of a child. However, if a parent or teacher offers only their own personal experience, this may not correspond to the reality which the specific child is experiencing right now. On the basis of their experiences from society, youth clubs or school, the child will not be able to understand the ideas offered them by parents and teachers. If two generations are to reach a mutual understanding, the older must submit its experience in such a way that the younger is able to avail itself of it. If two generations are to have respect for one another, the younger generation has to take account of the older and listen to it. In certain cultures, it is completely common for children, parents and grandparents to live together and so to be in a position to offer their life experience in practice, to communicate together more intensively, to recognize the significance of the existence of the other, to live naturally together, and to resolve conflicts which arise between them in situ. On the other hand, in other cultures older and younger generations do not avail themselves of personal contact very much, and the provision of experience does not take place by means of generation but by means of impersonal media (the Internet, television, etc.).

With the passing of time, every person changes, both physically and psychologically, and acquires new life experience. In certain situations, younger people do not like accommodating themselves to traditional experiences, and older people are reluctant to accept the new. In order for a person to change themselves, it is necessary that they be convinced of the appropriateness of this change, that they undergo a new life experience which leads them to this change. What happens when a person arrives in the environment of a foreign country? Do they change? Do they remain the same? The environment of a foreign culture might appear incomprehensive to them, the experience which they acquire there does not have to be similar to that which they acquired in their home country, in the social environment they know. In order for them to adapt to the new society they need time, time to acquire new experience in the new country and to process this experience and adapt to it. For instance, have you ever attempted to persuade your grandmother or grandfather to regard something differently, more in line with the young generation? Did you manage to change their minds? How difficult was it? When giving consideration to any change, it is very important to think about time, the time which is necessary for the change, the time it takes before a person can really change, adapt, find new ways of resolving things. Experts these days say that in terms of a change as fundamental as moving from a well-known domestic environment to a foreign one, a period of two to three generations is necessary. When a person say of someone that they are inadaptable, have they ever thought about how long they have been living in the new environment? Is it really a period of two to three generations they have had to adapt? Have you ever had the experience of having to adapt to a completely new environment? How long did it take you? Was it easy? How? Difficult? How?

There is dynamism and reciprocity in children when parent and child are older. Not only does the parent influence the child, but intergenerational similarities in attitudes may reflect influence "up" the generational lines as well.

Glass, Bengtson & Dunham (1986) conducted a study on 'Attitude Similarity in Three-Generation Families: Socialization, Status Inheritance, or Reciprocal Influence?' The study examined the hypotheses of attitude transmission across three ideological domains (gender roles, politics, religion) to access the adequacy of direct socialization, status inheritance, and reciprocal influence models in a developmental aging perspective. Data are from 2,044 individuals, members of three-generation families, grouped to form parent-youth (G2-G3) and grandparent-parent (G1-G2) dyads. Results suggest, first, that there is little convergence of parent-child attitudes with age when viewed cross-sectionally. Second, status inheritance processes do account for a substantial amount of observed parent-child similarity, but parental attitudes continue to significantly predict childrens' orientations after childhood. Third, child influences on parental attitudes are relatively strong and stable across age groups, while parental influence decreases with age, although the exact pattern of influence varies by attitude domain.

The study by Gravenish and Thomson (1997) investigated the effects of separation or divorce on children's contact and closeness with their grandparents. The results suggest that children's closeness with grandparents, both maternal and paternal, was not affected by separation or divorce. Separation/divorce also had no significant effects on contact with maternal grandparents, or when the grandchild was male, on contact with paternal grandparents. Granddaughters' contact with paternal grandparents was, however, negatively affected by separation or divorce.

Because this research is still developing, studies examining the reflections of parental relationship within generations are needed. Thus, the aim of the present study is to examine the relationships within different generations. Based on the above study, it was hypothesized that Parental relationships with their parents will have surely have an effect on relationship with their children.

The purpose of the study is to examine the effect of one inter-generational bond on the other within three generations. It is assumed that Parental relationships with their parents will acts as a predictor for relationship with their children. The sample of 125 children, along with their both parents was collected from a school in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

Objective

1. To examine the impact of Mother's relationship with her parents on her relationship with her child.
2. To examine the impact of Father's relationship with his parents on his relationship with his child.

Hypothesis

1. Mother's relationship with her parents will predict the relationship with her child.
2. Father's relationship with his parents will predict the relationship with his child.

Methodology
Procedure
Purposive sampling method was used to collect the data; the data collection was done at a school in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Each student was given a student's form and

was asked to carefully read each question and tick the option that suited him or her the most. They were asked to do it in school itself and they were given two forms for home, i.e. mother's form and father's form. Parents were supposed to fill these forms and return it back by the next day. After scoring, appropriate statistical tool was used to analyze the data.

Sample

The purposive sample of students of age ranging from 12-15 years was collected from a private school in Uttar Pradesh. Sample of 125 students was collected, out of which 85 were boys and 40 were girls.

Tools Used

1. **Positive Relationship with Parents- Parent and Teen Survey:** This tool was developed by Child Trends for the Templeton Foundation, as part of the Flourishing Children Project. It includes seven items designed for parents to rate their relationship with their children. Parents who have positive relationships with their adolescents believe their adolescent can rely on them in times of need and express feelings and thoughts and state that they let their adolescents know when they are proud of them. You may calculate a total score by associating the following numeric values with the answer options: None of the time=0; A little of the time=1; some of the time=2; Most of the time=3; All of the time=4. The maximum score for this scale equals 28. Total scores allow for quick overviews of how individuals are doing, as well as easy comparisons in aggregate between pre- and post tests. This scale has been tested with a nationally representative sample of parents. It has been found to have excellent reliability (alpha=.86).

2. **Remembered Relationship with Parents Scale:** A 10-item measure, the Remembered Relationship with Parents (RRP 10) was developed by Denollet et. al (2006). This scale was specifically developed to assess perceptions of parental care, with an emphasis on deficiencies in empathic relationships between parents and child, in non-psychiatric populations. The RRP10 comprises two dimensions; i.e., Alienation from parents and Control by parents. Alienation refers to the respondent's perception of the relationship with their parents to be ineffective in communication and lacking in mutuality and intimacy (Parker, 1983), while Control refers to the respondent's perception of an overprotective parenting style. This test comprises of 20 statements, 10 w.r.t. relationships with father and 10 w.r.t. relationships with mother. The Alienation and Control dimensions of the RRP10 displayed a sound factor structure, good internal consistency (Cronbach's α=0.83–0.86), and convergent validity against the PBI scales.

Result and Discussion

1. MOTHER'S RELATIONSHIP
TABLE 1.1- Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
MRC	24.6640	2.93462	125
MRF	21.7040	6.64785	125
MRM	21.6080	6.38028	125

(MRC= Mother's Relationship with her Child, MRF= Mother's Relationship with her Father & MRM= Mother's Relationship with her Mother)

TABLE 1.2- Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Change Statistics	
				F Change	Sig. F Change
1	.061[a]	.004	-.013	.224	.800

a. Predictors: (Constant), MRM, MRF

TABLE 1.3- Coefficients[a]

Model	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	25.011	.987	25.333	.000
MRF	-.038	.058	.650	.517
MRM	.022	.060	.360	.720

a. Dependent Variable: MRC

Table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 depicts the results for mother's relationship with her parents and with her child. In table 1.2, R Square value is .004, which insignificant, hence, we can conclude that Mother's relationship with her father and mother are not the predictors of her relationship with her child.

2. FATHER'S RELATIONSHIP
TABLE 2.1- Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
FRC	23.6240	3.28649	125
FRF	21.5360	6.48391	125
FRM	21.5680	6.08188	125

(FRC= Father's Relationship with his Child, FRF= Father's Relationship with his Father & FRM= Father's Relationship with his Mother)

TABLE 2.2- Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Change Statistics	
				F Change	Sig. F Change
1	.143[a]	.021	.004	1.277	.283

a. Predictors: (Constant), FRM, FRF

TABLE 2.3- Coefficients[a]

Model	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	22.085	1.116	19.782	.000
FRF	.075	.072	1.044	.298
FRM	-.004	.077	.051	.959

a. Dependent Variable: FRC

Table 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 depicts the results for father's relationship with his parents and with his child. In table 2.2, R Square value is .021, which is insignificant; hence, we can conclude that Father's relationship with his father and mother are not the predictors of relationship with his child.

These findings prove to be contradictory to the study '*Intergenerational Differences and Similarities in Life-Sustaining Treatment Attitudes and Decision Factor' by* Mills and Wilmoth (2002). The results suggest that the youngest generation was similar to the other two generations, i.e. middle and older generation in that mental capacity and pain were important.

Conclusion

Results are not significant. In other words, Parents relationship with their parents is not a predictor of the relationship with their children. These results are contradictory to the study conducted in 1986 by Glass, Bengtson & Dunham on 'Attitude Similarity in Three-Generation Families: Socialization, Status Inheritance, or Reciprocal Influence?' Another study, which proves to be contradictory for our study, was conducted by Leppänen, Haahla, Lensu & Kuitunen (2012) on 'Parent-Child Similarity in Environmental Attitudes: A Pairwise Comparison'.

Hence, with these results we cannot consider that 'The effect of Mother's relationship with her parents acts as a predictor for her relationship with her child' and 'The effects of Father's relationship with his parents acts as a predictor for his relationship with his child' but it can be a new line of research.

Limitations

1. Sample size was small for this research.
2. The study would have better if the parent's sample was collected through direct approach.

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APPENDICES

(A.) 10- ITEM REMEMBERED RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS (RRP10)

INSTRUCTIONS- Below is a number of statements that people often use to describe their relationship with their parents while growing up. Read each statement and then circle or put a tick mark (✓) on the appropriate number next to that statement to indicate how you remember your relationship with your father and mother while growing up. There are no rights or wrong answers; the only thing that matters is your own impression.

RELATIONSHIP WITH FATHER

S.NO.	STATEMENTS	FALSE	MOSTLY FALSE	NEUTRAL	MOSTLY TRUE	TRUE
1.	I was very close towards my father.	0	1	2	3	4
2.	I kept my troubles to myself (towards father).	0	1	2	3	4
3.	I wished my father would worry less about me.	0	1	2	3	4
4.	My father often made me feel insecure.	0	1	2	3	4
5.	My father's anxiety that something might happen to me was exaggerated.	0	1	2	3	4
6.	My father worried that I couldn't take care of myself.	0	1	2	3	4
7.	My father often made me feel guilty.	0	1	2	3	4
8.	I often felt that my father did not understand me.	0	1	2	3	4
9.	My father sheltered me too much from difficulties.	0	1	2	3	4
10.	My father was overprotective.	0	1	2	3	4

RELATIONSHIP WITH MOTHER

S.NO.	STATEMENTS	FALSE	MOSTLY FALSE	NEUTRAL	MOSTLY TRUE	TRUE
1.	I was very close towards my mother.	0	1	2	3	4
2.	I kept my troubles to myself (towards mother).	0	1	2	3	4
3.	I wished my mother would worry less about me.	0	1	2	3	4
4.	My mother often made me feel insecure.	0	1	2	3	4
5.	My mother's anxiety that something might happen to me was exaggerated.	0	1	2	3	4
6.	My mother worried that I couldn't take care of myself.	0	1	2	3	4
7.	My mother often made me feel guilty.	0	1	2	3	4
8.	I often felt that my mother did not understand me.	0	1	2	3	4
9.	My mother sheltered me too much from difficulties.	0	1	2	3	4
10.	My mother was overprotective.	0	1	2	3	4

(B.) POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS- TEENS SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS- Please indicate by putting a tick mark (✓), how often this happens.

   1. My father shows me he is proud of me.

Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always

2. My father takes an interest in my activities.

Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always

3. My father listens to me when I talk to him.

Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always

4. I can count of on my father to be there when I need him.

Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
5. My father and I talk about the things that really matter.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
6. I am comfortable sharing my thoughts and feelings with my father.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
7. My mother shows me she is proud of me.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
8. My mother takes an interest in my activities.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
9. My mother listens to me when I talk to her.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
10. I can count of on my mother to be there when I need her.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
11. My mother and I talk about the things that really matter.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
12. I am comfortable sharing my thoughts and feelings with my mother.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always

(C.) POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS- PARENT SURVEY
INSTRUCTIONS- Please indicate how often this happens, by putting a tick mark (✓)
or circle on the option that best suites you.
1. I show my child that I am proud of him/her.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
2. I take an interest in my child's activities.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
3. I listen to my child when he/she talks to me.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
4. My child can count of on me to be there when he/she needs me.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
5. My child and I talk about the things that really matter.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
6. My child is comfortable sharing his/her thoughts and feelings with me.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always
7. Even if my child knows I'd be disappointed, he/she can come to me for help with a
problem.
Never   Seldom   Sometimes   Often   Always

Evolution and function of Katihar city

GOKUL SARKAR∗

Abstract
Cities are growing rapidly not only in population but also interms of their importance and
scale of problems. Cities are become centre of the production consumption and all economic
affairs but because of the rapid growth of the urban population creating several
environmental and social problems, basically the magnets like basic facilities, population
growth, transport facilities, industrial development, employment opportunities and
governance etc. are behind the physical growth of a city. As evolution Katihar was
previously part of purnia district, is part of the Mithila region. Mithila first gained
provenance after being settled by indo- Aryan people who established the Mithila kingdom.
Katihar became a district when it was split from purnia in 1973. A city is a permanent, self-
sustain concentration of people, services and government. They can serve as single purpose
or stand as a massive hub and melting pot for a variety of industry, government, religion,
philosophy, education etc. most realistically through major cities have only a few core'
hooks'. A hook is your city is main draw or allure. It is the feature that pulls people in. it is
the primary function the city services. The resources it primarily provides being able to
identity and classify cities by their functions and primary resources is reallyuseful when it
comes to then understanding different infrastructure service and lifestyle requirements your
city must additionally fulfil. Katihar is the regional headquarter of Katihar district. It is one
of the larger cities of Bihar and is known all over east India for its highly strategic railway
junction. There are loads of shops, showrooms. The railway junction itself generates in turn.
Boosts the economic activities of Katihar. The biggest market in seemanchal region and
people from Mithila region and north-eastern Bengal travel to Katihar for shopping.
Key words…. Evolution, function, junction, industries, massive

Introduction
To look at our enormous cities, expending day by day and almost hour by hour, engulfing
year by year fresh colonies of immigrants, and running out their suckers like giantoctopus,
into the surrounding country, one feels a sort of shudder come over one, as it in presence of
a symptom of some strange social malady. Even the earliest time, when the primitive tribes
of men were still wandering in woods and savannahs, nascent society was endeavouring to
produce the germs of the future towns; to being with, man is sociable. Nowhere do we find
a people whose ideal of life is complete isolation. But the same man of savage society -
hunter, fisher or shepherd – lives to find himself among his companions. His need may oblige
him often to keep solitary watch for the game, to follow the shoal alone in a narrow skiff,
beaten by the waves, human hatred even, has its shoal in the founding of cities, even in our
own day it founds them still. It was one of the constant cares of ancestors to guard themselves
from hastilyincursions. Katihar became a full- hedged district when it was split from purnia
in 1973. Katihar is a historical place and takes place in Indian history. It is said that Hindu
lord shri Krishna came here and Mani here in manihari. Under the Mughal rule, the district
was constituted in round about 1813 along with maldha district. the district clerives its name

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after its chief town of the same name which probably got its name from a small village on the north east called Dighi- Katihar where there is a big tank excavated for the troops when the soldiers of the nawab of purnia fought with the troops of nawab of murshidabad.

The function of a city mainly economic function it districts exploitation of natural resources. Manufacture, which may be precisely defined as the organised labour of a number of workers using mechanical power for t4he purpose of continuously producing transportable goods. All the activities which may be described for convenience as the service industries. The principal service industries are building and construction, commerce, transport, education, public administration and the like. The classification must form the starting point for any scientific theory of the location of economic activities and of the functions of cities. The major source of living is agriculture. There are few industries in near by the place. The jute mills known as purana and naga mill. The rice industries are a flourishing business in the area. The cloth market here dealing in cotton and saris is very vibrant and caters to nearby district and the bordering countries of Nepal and Bangladesh.

Objective…The main purpose of this research paper to find out the answer and analyse

(1) How Katihar city has undergone physical growth and change over the periods?

(2) To examine the pattern and process of change in land use.

(3) To evaluate the function and at the micro level in the city and directions of development.

Methodology…. This research on understands the evolution pattern and function of Katihar city which will be based mainly on secondary data, for a short checking a primary survey may be undertaken. Further the study will attempt to identify the evolution and the functional pattern to change in city morphology.

Evolution and Function……In fact compared to the entire history of human evolution. It has only been fairly recently that people have begun to live in relatively dense urban agglomerations. At times in terms of functional boundaries and at times they are defined in terms of ecological factors such as density and population size.

The city is jointly a place of production, distribution and consumption of material goods and will thus generate material flows. The role and extent of there function varies according to the historical and socioeconomic context of each city, commonly involving a specialization (e.g. functional cities, manufacturing cities) globalization has changed the functional of production, consumption and particularly distribution by expanding its role with terminals and logistics zones. The functions of consumption, production and distribution are associated with various types of materials flow, each representing a form a city logistics

Evolution History of Katihar City……Bihar, the ancient land of Buddha, has witnessed golden period of Indian history. The state has the capital of Patna, which is situated on the bank of the holy river Ganga. The state as it is today has been shaped from its partition from the province of Bengal and most recently after the separation of the tribal southern region now called Jharkhand. Ancient history the history of the land mass currently known as Bihar is very ancient. Earliest myths and legends of Hinduism the Santana dharma are associated with Bihar. She was the daughter of king janak of Videha. It was here that prince Gautam attained enlightenment became the buddha- at the present Bodh Ganga a town in central Bihar and the great religion of Buddhism was born. Nearby, rajgir was capital of the Mauryan Empire during the region of bimbisara; it was frequently visited by Lord Buddha and lord Mahavira.

The glorious history of Bihar lasted till around the middle of the 7th or 8th century A.D the Guptas period when with the conquest of almost all of northern India by invaders from the

middle- east, the Guptas dynasty also fell a victim. In medieval times Bihar last its prestige as the political and cultural centre of India. The Mughal period was a period of unremarkable provincial administration from Delhi bared at sasaram which is now a town in the district of the same name in central -western Bihar, this jaghirdar of the Mughal king Babur was successful in defeating Humayun, the son of Babur, twice -once at chausa and then again at kannauj. The remains of a grand mausoleum that he built for himself can be seen in today's sasaram.
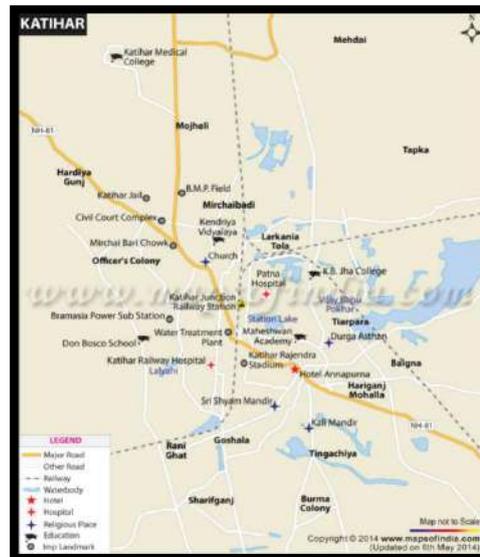
Katihar became a full – fledged district when it was split from purnia in 1973. Earlier Katihar district was dominated by Choudhary family who were the biggest landlords of koshi zone. Founder of Choudhary family was khan bahadur Mohammadbakhsh, who holds lands of about 15,000 acres in Katihar district 8,500 acres in purnia. Katihar is a historical place and takes place in Indian history. It is said that Hindu lord shri came here and lost Mani here in manihari. Katihar was a part of purnia district and the later was constituted in round about 1813 along with maldha district. Under the Mughal rule, the district was constituted of Sarkar tajpur, east of the Mahananda and Sarkar purnia west of the river. The province of Bihar came under Muslim rule after bakhtiya khilji conquered Bihar town then capital of Bihar towards the close of 12th century. His successor ghiasuddin lwaz extended the limits of the territory to include virtually the whole of Bihar; Katihar must also have come under Mohammedan rule in the beginning of the 13th century. The district passed in to the hands of the British in 1770 when Mohammad Ali khan was the governor of purnia. Ducarrel, the first English supervisor of collector of the district replaced him in 1872 the district was transferred from the control of Bihar and Banaras board of commissioners to the Calcutta board of revenue. The early years of British rule were largely directed to establishing law and order and setting up of the revenue administration on sound footing. Anga and Magadha kings ruled over the Katihar during the time of mahajanpada. Raja birat of morang also visited the place with the advent of Muslim rule in the north India ikhtiyar -ud- din Bakhtiyar khilazi subjugated this area and subsequently this area remained under indirect Mughal rule. In the English rule, Katihar came under the rule of zamindars, nawab who were Indian and was helping Englishman to rule over farmers, labour classes etc. before the partition of Bengal, Katihar was belonging to Bengal but when the partition divided Bengal into Bihar,

Bengal and Orissa today's Katihar came under Bihar. British rule was challenged in India and Katihar was in the fore front of the agitation with the independence of India. The people of Katihar breathed free along with all the Indians. Katihar was a sub-divisional town of purnea district but on 2nd October 1973, Katihar acquired status of an independent district. It has a rich heritage and close linkage with the parent district of purnea. The district derives its name after its chief town of the same name which probably got its name from small village on the north east called Dighi- Katihar where there is a big tank excavated for the troops when the soldiers of the nawab of purnea fought with the troops of nawab murshidabad.

Function of a City…. Cities are metropolitan areas are also growing more divided. The increasingly important economic role of cities and their amenities and growing attractiveness has made them centres for the global super-rich. The growing divides between cities and regions are matched by the even greater divides within them. There is various functions of cities as follows.

(1) **PROCESSING:** Processing is one of the most basic function of a city and involves processing of various products. This may have been the reason for the emergence of the earliest city.

(2) **TRADE:** Afterprocessing, the next level of city is associated with trade. The city act as the centres for exchange of processed items on manufactured goods between two or more places. These markets may operate on a daily or weekly basis. These centres may also specialize in one or more items such as fruits and vegetables, cattle and food-grains.

(3) **WHOLESALE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**: Towns engaging in wholesale trade in agricultural products for the next high level in functional pattern of city. Transport facility is a crucial factor in such city. These cities generally fulfil processing functions also.

(4) **SERVICES: in** city, service like education, health, administration and communication not adequately available in villages are well developed of all these functions, administration is the most important one. Administration city also have law courts, police stations, government departments associated with developmental works etc.

(5) **MANUFACTURING AND MINING**: Such activities give rise to large city because manufacturing and mining activities generate large-scale employment and give rise to other useful economic activities like trade, services, transport, ancillary industry etc.

(6) **TRANSPORT:** Transport is a basic necessity for all types of economic activities and for the evolution and further expansion of a city. Many of the cities, therefore, have come up around railway station or port city. Railway station acts as the centres for change from road to rail traffic and vice-versa and for purposes of transhipment, collection, sorting and despatch.

(7) **TOURISM:** pilgrimage is an important activity associated with travelling and lodging thus, at such places transport lodging facilities also come up. The city adoptsthemselves to support a large floating population.

(8) **RESIDENTIAL**: City with residential functions often come up around big cities where land prices are lower, basic services are cheaper and fast transport links with the main city are available. Generally, a city has more than one function but one or two of these dominate. The functions of a city depend on its location, its infrastructure facilities and historical and economic factors. The dominant function may be identified on the basis of number of persons involved in that particular activity.

Functional Activities of Katihar City: The major source of living is agricultural. There are few industries in near by the place. There are units which are producing agricultural products in tingachhiya. The rice industries are a flourishing business in this area. The industry here is mainly agro based. One of the agro-based industries to join the group is makhana. The cloth market here dealing in cotton and sarees is very vibrant and caters to nearby districts and the bordering countries of Nepal and Bangladesh. Pharmaceuticals business is also pretty good with huge turnover. The main crops are paddy, jute, makhana, maize and pulses.
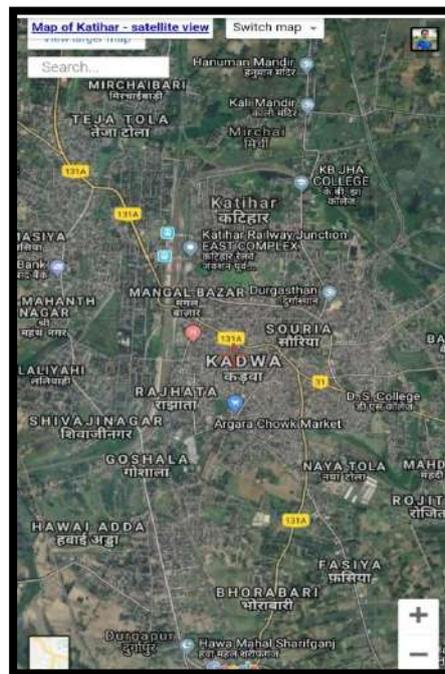
Katihar being amongst the favourite tourist destination in the northern part of Bihar is known for its exquisite local shopping markets and outlets where one can buy all the beautiful artefacts and hand-crafted items. Some of the handicrafts sold in the local markets in this beautiful city include hand painted painting, wooden stools, wall hangings, leather goods, pottery.

Katihar is a major railway junction on the north east frontier railway. The NH 81 passes close to the town and affords road connectivity to others parts of the regions. The nearest airport is located in Bagdogra. There are about 200 buses originating from Katihar on a daily basis.
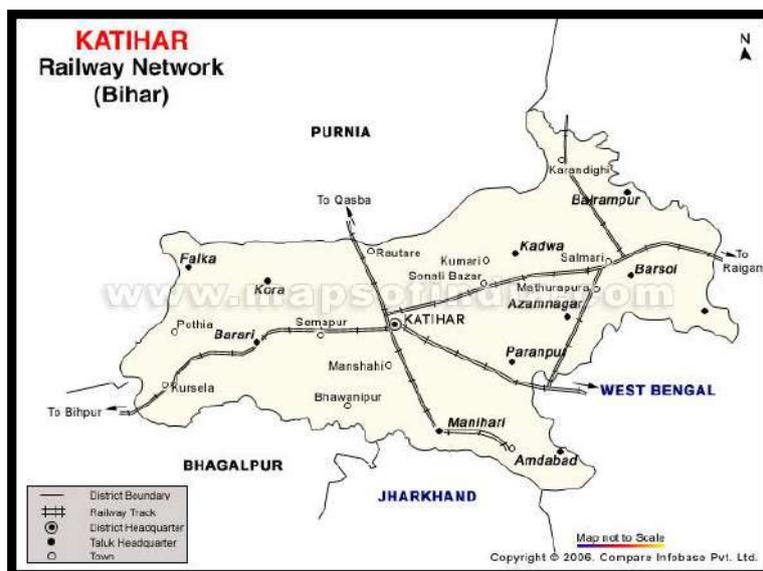
Katihar which is a beautiful tourist destination in Bihar. Jharkhand plateau in the south and the passage of Ganga flowing deep makes it a pleasant spot for tourists. Gorakhnath temple lord of

Location of Katihar Junction in Railway-Map
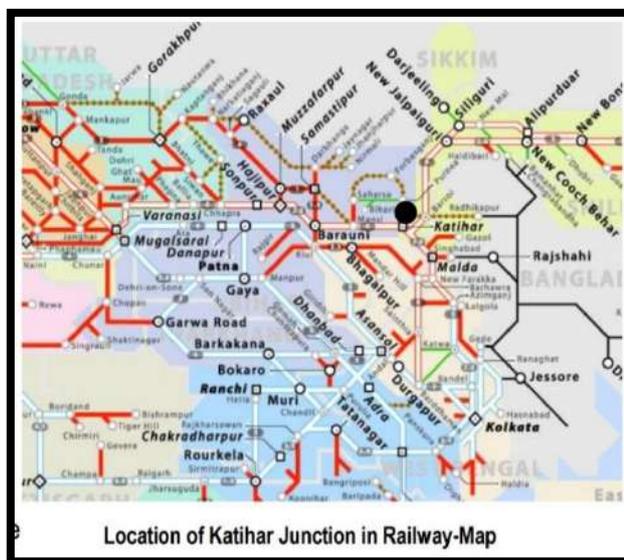
Shiva, also known as Gorakhnath Mahadev. Bagi nath spirituality and faith of the people around. Goga lake one of the largest wetlands of Bihar.
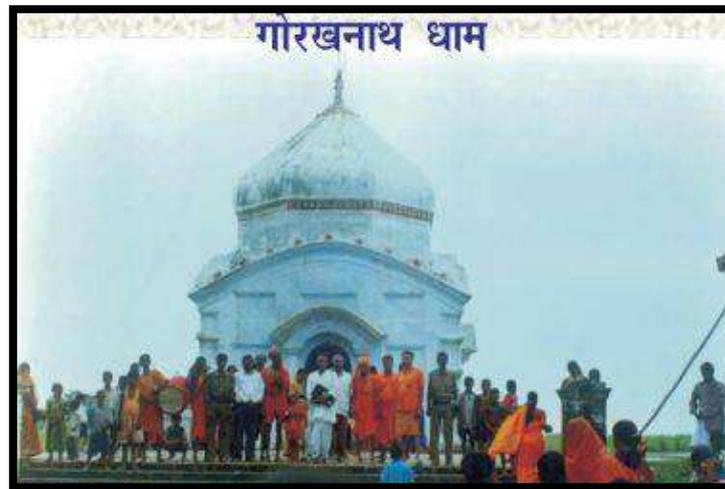
Kali temple has got immunoprobing jobs in industries or services. It is also a cultural centre. This research paper intends to show how evolution e historical importance with a small and humble beginning in 1925. Ramakrishna mission ashram was created for providing relief to plague and malaria patients.

Conclusion

Early cities were theocratic where the rules had divine authority and were in essence, 'godkings. The ancient city expanded from the southwest Asia through Greece to Europe. Cities in terms of the degree to which they have been industrialized or are capable of providing cities amenities. Cities are relatively new development in human history. Only about ten thousand years ago did our ancestors begin creating settlements initiating the first city revolution? The function on an area is its reason job or purpose for being. The dominant function in different cities varies like Katihar there was various functions find in this city. So Katihar as financial centre. functions can change over time as well, Katihar manufacturing with hand made industries by this city. In Katihar as financial centre. Function can change over time as well, Katihar manufacturing with hand made industries by this city. In Katihar providing jobs in industries or services. It is also a cultural centre. This research paper intends to show how evolution and functions change with the present condition of society.

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District hand books. Katihar

सोशल मीडियाः एक प्रदूषण के रूप में

कृष्ण कान्त मीणा*

परिचय

सोशल मीडिया एक अपरम्परागत मीडिया है यह एक वर्चुअल वर्ल्ड बनाता है जिन पर इंटरनेट के माध्यम से पहुँच बना सकते हैं। सोशल मीडिया एक विशाल नेटवर्क है जो कि सारे संसार को जोड़े रखता है। यह संचार का एक बहुत अच्छा माध्यम है। यह द्रुत गति से सूचनाओं के आदान–प्रदान करने, जिसमें हर क्षेत्र की खबरें होती हैं, को समाहित किए होता है।

सोशल मीडिया के अन्तर्गत हम मुख्य रूप से व्हाट्सऐप, फेसबुक, यूट्यूब, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम आदि को शामिल करते हैं।

सोशल मीडिया सकारात्मक भूमिका अदा करता है। जिससे किसी भी व्यक्ति, संस्था, समूह और देश आदि को आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक रूप से समृद्ध बनाया जा सकता है। सोशल मीडिया के जरिए ऐसे कई विकासात्मक कार्य हुए हैं जिनसे लोकतंत्र को समृद्ध बनाने का काम हुआ है जिससे किसी भी देश की एकता, अखण्डता, पंथनिरपेक्षता, समाजवादी गुणों में अभिवृद्धि हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए को श्पदकपं |हंपदेज ब्वततनचजपवदश देख सकते हैं जो कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ महाअभियान था जिसे सड़कों के साथ–साथ सोशल मीडिया पर भी लड़ा गया है। जिसके कारण विशाल जनसमूह अन्ना हजारे के आन्दोलन से जुड़ा और प्रभावशाली बनाया।

वर्तमान समय में राजनीतिक पार्टीयों द्वारा सोशल मीडिया का जमकर सहारा लिया जाता है और अपनी–अपनी पार्टियों का प्रचार–प्रसार किया जाता है इससे युवाओं तक पहुँच तो बनती ही है साथ ही वोटिंग प्रतिशत भी बढ़ता है।

ऐसा ही 'निर्भया' मामले में सोशल मीडिया पर लोगों द्वारा जनतन्त्र इकट्ठा कर सड़कों पर आकर सरकार पर दबाव बनाकर सरकार को कानून बनवाने को मजबूर किया।

लोकप्रियता के प्रसार में सोशल मीडिया एक बेहतरीन प्लेटफार्म है, जहाँ व्यक्ति स्वयं को अथवा अपने किसी उत्पाद को ज्यादा लोकप्रिय बना सकता है। आज फिल्मों के ट्रेलर, टीवी प्रोग्रामों का प्रसारण भी सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से किया जा रहा हैं वीडियो तथा ऑडियो चैट भी सोशल मीडिया के मध्यम से सुगम हो पाई है जिनमें फेसबुक, व्हाट्सऐप, इंस्टाग्राम कुछ प्रमुख प्लेटफार्म हैं।

सोशल मीडिया जहाँ सकारात्मक भूमिका अदा करता है वहीं कुछ लोग इसका गलत उपयोग भी करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया का गलत तरीके से उपयोग कर ऐसे लोग दुर्भावनाएँ फैलाकर लोगों को बांटने की कोशिश करते हैं सोशल मीडिया पर भ्रामक व नकारात्मक जानकारी साझा की जाती है जिनका की जनमानस पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है कई बार बात इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि सरकार को इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना पड़ता है जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश व महाराष्ट्र किसान आन्दोलन के समय सोशल मीडिया पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान पुलिस कॉन्स्टेबल की भर्ती के समय प्रश्न–पत्र लीक होने की अफवाहों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सोशल साइट्स पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया।

वर्तमान में सोशल मीडिया तेजी से फैलता जा रहा है जिसके भविष्य में प्रत्यक्ष–अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव दृष्टगत होंगे।

उद्देश्य

1. सोशल मीडिया के प्रभावों को उजागर करना।
2. सोशल मीडिया प्रदूषित होता जा रहा है।

परिकल्पना

1. क्या वास्तव में सोशल मीडिया प्रदूषित होता जा रहा है?

विधि तन्त्र

किसी भी शोध कार्य करने के लिए विधि तन्त्र एक व्यवस्थित एवं तर्कसंगत भाग है। विधि तन्त्र में अनेक प्रक्रियाओं तकनीकी तथा आंकड़ों (प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक) आदि की आवश्यकता होती है इस शोध में मैंने पूर्णतः द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का प्रयोग करते हुए शोध का विश्लेषण किया है।

सोशल मीडिया

वर्तमान सरकार में दूरसंचार क्रान्ति का व्यापक प्रभाव देखा जा रहा है। वर्तमान में देखा जा रहा है कि सोशल मीडिया में आपसी होड़ लगी हुई है कि किस मीडिया से कितने जोड़ जुड़े हुए हैं। सोशल मीडिया वर्तमान में सबसे ज्यादा लोकप्रियता पाये हुए है चूँकि मैंने भारत के संदर्भ में यह लेख लिखा है तो यहाँ यह बतलाना आवश्यक है कि भारत में 1956 में कम्प्यूटर आया जबकि डिजीटल क्रांति 1984 में राजीव गांधी सरकार समय आयी तथा भारत में इंटरनेट का आरम्भ सन् 1995 में हुआ तथा वर्तमान समय में इंटरनेट की पहुँच हर व्यक्ति तक हो गई है वर्तमान सरकार (मोदी जी) डिजीटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम चलाया।

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* शोधार्थी राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय जयपुर

मैंने यहाँ 2013 से 2018 के कुछ प्रमुख सोशल साइट्स, स्मार्टफोन यूजर्स की संख्या को सारिणी में प्रस्तुत किया है–

साधन	उपयोगकर्ता (2013)	उपयोगकर्ता (2018)	वृद्धि प्रतिशत में
स्मार्टफोन	11.7 करोड़	33.7 करोड़	188.03
इंटरनेट	20.5 करोड़	50 करोड़	143.90
व्हाट्सऐप	9.2 करोड़	27 करोड़	193.47
यू ट्यूब	5.5 करोड़	22.5 करोड़	309.09

उपर्युक्त सारिणी के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सन् 2013 से 2018 तक स्मार्टफोन, इंटरनेट, व्हाट्सऐप, फेसबुक, यूट्यूब उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी हुई है और आगामी भविष्य में होगी।
अब हम परिकल्पना की जाँच करते हैं कि क्या वास्तव में सोशल मीडिया प्रदूषित होता जा रहा है?

सकारात्मक प्रभाव

सोशल मीडिया से हमें अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी मिलती है जिस प्रकार सोशल मीडिया के द्वारा सन् 2013 में निर्भया प्रकरण में सरकार पर दबाव बनाकर कानून बनवाने पर सरकार को मजबूर किया। इसी प्रकार हम अपने व्यापार का प्रसार–प्रचार आमजन तक आसानी से कर सकते हैं।

यह वर्तमान में सबसे लोकप्रिय मनोरंजन प्रदान करता है यह टीवी, फिल्मों के ट्रेलर आदि के साथ–साथ उपयोगकर्ता अपने–अपने वीडियो अपलोड कर इसके माध्यम से मनोरंजन तो करते ही है तथा इससे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आय भी कमाते हैं।

सोशल मीडिया अपने आप में एक ज्ञान का भण्डार है यह सभी क्षेत्रों में ज्ञान रखता है छात्र वर्ग इससे अत्यन्त लाभान्वित है तथा दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में बैठे छात्र इसके माध्यम से पढ़ाई कर अपने भविष्य को पंख लगा रहे हैं।

नकारात्मक प्रभाव

- सन् 2013 में मुजफ्फरपुर में हुए दंगों को भड़काने में सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव सामने आया था क्योंकि यहाँ पर भ्रामक तस्वीरों व सूचनाओं का प्रसार किया गया था।

- इसी प्रकार वर्तमान में आयोजित होने वाली सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में फर्जी प्रश्न–पत्र बनाकर सोशल मीडिया पर अपलोड कर छात्रों को गुमराह किया जाता है तथा कहीं–कहीं पर प्रश्न–पत्रों को लीक कर उन्हें लाखों रुपये में बेचा जाता है जैसे राजस्थान में बहुचर्चित विश्नोई गैंग प्रश्न–पत्रों का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजते हैं।

- सोशल मीडिया ने जातिवाद का ज़हर उगला है यहाँ फेसबुक, व्हाट्सऐप, इंस्टाग्राम आदि पर सभी जातियों ने अपने–अपने ग्रुप बना लिये हैं तथा वे अन्य जातियों के प्रति नकारात्मक सूचनाएँ प्रसारित कर उनके प्रति नकारात्मक रवैया अपनाते हैं (ध्यान रहे यहाँ किसी जाति विशेष का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।)

- नीजिता का उल्लघंन भी सोशल साइट्स से होता जा रहा हैं अभी हाल ही में ;वबज 2018द्व में फेसबुक ने माना है कि अभी तक विश्व के 3 करोड़ फेसबुक यूजर्स की जानकारी चोरी हुई हैं। फेसबुक के मुताबिक हैकरों ने जुलाई 2017 और सितम्बर 2018 के बीच फेसबुक के कोड में सेंधमारी की हैं हालांकि किस देश से कितने खाते हैक हुए हैं यह जानकारी नहीं हैं।

- सोशल साइट्स से ब्लू व्हेल और मेमो जैसे हानिकारक गेम आये जो नाबालिगों बालकों को डरा–धमकाकर उनसे टास्क पूरा करवाते जिनमें जान का जोखिम तो होता ही हैं तथा अन्त में इन्हें आत्महत्या को प्रेरित किया जाता हैं। ब्लू व्हेल गेम की वजह से 100–120 बच्चों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पडा जिसका कारण है सोशल साइट्स का प्रदूषित रूप।

- आतंकियों के नेटवर्क को सोशल साइट्स पर खत्म करने के लिए 'कीपैड जिहादी' मिशन चलाया इससे निष्कर्ष हैं कि सोशल साइट्स से आंतकी संगठनों का जाल विस्तृत हो रहा हैं।

- सोशल मीडिया से हम कभी भी किसी भी समय अंजान व्यक्तियों से बात करते हुए आभासी दुनिया में जीने लगते हैं और वास्तविक दुनिया से हमें घुटन होने लगती है और यह व्यक्ति को अवसाद से ग्रसित कर देती है और उसे चिड़चिड़ा बना देती है।

- सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करने वाले लोग अन्य लोगों से गैर जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार करते हैं अर्थात् व्यक्ति अपने कामों से जी चुराने लगती है जैसे बैंकों ऑफिस में बैठा व्यक्ति अपने कार्य को पूरी ईमानदारी से नहीं करता है और इसका कारण सोशल मीडिया की लत है।

निष्कर्ष

सोशल मीडिया का प्रदूषण बढ़ता जा रहा है जो आने वाली पीढ़ी को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित करेगा। सोशल मीडिया के फायदे भी बहुत है तो इसका नफा–नुकसान भी कम नहीं है जरूरत है हम सबको जागरूक होकर इस प्रदूषण को रोकने की इससे कि हमें व हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी को इसके नकारात्मक प्रभावों से बचाया जा सके।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

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3. दैनिक भास्कर
4. स्वर्ण सुमन सोशल मीडिया सम्पर्क क्रान्ति का कल, आज और कल
5. द्विवेदी संजय सोशल नेटवर्किंग नए समय का संवाद

Climate Change Chronicles On Earth

Md Aslam Ansari*

Abstract
The most general definition of climate change is a change in the statistical properties (principally its mean and spread)of the climate system when considered over long periods of time, regardless of cause.Accordingly, fluctuations over periods shorter than a few decades, such as El Niño, do not represent climate change.The term "climate change" is often used to refer specifically to anthropogenic climate change (also known as global warming). Anthropogenic climate change is caused by human activity, as opposed to changes in climate that may have resulted as part of Earth's natural processes. In this sense, especially in the context of environmental policy, the term climate change has become synonymous with anthropogenic global warming. Within scientific journals, global warming refers to surface temperature increases while climate change includes global warming and everything else that increasing greenhouse gas levels affect.A related term, "climatic change", was proposed by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1966 to encompass all forms of climatic variability on time-scales longer than 10 years, but regardless of cause. During the 1970s, the term climate change replaced climatic change to focus on anthropogenic causes, as it became clear that human activities had a potential to drastically alter the climate.[4] Climate change was incorporated in the title of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Climate change is now used as both a technical description of the process, as well as a noun used to describe the problem.
Keywords: climate change, Earth, Forests, Glaciers

Introduction

Nearly 4.5 billion years ago, our planet formed from a cloud of gases. Those gases solidified. A thin outer crust formed, and an atmosphere developed. Since its birth, Earth has been morphing in ways big and small. And ever since the first inklings of life arose, some 3.8 billion years ago, Earth's organisms have been adapting to this ever-changing world.No single species has ever been responsible for big changes on Earth. Human activities — particularly the burning of fossil fuels — have emerged as a driving force in changing the chemistry of Earth's atmosphere. That has caused Earth's seas to become slightly more acidic. And it has warmed the average temperatures near the planet's surface and in its upper oceans. Those temperature changes have, in turn, altered climate worldwide. And in response, species have begun to change where and how they live.This year-long series will investigate those changes, focusing on the new science behind them. And from the start, we explore how Earth's life — including humans — has begun to adapt. It's a mistake to think that climate change is something that will only happen sometime later this century. These changes are underway now.

Attribution of Recent Climate Change

On the broadest scale, the rate at which energy is received from the Sun and the rate at which it is lost to space determine the equilibrium temperature and climate of Earth. This energy is

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distributed around the globe by winds, ocean currents, and other mechanisms to affect the climates of different regions.Factors that can shape climate are called climate forcings or "forcing mechanisms". These include processes such as variations in solar radiation, variations in the Earth's orbit, variations in the albedo or reflectivity of the continents, atmosphere, and oceans, mountain-building and continental drift and changes in greenhouse gas concentrations. There are a variety of climate change feedbacks that can either amplify or diminish the initial forcing. Some parts of the climate system, such as the oceans and ice caps, respond more slowly in reaction to climate forcings, while others respond more quickly. There are also key threshold factors which when exceeded can produce rapid change.Forcing mechanisms can be either "internal" or "external". Internal forcing mechanisms are natural processes within the climate system itself (e.g., the thermohaline circulation). External forcing mechanisms can be either anthropogenic (e.g. increased emissions of greenhouse gases and dust) or natural (e.g., changes in solar output, the earth's orbit, volcano eruptions).Whether the initial forcing mechanism is internal or external, the response of the climate system might be fast (e.g., a sudden cooling due to airborne volcanic ash reflecting sunlight), slow (e.g. thermal expansion of warming ocean water), or a combination (e.g., sudden loss of albedo in the Arctic Ocean as sea ice melts, followed by more gradual thermal expansion of the water). Therefore, the climate system can respond abruptly, but the full response to forcing mechanisms might not be fully developed for centuries or even longer.

Forests and Climate Change: From Complex Problem to Integrated Solution

Global warming has become everyday news, often featured in alarming statements by Heads of Governments, scientists or environmental activists. We now know that melting glaciers, erratic global weather patterns, droughts, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reconfirmed that the increasing GHG emissions due to human activities have led to a marked increase in atmospheric GHG concentrations. Between 1970 and 2004, global GHG emissions have increased by 70 per cent; CO2 emissions alone have grown by about 80 per cent (28% between 1990 and 2004) and represented 77 per cent of total anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2004. While the largest growth in global emissions from 1970-2004 came from the energy supply sector (an increase of 145%), growth from other sectors was also significant. Emissions from transport, industry, and land use, land-use change and forestry sectors were 120, 65 and 40 per cent, respectively.Although the facts and figures are clear and known, the question remains: What are Governments and other stakeholders willing to do to address global warming? Is the international community really committed "to come out of the woods" and bring coherence to its approach in going beyond the strict mandates and competences of the international forest-related processes?

Trees and forests remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis to carbon, and store carbon in the form of wood and vegetation-a process referred to as "carbon sequestration". Trees are generally about 20 per cent carbon by weight. In addition, the overall biomass of forests also acts as a "carbon sink". According to studies reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), forests store enormous amounts of carbon. The world's forests and forest soils currently store more than 1 trillion tonnes of carbon, twice the amount floating free in the atmosphere. Destruction of forests through deforestation or fire adds billions of tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

Thus, increasing storage and preventing stored carbon from releasing back to the atmosphere are important measures for combating global warming and conserving the environment.

Forests are intricately linked to climate change, both as a cause and a solution. Global climate changes impact the health, distribution and composition of forests. There is increasing evidence that forests are under pressure. Therefore, integrated action should be taken to manage these complex relationships. With the proliferation of international environmental institutions within the United Nations system, the role of forests in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change is increasingly being addressed in a variety of policy arenas. It is becoming clear that institutional fragmentation leads to incoherence and duplication.raging wildfires and creeping invasive species of flora and fauna in new localities are all unmistakably the effects of climate change.Skeptics of global warming argue that changes in weather patterns are part of the natural variability in the Earth's temperature, but the majority of scientists agree they are most likely due to human-induced increased concentration of heat-trapping greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere.It is crucial for mankind to accept the fact that there is no way to ignore the signs of danger and the risks of the looming global climate change. There is no time to spare, we must act now. This is an excellent opportunity for all stakeholders to meet this challenge through a comprehensive approach in addressing the man-made causes of global warming, in order to create a better and brighter future worthy of the next generations. Scientists have long understood the role forests play in creating microclimates. With increasing awareness on global warming and its main culprit, carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, the role of forests and plant resources in modifying the impacts of climate change is gaining renewed attention of climatologists, foresters, policymakers and the media worldwide.

Physical Evidences and Effect
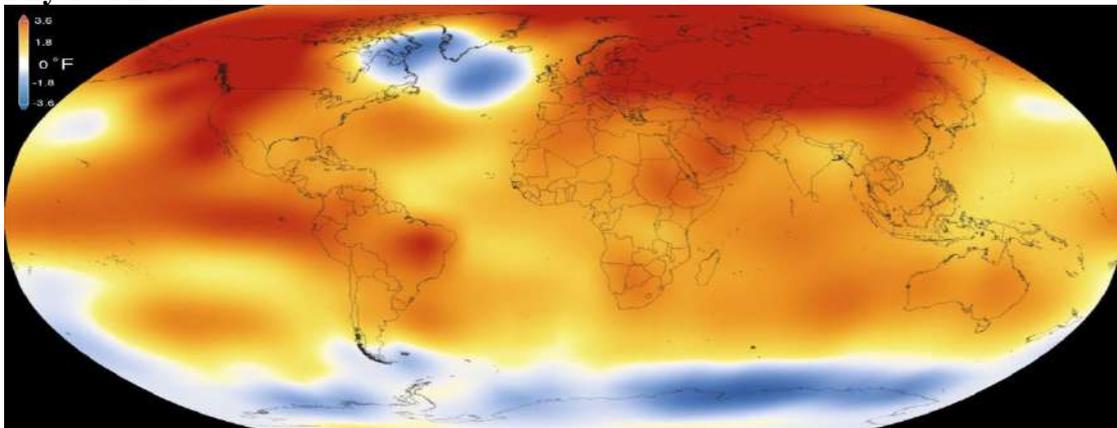
Global temperature anomalies for 2015 compared to the 1951–1980 baseline. 2015 was the warmest year in the NASA/NOAA temperature record, which starts in 1880. It has since been superseded by 2016 (NASA/NOAA; 20 January 2016

Evidence for climatic change is taken from a variety of sources that can be used to reconstruct past climates. Reasonably complete global records of surface temperature are available beginning from the mid-late 19th century. For earlier periods, most of the evidence is indirect—climatic changes are inferred from changes in proxies, indicators that reflect

climate, such as vegetation, ice cores, dendrochronology, sea level change, and glacial geology.

Temperature (Surface and Oceans)

The instrumental temperature record from surface stations was supplemented by radiosonde balloons, extensive atmospheric monitoring by the mid-20th century, and, from the 1970s on, with global satellite data as well. Taking the record as a whole, most of the 20th century had been unprecedentedly warm, while the 19th and 17th centuries were quite cool.The $^{18}O/^{16}O$ ratio in calcite and ice core samples used to deduce ocean temperature in the distant past is an example of a temperature proxy method, as are other climate metrics noted in subsequent categories.

Glaciers

Glaciers are considered among the most sensitive indicators of climate change. Their size is determined by a mass balance between snow inputs and melt output. As temperatures warm, glaciers retreat unless snow precipitation increases to make up for the additional melt; the converse is also true.Glaciers grow and shrink due both to natural variability and external forcings. Variability in temperature, precipitation, and englacial and subglacial hydrology can strongly determine the evolution of a glacier in a particular season. Therefore, one must average over a decadal or longer time-scale and/or over many individual glaciers to smooth out the local short-term variability and obtain a glacier history that is related to climate.

A world glacier inventory has been compiled since the 1970s, initially based mainly on aerial photographs and maps but now relying more on satellites. This compilation tracks more than 100,000 glaciers covering a total area of approximately 240,000 km^2, and preliminary estimates indicate that the remaining ice cover is around 445,000 km^2. The World Glacier Monitoring Service collects data annually on glacier retreat and glacier mass balance. From this data, glaciers worldwide have been found to be shrinking significantly, with strong glacier retreats in the 1940s, stable or growing conditions during the 1920s and 1970s, and again retreating from the mid-1980s to the present. The most significant climate processes since the middle to late Pliocene (approximately 3 million years ago) are the glacial and interglacial cycles. The present interglacial period (the Holocene) has lasted about 11,700 years.[] Shaped by orbital variations, responses such as the rise and fall of continental ice sheets and significant sea-level changes helped create the climate. Other changes, including Heinrich events, Dansgaard–Oeschger events and the Younger Dryas, however, illustrate how glacial variations may also influence climate without the orbital forcing.Glaciers leave behind moraines that contain a wealth of material—including organic matter, quartz, and potassium that may be dated—recording the periods in which a glacier advanced and retreated. Similarly, by tephrochronological techniques, the lack of glacier cover can be identified by the presence of soil or volcanic tephra horizons whose date of deposit may also be ascertained.Data from NASA's Grace satellites show that the land ice sheets in both Antarctica (upper chart) and Greenland (lower) have been losing mass since 2002. Both ice sheets have seen an acceleration of ice mass loss since 2009

Evidence Do We Have Of Climate Change

The most compelling climate change evidence scientists have of climate change is long term data relating atmospheric CO2 levels and global temperature, sea level, the expanse of ice, the fossil record and the distribution of species.This data, which goes back millions of years, shows a strong correlation between CO2 levels and temperature. Recent data shows a trend

of increasing temperature and rising CO2 levels beginning in the early 19th century.Because all parts of the global climate are connected, scientists have been able to create models of how changes caused by heating should work their way through the entire system and appear in different areas, for example, sea level, intemperate weather, the movement of fish species in the ocean.Testing whether or not predicted changes have occurred is an important way to verify underlying theory.

This can be done in two ways.

First, it is possible to load a model with historical data and ask: how well does this model predict what we know happened?NASA and other scientific agencies have done this and found that the models work well.A second way to test is to use the model to predict upcoming changes and then to see if emerging reality fits. It is possible to track the rapid retreat of glaciers and observe the summer melting of the Polar Ice Cap. Sea levels are rising measurably, the temperature of the world's oceans is demonstrably rising and consequently many fish species are moving to follow waters that are the right temperature for them.Correlating these changes to the timing of rises in CO2 levels and temperature suggests relationship. NASA provides a good visual tool for viewing these relational models "in action".In specific instances, for example, CO2 levels, temperature and ocean pH, the chemical processes are traceable proving direct causal connection.

Visual Impacts of Climate Change Evidence

Melting Glaciers

(Source: Pique)

Flooding

(Source: 6 of Four Photography)

Supercell Storms

(Source: Photo by Marko Korošec)

Rising Sea Levels
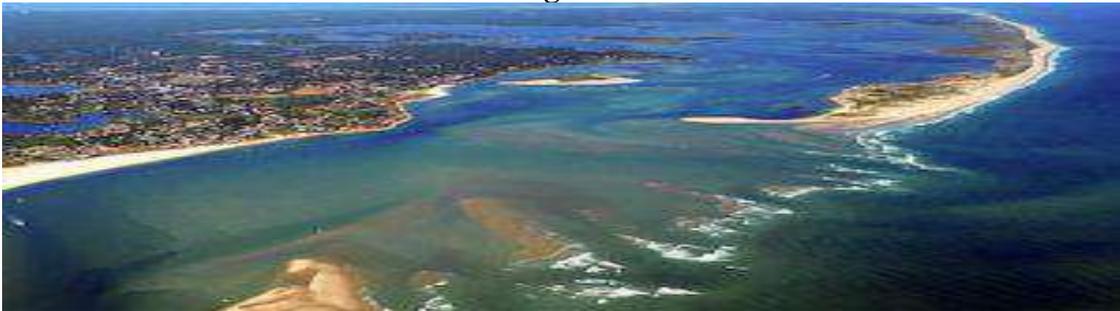
(Source: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute)

Worsening Droughts

(Source: PHYS.org)

Increasing Tornados

(Source: Pitara)

Climate Change Impact

RISING SEA LEVELS

Climage change impacts rising sea levels. Average sea level around the world rose about 8 inches (20 cm) in the past 100 years; climate scientists expect it to rise more and more rapidly in the next 100 years as part of climate change impacts.Coastal cities such as New York are already seeing an increased number of flooding events and by 2050 many such cities may require seawalls to survive. Estimates vary, but conservatively sea levels are expected to rise 1 to 4 feet (30 to 100 cm), enough to flood many small Pacific island states (Vanatu), famous beach resorts (Hilton Head) and coastal cities (Bangkok, Boston).If the Greenland ice cap and/or the Antarctic ice shelf collapses, sea levels could rise by as much as 20 ft (6 m), inundating, for example, large parts of Florida, the Gulf Coast, New Orleans and Houston.
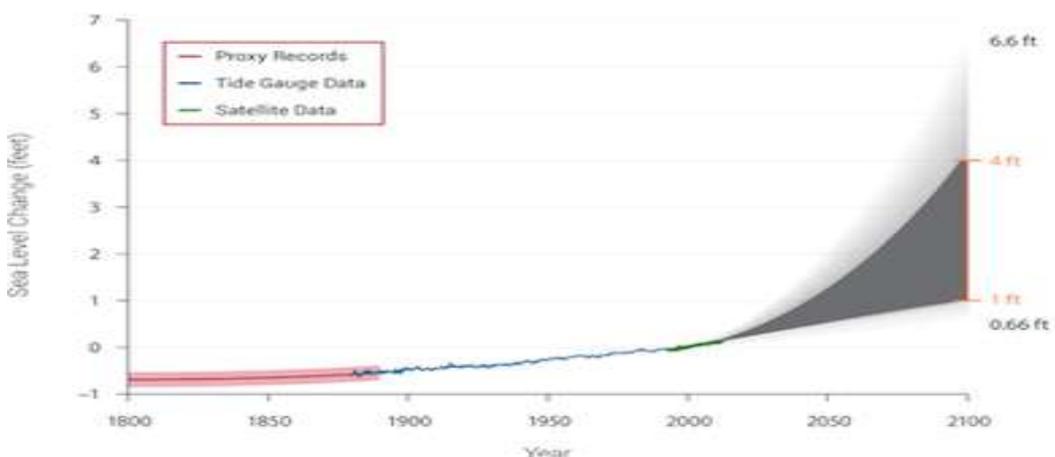
(Source: National Climate Assessment)

MELTING ICE

Projections suggest climate change impacts within the next 100 years, if not sooner, the world's glaciers will have disappeared, as will the Polar ice cap, and the huge Antarctic ice shelf, Greenland may be green again, and snow will have become a rare phenomenon at what are now the world's most popular ski resorts.
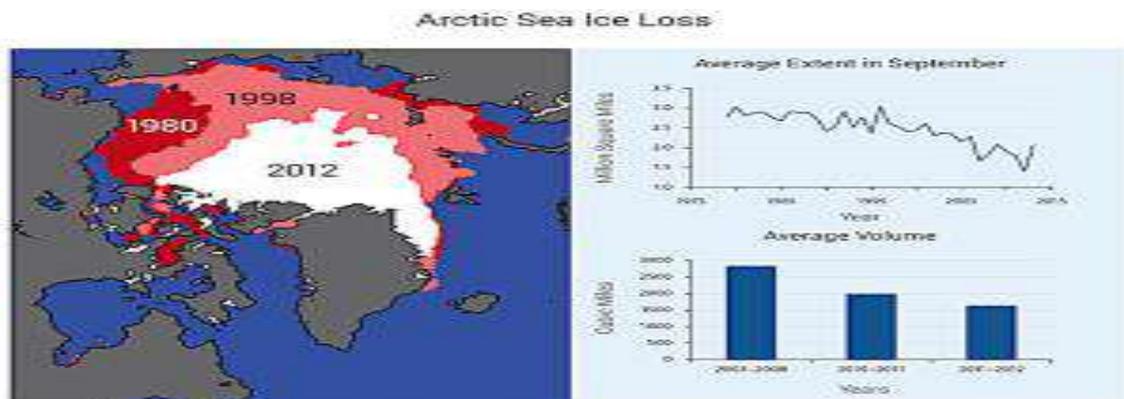
(Source: National Climate Assessment)To view an interactive map of changing polar ice COVERAGE, 1979 TO 2015 CLICK HERE.

Torrential Downpours and More Powerful Storms

While the specific conditions that produce rainfall will not change, climate change impacts the amount of water in the atmosphere and will increase producing violent downpours instead of steady showers when it does rain.Hurricanes and typhoons will increase in power, and flooding will become more common.Anyone in the United States who has tried to buy storm and flood insurance in the past few years knows that the insurance industry is completely convinced that climate change is raising sea levels and increasing the number of major storms and floods. (To understand the insurance industry's thinking on the subject, consider the chart below compiled by Munich Re-Insurance.)
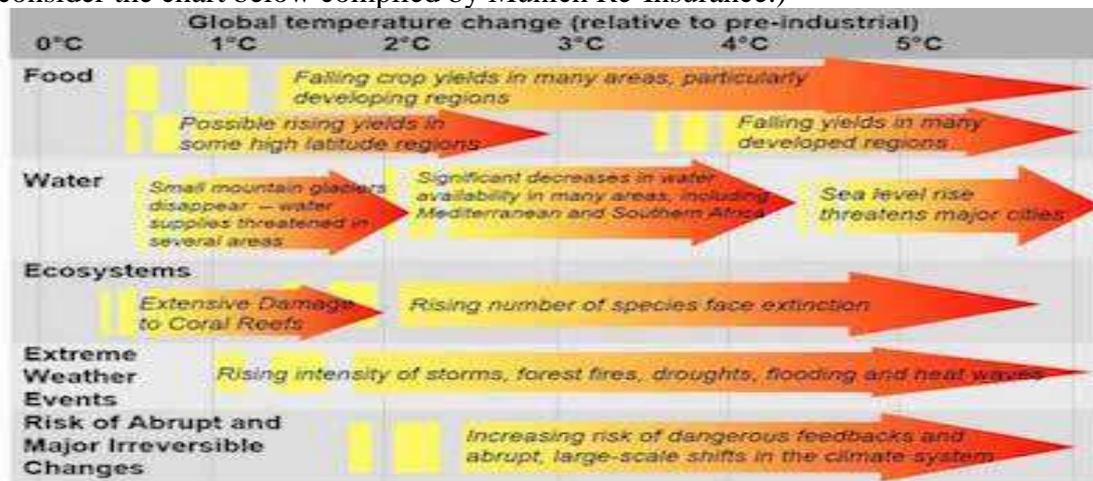
(Source: Environmental Change @ Western)
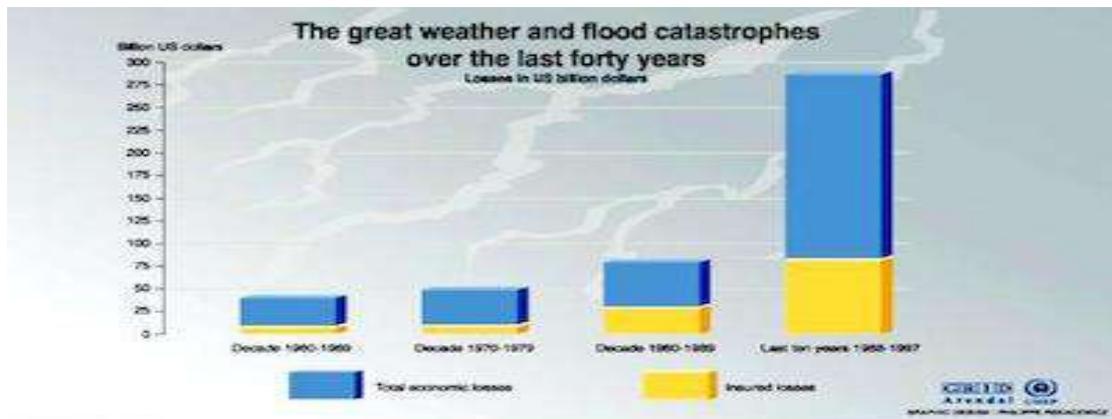
(Source: Munich RE)

HEATWAVES AND DROUGHTS

Despite downpours in some places, droughts and prolonged heatwaves will become common.Rising temperatures are hardly surprising, although they do not mean that some parts of the world will not "enjoy" record cold temperatures and terrible winter storms. (Heating disturbs the entire global weather system and can shift cold upper air currents as well as hot dry ones. Single snowballs and snowstorms do not make climate change refutations.)Increasingly, however, hot, dry places will get hotter and drier, and places that were once temperate and had regular rainfall will become much hotter and much drier.The string of record high temperature years and the record number of global droughts of the past decade will become the norm, not the surprise that they have seemed.
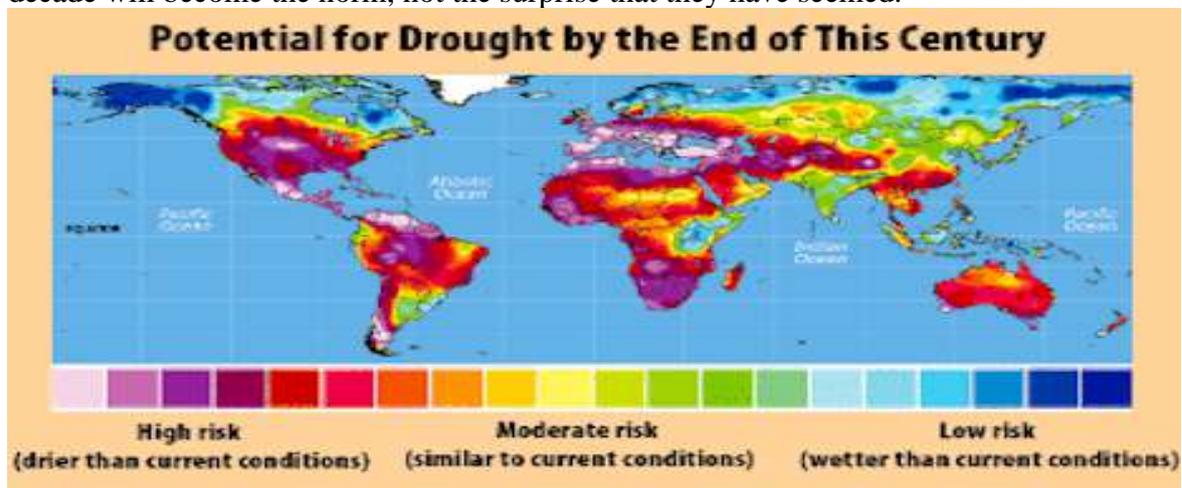
(Source: EPA adopted from Dai, Drought under Global Warming)

CHANGING ECOSYSTEMS

As the world warms, entire ecosystems will move.

Already rising temperatures at the equator have pushed such staple crops as rice north into once cooler areas, many fish species have migrated long distances to stay in waters that are the proper temperature for them.In once colder waters, this may increase fishermen's catches; in warmer waters, it may eliminate fishing; in many places, such as on the East Coast of the US, it will require fishermen to go further to reach fishing grounds.Farmers in temperate zones are finding drier conditions difficult for crops such as corn and wheat, and once prime growing zones are now threatened.Some areas may see complete ecological

change.In California and on the East Coast, for example, climate change impacts and warming will soon fundamentally change the forests; in Europe, hundreds of plants species will disappear and hundreds more will move thousands of miles.

CHANGING FISHERIES
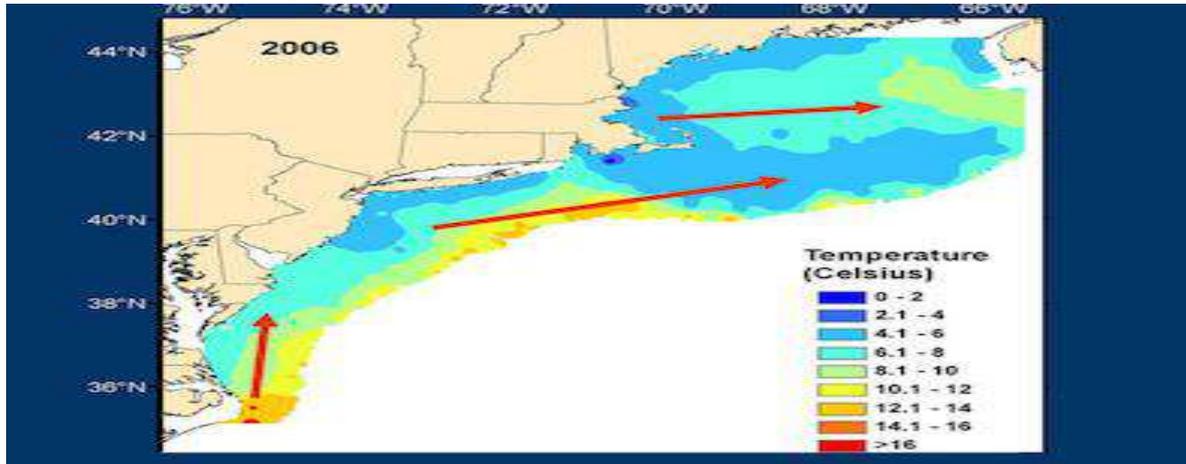
(Source: NOAA Fisheries)

SHIFT IN FOREST TYPES
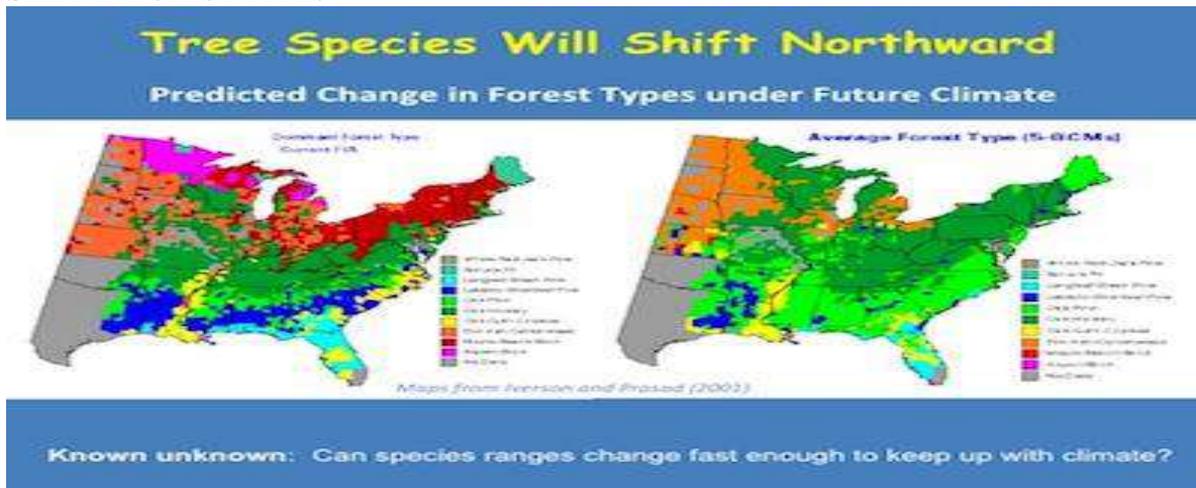
(Source: Slide Share)

Conclusion

Historical climatology is the study of historical changes in climate and their effect on human history and development. The primary sources include written records such as sagas, chronicles, maps and local history literature as well as pictorial representations such as paintings, drawings and even rock art. This differs from paleoclimatology which encompasses climate change over the entire history of Earth. Notable climate events known to paleoclimatology are provided in this list of periods and events in climate history. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activity are changing the Earth's climate. The mid-range estimate for the next twenty years is an average global warming of 0.2ºC per decade, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This equates to a potential total increase of over 1.5ºC by 2040 compared to 1850-1900. The longer we wait for a global, radical decarbonisation agenda to become reality, the greater the likely impacts from climate change will be, and the greater the pressure to intervene directly in the climate

system through major forest or soil-carbon projects, or even more experimental – and risky – geo-engineering approaches. Earth's climate has regularly shifted back and forth between temperatures like those we see today and temperatures cold enough that large sheets of ice covered much of North America and Europe. The difference between average global temperatures today and during those ice ages is only about 5 degrees Celsius (9 degrees Fahrenheit), and these swings happen slowly, over hundreds of thousands of years.Now, with concentrations of greenhouse gases rising, Earth's remaining ice sheets (such as Greenland and Antarctica) are starting to melt too. The extra water could potentially raise sea levels significantly.As the mercury rises, the climate can change in unexpected ways. In addition to sea levels rising, weather can become more extreme. This means more intense major storms, more rain followed by longer and drier droughts (a challenge for growing crops), changes in the ranges in which plants and animals can live, and loss of water supplies that have historically come from glaciers

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<u>Role of LIC in Economic Development of India</u>

REMYA CHERIYAN *

Abstract
The economic development of India was dominated by socialist –influenced policies, state owner sector, and red tape and extensive regulations, collectively known as 'License Raj'. The Indian economic development got a boost through its Economic reforms in 1991 and again through its renewal in the 2000. Insurance serves a number of valuable economic functions that are largely distinct from other types of financial intermediaries. It is worth interesting to note that the origin of the concept of insurance is very old and dates back almost 4500 years ago in the ancient empire of Babylonia. This concept prevailed and developed during the medieval period in Europe.

Insurance sector in India is one of the most booming sectors of the economy and is growing at the rate of 15-20 percent per annum. In India, insurance is a flourishing industry, with several national and international players competing with each other's and growing at rapid rates.

Indian insurance companies offer a comprehensive range of insurance plans, a range that is growing as the economy matures and the wealth of the middle classes increases. Due to the growing demand for insurance, more and more companies are now emerging in the Indian insurance sector. The economy of India is the eleventh largest in the world by nominal GDP and the fourth largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

Keywords: License Raj, Economic reform, financial intermediaries, Comprehensive range, Nominal GDP, PPP.

Introduction

For economic development investments are necessary. Investments are made out of savings. Life Insurance Company is a major instrument for the mobilization of savings of people, particularly from the middle and lower group. All good life insurance companies have huge funds accumulated through the payments of small amounts of premium of individuals. These funds are invested in ways that contribute substantially for the economic development of the countries in which they do business The system of insurance provides numerous direct and indirect benefits to the individuals and his family as well as to industry and commerce and to the community and the nation as a whole.

Almost 4500 years ago in the ancient land of Babylonia, traders used to bear risk of the caravan trade by giving loans that had to be later repaid with interest when the goods arrived safely. In 2100 B.C. the code of Hammurabi granted legal status to the practice. That perhaps was how insurance made its beginning

The Indian insurance market is the 19th largest globally and ranks 5th in Asia, after Japan, South Korea china and twain. In 2003, total gross premiums collected amount to USD 17.3billion representing just under 0.6%of world premiums. Similar to the pattern observed in other regional market and reflecting the country's high savings rate, life insurance business accounted for 78.5% of total gross premiums collected in the year, against 21.5 for non-life insurance business.

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Market Size

Government's policy of insuring the uninsured has gradually pushed insurance penetration in the country and proliferation of insurance schemes.

The domestic life insurance industry registered 10.99 per cent y-o-y growth for new business premium in 2017-18, generating a revenue of Rs 1.94 trillion (US$ 30.1 billion).

Gross direct premiums for non-life insurance industry increased by 17.54 per cent y-o-y in FY18.

Objectives and Methodology

This paper examines the role of LIC in economic development of India. The present study is based on secondary data and the sources of information are compiled from different publications and related books and articles.

Review of Literature

Marjina Curak Sandra Loncar in paper Insurance Development and Economic Growth Nexus examines empirically if the insurance sector plays a growth supporting role while controlling for other influences an economic growth. The author conclude that life 84 insurance companies are important for growth even after controlling for other influences on economic growth. In other words Life insurance does not simply follow economic growth but it positively contributes to it.

Ward and Zurbruegg (2000) examine relationship between growth in insurance activity and economic growth for nine OECD countries during the period from 1961-1996. The author conclude that the casual relationships between insurance and economic growth might well vary across countries because of the influence of number of countries specific factors such as cultural, regulatory and legal environment, the improvement in financial intermediation and the moral hazard effect in insurance.

Another empirically country case analysis is the one by Adams et.al. (2006) which examines the dynamic historical relation between banking insurance and economic growth in Sweden in the period from 1830 to 1998.They use time series data and econometric tests for co integration and granger casuality.The result shows that the development of banking but not insurance preceded economic growth during the 19th century while it was reversed in the twentieth century. Insurance development appears to be driven more by the pace of growth in the economy rather than leading economic development over the entire period of analysis.

Role of Insurance in Economic Development

For economic development, investment are necessary, investments are made out of savings. Life Insurance Company is a major instrument for the mobilization of savings of people particularly from the middle and lower income groups. These savings are channeled into investment for economic growth .The insurance act has strict provisions to ensure that insurance funds are invested in safe avenues, like government bonds, companies with record of profit and so on.

As on 31.3.2006, the total investment of L.I.C exceeded Rs 5, 20,000 crores of which nearly Rs 300000 crores were directly in government (both state and centre) related securities, nearly Rs 16000 crores in the state electricity Boards nearly Rs 22000 crores in housing loans, Rs 19000 crores in the power generation (private) sector and Rs 10000 crores in water supply and sewage system.

The L.I.C is not an exception .All good life insurance companies have huge funds accumulated through the payments of small amounts of premia of individuals. These funds

are invested in ways that contribute substantially for the economic development of the countries in which they do business.

Apart from insurance business and trade benefits through insurance. Without insurance, business and trade and commerce will find difficult to face the impact of major perils like fire, earthquake, and floods etc.Financiers like banks would collapse if the factory financed by it is reduced to ashes by a terrible fire. Financiers like, banks would collapse if the factory financed by it, is reduced to ashes by a terrible fire. Insurers cover also the loss to financiers, if their debtors default.

Indian Life Insurance

Life insurance companies in India have their history dating back to 1818.The first life insurance Company in India was oriental life insurance company in Kolkata. It was started by the Europeans to provide insurance cover to the Europeans. Most of the present day Life Insurance Companies in India are joint ventures between Indian groups and conglomerates and global insurance companies' .The terms of the joint ventures include a majority stake holding of Indian partner in the JV. The life insurance companies work in close association with the life insurance agents and brokers. Special training and education is provided to each insurance agent or broker about of Life Insurance, how it works, industry info, insurance leads, types of Insurance leads, types of insurance policies on offer, claims settlements, Life Insurance laws in India, knowledge about the return of premium procedure of the life insurance company and the tax savings the insurance policy would provide.

TABLE 1: THE MILESTONES IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA

YEAR	THE MILESTONES IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA
1912	The Indian life assurance companies act enacted as the first statute to regulate the life insurance business
1928	The Indian life assurance companies act enacted to enable the govt to collect statistical information about both life and non life insurance
1938	Earlier legislation consolidated and amended to by the insurance act with the objective of protecting the interest of the insuring public
1956	245 Indian and foreign insurance and provident societies taken over by the central govt and nationalized lic formed by an act

Market Share of Indian Insurance Industry

This statistic represents the share of the life insurance market in India in 2016-17, broken down by sectors and types of premiums. Life Insurance Corporation of India held approximately 84.8 percent of the market share for single premiums, while private sector accounted for about 15 percent during that time period.

TABLE 2: THE MAIN PLAYERS IN THE MARKET

NAME OF THE COMPANY	NATURE OF HOLDING
Allianz Bajaj life insurance co	private
Aviva life insurance	Private
Birla sun life insurance co	Private
Hdfc standard life insurance co	Private
Icici prudential life insurance co	Private
Ing vysya life insurance co	Private
Life insurance corporation of India	Public

Max newyork life insurance co	Private
Met life insurance co	Private
Om kotak Mahindra life insurance	Private
Reliance insurance	Private
Sbi life insurance co	Private
Tata aig life insurance co	private

There are 13 life insurance companies operating in India of which one is public sector undertaking and the balance 12 are private sector enterprises list of companies are indicated below

TABLE 3: SHOWS THE NAME OF THE COMPANY AND THEIR SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

NAME OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY	SHARE HOLDING
Agriculture insurance co	Bank and public insurance co.
Bajaj Allianz general insurance co.Ltd	Privately held
Cholomandalam mis general insurance co	Privately held
Export credit guarantee company	Privately held
Hdfc chubb general insurance	Privately held
Icici Lombard general insurance co Ltd	Privately held
IFFCO Tokyo general insurance co.Ltd	Privately held
National insurance co.Ltd	Public sector
New India assurance co.Ltd	Public sector
Reliance general insurance co.Ltd	Privately held
Royal sundaram alliance general insurance co.ltd	Privately held
Tata aig general insurance co.Ltd	Privately held
United India insurance co.Ltd	Public sector
Oriental insurance co.Ltd	Public sector

Conclusion

Insurance sector provides capital into productive investments. Insurance enables to mitigate loss, financial stability and promotes trade and commerce activities those results into economic growth and development. Thus, insurance plays a crucial role in sustainable growth of an economy.

Life insurance has today become a main stay of many market economies since it offers sums of money for long periods of time a well regulated life insurance industry which moves with the times by offering its customers tailor made products to satisfy their financial needs is therefore essential if we desire to progress towards a worry free future

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Impact of challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises challenges on its decline – A Special Reference to Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore

*Papaiah**
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Abstract
Purpose – This paper aims to understand the challenges faced by MSMEs and the impact of these challenges on decline of MSMEs with special reference to MSMEs at Peenya, Bangalore.
Research Design and methodology – The data were collected using survey method from 83 MSMEs in Peenya, Bangalore. Regression analysis is being used to test the impact of challenges faced by MSMEs on decline of MSMEs.
Findings – The results showed that the challenges faced by MSMEs considerably impacted on the decline of MSMEs and work force being the most impacted factor
Practical implications – The findings of this study provides useful insights for overcoming the decline of MSMEs and in-depth inputs on the challenges faced by MSMEs. At the same time, these findings can also be used by MSMEs, academicians and researchers for further research.
Originality/value – This study is probably the first attempt as the variable considered in challenges faced by MSMEs are unique and its impact on decline of MSMEs. Moreover, this study will enrich the existing literature.
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in the fiscalprogress of a country. It is probable that Indian economy will increase 8% per annum by 2020 not just that it generates employment but rather promotes entrepreneurship and increases revenue.Indian MSMEs contributes around 8% in the GDP and provide employment to approximately 595 lakhs people. Presently, the Indian MSMEs are facing different types of problems. The purpose of this paper is to study the impact of various challenges on the decline of Micro, Small and Medium sized enterprises (MSMEs). In the Indian context MSME plays a very significant role in employment generation and in industrial production. MSMEs in India face several problems - Lack of Formal Procedure and ITs Awareness, Lack of Financial and Human Resources, Raw Material problems, Production problem, marketing problems, work force etc. The present paper aims to find out the impact of the problems faced by MSMEs on its decline by using simple regression w.r.t the four factors namely marketing problems, financial problems, raw materials and work force.
Keywords: MSMEs, economic growth, decline of MSME, GDP

Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the economic and social development of India. MSMEs contribute to manufacturing, employment and exports. MSME are the engines of growth of any country's economy. It plays a key role in the

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development of the country's economy thereby fostering the entrepreneurial spirit. It is expected that Indian economy will grow by over 8% per annum until 2020. The most advantage of this sector is its generating employment at low cost. MSMEs contribute about 40% of India's total exports and about 45% of India's manufacturing output. And has given employment to 73 million people and MSMEs manufacture more than 6,000 products. The varied size, variety of products and services, number of employees, level of technology in use all these varies and makes this sector heterogeneous. It aids in equitable distribution of national income and wealth. Hence, MSMEs have been given an important place in the charter of Indian planning since commencement both for monetary and conceptual reasons.

Objectives of the Study

a) To study the challenges faced by MSMEs

b) To understand the impact of selected challenges on decline of MSMEs

Review of Litrature

Pillai (1994) in their research analyzed the role of small-scale sector in future on the evolving economic purview and the challenges it may have to face to sustain its place as an important contributor to the development process.

Thiripurasundari, K and V.Gurumurthy (2009) in their study discuss the challenges faced by the micro, small andmedium enterprises of India. It highlights on the concept of globalization which is a boon as well as a threat to the MSMEs. On one side the MSMEs get a global platform for selling their products on the other side MSMEs are facinga great problem due to larger production of foreign manufacturing concern and the paper concludes by saying that the financially strong MSMEs will survive the effect of globalization. Dixit and Pandey (2011) examined the causal relationship between SMEs output, exports, employment, number of SMEs and their fixed investmentand India's GDP, total exports and employment (public and private) applied co-integration analysis for the period 1973-74 to 2006-07 and it revealed that there exists a positive causality between SMEs output and India's GDP.Venkatesh and Muthiah (2012) found that the role of small & medium enterprises (SMEs) in the industrial sector is growing rapidly. They emphasized that nurturing SME sector is essential for the economic well-being of the nation.

Srinivas K T, (2013) has studied the enactment of micro, small and medium enterprises, and their contribution in India's economic growth and concluded that MSMEs play a significant role in inclusive growth of Indian economy. Dr. M.S. Vasu, Dr. K. Jayachandra Growth and Development of MSMEs in India; Prospects & Problems discussed about the growth and performance of MSMEs and also listed out the problems faced by MSMEs in India, Problems in general were listed out, but not to a particular State or Region.Dr. A.S. Shiralashetti (2014), prospects & Problems of MSMEs in India. This paper covered growth, performance and contribution of MSMEs to GDP and also mentioned about the problems faced by MSMEs located in Dharwad district of Karnataka State.Rajib Lahiri (2011) in their study made an attempt to disparagingly analyze and explore the opportunities relished and the restrictions faced by them in the era of globalization after analyzing the performance of MSMEs in India during the pre and post liberalization period and it revealed that except marginal increase in growth rate in employment generation, the growth rate in other parameters was not encouraging post liberalization period.

Dr. Padmasani, S. Karthika (2013) in their study on Problems and Prospects of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in Textile Exports with special reference to Tripura and Coimbatore District has examined the problems of MSMEs in the era of global economy

and has identified the factors affecting MSMEs. A study was also made on the socio-economic conditions of MSMEs.

Dr. Neeru Garg (Sept. 2014) in their paper on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India: Current Scenario and Challenges has made an attempt to highlight the growth of this sector and analyze various problems and challenges faced by MSME sector in India.

Research Methodology

A preliminary research survey was developed to assess the challenging factors for MSMEs. On the basis of the literature studied, a list of 18 questions was developed in the initial stages of the questionnaire design. These were further discussed with experts from MSME and Peenya Industrial Association (PIA) And a total of 13 questions were retained in the final form of the questionnaire. The survey was designed using Google docs, free survey design service provided by Google. Convenience sampling was adopted ratified sampling method was adopted. The survey was distributed and 83 usable questionnaires were received.

Research Model
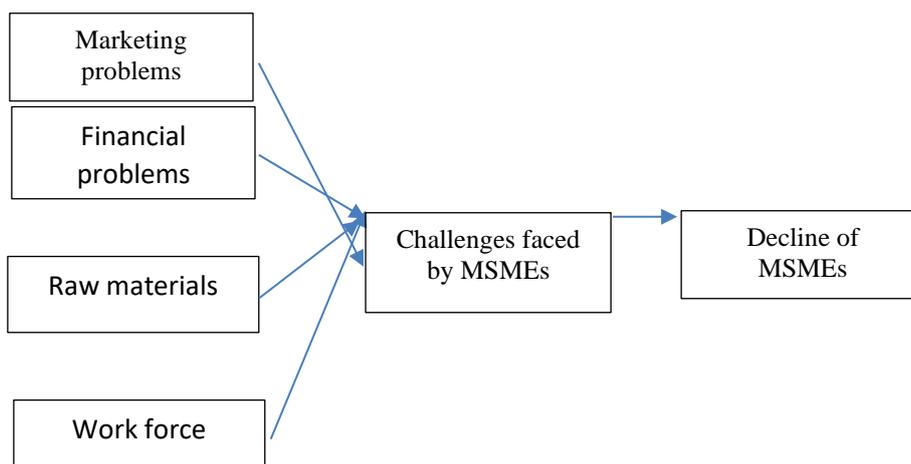
Figure 1: Decline of MSMEs

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant impact of challenging factors on decline of MSMEs

In this study, the dependent variable is decline of MSMEs; Independent variables are marketing problems, financial problems, raw materials, work force, are discussed as follows:

Variables Entered/Removed (b)

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	marketing problems, financial problems, raw materials, work force (a)	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.
b. Dependent Variable: **decline of MSMEs**

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.879(a)	0.773	0.772	1.822

a. Predictors: (Constant), marketing problems, financial problems, raw materials, work force

ANOVA (b)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6732.064	4	1683.016	506.795	.000(a)
	Residual	1975.936	595	3.321		
	Total	8708.000	599			

a. Predictors: (Constant), marketing problems, financial problems, raw materials, work force

b. Dependent Variable: decline of MSMEs

Dependent Variable: decline of MSMEs

Independent variables: **1.** marketing problems

2. Financial problems

3. Raw materials

4. Work force

Multiple R value   : 0.879

R Square value   : 0.773

\F value   : 506.795

P value   : <0.001**

Table 4.46 Variables in Multiple Regression Analysis

Dependent variable	Independent variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
Decline of MSMEs	(Constant)	-5.710	.646		-8.839	<0.001**
	marketing problems	.033	.004	.195	7.528	<0.001**
	financial problems	.106	.010	.318	10.213	<0.001**
	raw materials	.109	.035	.089	3.106	<0.001**
	work force	.846	.061	.415	13.783	<0.001**

a) Dependent Variable: **decline of MSMEs**

Note: ** Denotes significance at 1% level

The multiple correlation coefficients is 0.879 and it measures the degree of relationship between the actual values and the predicted values on decline of MSMEs. The predicted values are acquired as a linear combination of marketing problems (X1), financial problem(X2), raw materials(X3) and work force(X4). The coefficient value of 0.879 indicates that the relationship between decline in MSMEs and the four independent variables (marketing problems, financial problem, raw materials and work force) is quite strong and positive.

The above table depicts the outcomes of Regression analysis by displaying the impact ofmarketing problems, financial problem, raw materials and work force on decline of MSMEs. While decline of MSMEs is taken as a dependent variable marketing problems, financial problem, raw materials and work force are independent variables. The results of

the regression analysis were able to predict 77.3 percent of variance in decline of MSMEs. The results of the ANOVA F value= 506.795, p <0.001 indicated that the model was significant enough in predicting the decline of MSMEs

Further, when marketing problems, Financial problem, raw materials and work force were used as predictors of the outcome; marketing problems was able to significantly predict the impact of decline of MSMEs b=0.033, p<0.001; while Financial problem was able to significantly predict the impact of decline of MSMEs b=0.106, p<0.001; raw materials was able to significantly predict the decline of MSMEs b=0.109, p<0.001 and work force was able to significantly predict the decline of MSMEs by b=0.846, p<0.001. Hence, it is clinched that all factors such as marketing problems, financial problem, raw materials and work force influences the decline of MSMEs positively.

Therefore, the following regression equation can be derived marketing problems, financial problem, raw materials and work force

Decline of MSMEs = -5.710+ 0.33(marketing problems) + 0.106(Financial problem) + 0.109(raw materials) + 0.846(work force)

The coefficient of **X1** which is 0.33 represents the fractional effect of marketing problems on decline of MSMEs, the other variables remaining constant. The assessed positive sign infers that such effect is positive and the decline of MSMEs score will upsurge by 0.33 for every unit increase in the marketing problems and the coefficient value is significant at 1% level. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a substantial influence of marketing problems swaying the decision of decline of MSMEs positively.

Here the coefficient of **X2** is 0.106 represents the fractional effect of financial problems on decline of MSMEs, the other variables remaining constant. The assessed positive sign infers that such effect is positive that the decline of MSME score would increase by 0.106 for every unit increase in financial problems and this coefficient value is significant at 1% level. Thus, it can be concluded that there is significant impact of financial problems influencing the decline of MSME positively

Here the coefficient of **X3** is 0.109 represents the fractional effect of raw material of use on decline of MSMEs, the other variables remaining constant. The assessed positive sign infers that such effect is positive that decline of MSMEs score would increase by 0.109 for every unit increase in overall raw material and this coefficient value is significant at 1% level. Thus, it is concluded that there is significant impact of raw materials influencing the decision of decline of MSMEs positively

Similarly, the coefficient of **X4** is 0.846 represents the fractional effect of work force towards decline of MSMEs, the other variables remaining constant. The assessed positive sign infers that such effect is positive that the decline of MSMEs score would increase by 0.846 for every unit increase in work force and this coefficient value is significant at 1% level. Thus, it is concluded that there is significant impact of work force influencing the decline of MSMEs positively

Decline of MSMEs = -5.710+ 0.33(marketing problems) + 0.106(Financial problem) + 0.109(raw materials) + 0.846(work force)

The most essential factors for "decline of MSMEs" are work force (0.846) followed by marketing problems (0.33), raw materials (0.109) and financial problem (0.106).

Overall the model accounted for 77.3 percent of total variance on marketing problems, raw materials, financial problems and work force and was able to positively forecast the impact of decline of MSMEs

Analysis of hypothesis: Since all the Null Hypotheses are rejected the alternative Hypothesis is accepted and it can be inferred that challenges faced by MSMEs have a positive impact on predicting the decline of MSMEs.

Findings and Conclusion

The survey revealed that the challenges faced by MSMEs had a positive impact on decline of MSMEs. The challenges that impacted the most are work force, followed by marketing problems, raw materials and financial problem. The paper concludes by suggesting that the problems can be overcome if MSMEs get involved bycalibration of the business process, and by adopting latest technology and measures to maintain and manage the work force. Even though there are various challenges faced by MSMEs it varies from region to region and type of business because of the heterogeneous nature of MSMEs.

Limitations and Future research

This study mainly has three limitations. First, the study is restricted only to the MSMEs of Peenya Industrial, Bangalore where majority of the MSMEs are housed. Secondly, the few data for were collected on google forums through online survey which might result in sample bias because as stated by (Teo, 2001). Further the model can be extended by considering other challenging factors as faced by MSMEs and moreover other factors that lead to decline of MSMEs can also be considered for further research. Moreover a model can be developed by multiple regression analysis.

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Matrilineal System among the Nairs

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Abstract

Matrilineal System (Marumakkathayam) was a system of matrilineal inheritance that prevalent in Kerala. In this system descent and the inheritance of property was traced through females. This word literary means inheritance by sister's children. Most commonly this system was followed by the Nair community in Kerala. The *Marumakkathayam* system created many problems in the Nair community and the educated persons among this community strongly opposed the *Marumakkathayam* system.

Key Words: Marumakkathayam, Matrilineal, Polyandry, Polygamy

Introduction

In territorial extent, Kerala state is very small but this state followed some peculiar features such as a variety of customs and usages in their family relations. In Kerala, the vast majority of Hindus are the followers of customary laws like *Marumakkathayam.* We find differences in the usages of *Marumakkathayam* law in different parts of the state. Not only the Hindus but also the Muslims were the followers of *Marumakkathayam*system. In North Malabar, most of the Muslims were the followers of *Marumakkathayam*system. Among Hindus, the Nairs mainly followed the *Marumakkathayam*system of inheritance.

The system of inheritance that existed among the Nair community was known as *Marumakkathayam*. It was the matrilineal system that the descent was traced from the female line. According to this system, the wife or children had no right to inherit her husband's or their father's property. But the right to inherit the property remained with his sister's children. The Supreme Court of India stated that "*Marumakkathayam* law governs a large section of people inhabiting the west coast of South India. *Marumakkathayam* means descent through sister's children. It is a body of customs and usages which received judicial recognition." in the pure *Marumakkathayam* system there is no rule for the recognition of the relationship between husband and wife, father and child. The wives and children belonged to the Nair families had no right in the property left by the husband or father.

Origin and Development

There were various theories about the origin and development of the *Marumakkathayam* system. With the absence of authentic records, historians and scholars are not able to reach a unanimous opinion regarding the origin of *Marumakkathayam*. Some scholars argued that the Brahmins were responsible for the introduction of *Marumakkathayam*system among the Nairs of Kerala. The scholars like ElamkulamKunjan Pillai and K.K Pillai supported this view; they argued that there was no matriliny before the 11th century A.D. After that the Nambudiris occupied a dominant place in society and they introduced*Marumakkathayam* system for their convenience. The origin of *Marumakkathayam*system in Kerala has also been ascribed to the peculiar military organization that prevailed in Kerala. The Nairs were the traditional soldiers of Kerala and the warlike attitude of the chieftains gave them little

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time to spend on their family affairs. They spent most of their time in battlefields and army camps. The regular married life was impossible for them. The Nambudiris took the advantages of this opportunity and they entered into *Sambandham*relation with the Nair women.

P.T Srinivasa Iyengar in his work History of the Tamils described that the *Marumakkathayam* system as the inevitable outcome of the compelling socio-economic forces let loose by the Chola - Chera war. This was brought about fundamental changes in the social structure of the Nair community. The Nairs on a large scale went to the war. This gave the opportunity to the Nambudiris to make an alliance with the Nair women and as a consequence of this, the matrilineal system came into vogue. In sometimes the Nair youths also entered into the *Sambandham* relation with the ladies of their own caste. In these temporary arrangements, the fathers of the Nair children, whether they were Nambudiris or Nairs had ever shared their property with their issues, so these children inherited the property of their mothers. According to the property theory *Marumakkathayam* system was instituted in order to secure the property of the Nair families intact. A system of valid marriage and male kinship would have meant partition and a consequent dissipation of property in these families. So in order to avoid these situations, the Nairs followed the system of *Marumakkathayam*.

According to T.K Gopal Panikkar, the *Marumakkathayam* emerged as a consequence of polyandry among the Nair women. In this polyandry, women's children belong on the father's side to a number of men together, whereas on the mother's side they belong to one and only possible individual. Maternity alone id thus an undisputed fact and paternity become at best a matter of conjecture. In this situation, the family property could not rightfully devolve on the sons in the female line, but only on the nephews ie., the sons of the sisters in the female line. Thus the wife and children of a man came to be excluded from inheriting his property.

As in the case of the origin of *Marumakkathayam*system, the scholars have different views regarding the period of its origin. Angels and several other writers argued that the matrilineal system was a primitive custom developed at a peculiar stage of human civilization. But this opinion is not applicable to the Nairs as they are not primitive in character and their culture and civilization are not those of primitive. It is not correct to think that the matrilineal system was the only system of inheritance that prevailed in ancient Kerala. The Sangam works show that the succession to the throne among the Chera kings was regulated by the patrilineal system or *Makkathayam* of inheritance.

K.K Pillai says that an outstanding authority of on Sangam literature observes that the devotion of the husband to his wife and children had been repeatedly sung in the Sangam poems. It shows that the matrilineal system was not primitive in character and it was developed in a later period. K.P Padmanabha Menon did not accept the view that *Marumakkathayam*had its roots in primitive culture. He pointed out that *Marumakkathayam*was non - existent in Kerala till then a 13th century and the system came into vogue only in early part of the 14th century in response to the challenge of certain compelling circumstances. Among the Nairs the major share of man's self-earned property is bequeathed to his children and the later performed the funeral rites for their dead fathers. In no society did the practice exist of persons having no right to the property performing funeral rites for the departed soul.

It may right to think that *Marumakkathayam*originated at the beginning of 11th century A.D. The military character of the Nairs during this time forced them to follow the loose type of marriage polyandry and polygamy. The Nambudiris also encouraged this informal sexual union among the Nairs for they had to make an alliance with the Nair females without any obligation to their Nair wives and children. In such circumstances, the inheritance was only possible through the female line. Thus the *Marumakkathayam* came into vogue in the Nair community. Sometimes it proved as a most beneficial system of inheritance in the Nair *Taravads*. It helped the *Tharavads* to keep their property. "The family system of Nairs naturally tended to preserve a much greater social freedom for women than in common elsewhere in India".

Marumakkathayam to Makkathayam

The disintegrative tendency of Nair *Taraval* and the change in the concept of marriage necessitated a change in the system of inheritance from *Marumakkathayam*to *Makkathayam.* The spread of modern education accelerated the process of social change and the young generation of the community piloted the change. The *Karanavans* of the *Taravads* not only alienated *Taravad* property to look after their children but also insulted their nephews. Conflicts between *Karanavans* and *Ananathiravans* were common in the *Taravads*. The educated younger section of the community fight for the right to inherit their father's property. "The sons might, of course, be quite content to inherit from the uncle and to profit by this law if he is wealthier than the father, but cases have occurred in which the sons felt sorely aggrieved by their unnatural exclusion and desired a change of the usage".

The younger generation realized that without the legal support they could not bring any change in the system of inheritance that observed by the community for several years. So they approached the authorities for this purpose. In 1897 A.D Mr. P. Thanu Pillai, a prominent member of the Nair community and then Chief Secretary of the Travancore Government introduced a Bill in the Travancore Legislature to make statutory provision for changing the inheritance from *Marumakkathayam* to *Makkathayam.* But the Bill was rejected because the Government of Travancore had no interest to change the system of inheritance. Educated and a liberal-minded section of the Nair community demanded this change. As a member of the Travancore *Marumakkathayam* committee, K.P Padmanabha Menon strongly supported their demand. He says that "as society advances and its constituent members feel it their duty that they should make some provision for those for whose existence in the world, they are responsible and seek the aid of the legislature to come to their assistance, it appears to me that the legislature should, in furtherance of the expressed desire of the community, connect measures to fulfill their wishes." The change from *Marumakkathayam* to *Makkathayam* was a gradual process. In the initial stage according to the first Nair Regulation in Travancore, the wives and children got the right to obtain maintenance from their husbands or their fathers. It gave much relief to the community. It compelled the Nair community to think about obtaining maintenance for the children of the *Taravad* from their fathers. The Travancore *Marumakkathayam* committee also justified it and stated that "by increasing the mouth to feed, he by his own voluntary act increases the demand on the existing food supply for the community and therefore to that extent impoverishes it. As the father is responsible for the multiplication, it can hardly be doubted that the responsibility to make a provision for the children ought to rest primarily on him."

As a result of the pressure from the community, the Government of Travancore gave legal validity for this proposal through the Travancore Nair Regulation of 1912. Part III of this

Act gave ample provision to wife and minor children for obtaining maintenance from her husband or their father without affecting their right to secure maintenance from their own *Taravads*.

The Travancore Nair Regulation of 1912 greatly inspired the Cochin Nair Regulation Committee. The Committee evaluated the position of Nair children and stated that "in the present state of things, children have no guardian, none to guard their interests. The legal guardian is the uncle. On the other hand, the father who really is the natural guardian is not legally bound to protect his children's interests. Cases of young men of wealthy old families wandering about utterly neglected are numerous." the Committee arrived at the conclusion and that was also in favor of the claim of wife and children for maintenance from their husband or father. The Cochin Nair Act of 1920 gave legal support to these proposals. The Act declared that the wife and minor children as also unmarried major daughters shall be entitled to be maintained by the husband or father as the case may be. They shall at the same time not forfeit their right to be maintained by their own *Taravads*.

The *Marumakkathayam*system of inheritance was strictly followed by Malabar also. The process of transformation from matrilineal to patrilineal in Malabar was comparatively slow because of the exceptional pattern of agrarian relation. But the impact of the British administration matriliny brought about radical changes in the family organization of the Nairs. The evil effects of the *Marumakkathayam*system compelled the community to approach the Government of Madras for the redressal of their grievances. The Government of Madras initiated the change of inheritance from *Marumakkathayam*to *Makkathayam* through the Malabar Marriage Act of 1896. The Act ensured the right of wife and children to be maintained by the husband or father as the case might be.

The growing demand from the community for a legislation to inherit the self-acquired property is reflected in the report of the Travancore *Marumakkathayam* Committee. This Committee proposed that "the widow and children should be entitled to a half share of the self - acquisition left undisputed of by the husband at his death."If there are no such heirs, such widow or children or both shall be entitled to the whole of such property.

The Nairs of Cochin had the same feeling. The Cochin Nair Act gave necessary provision for the succession of the self-acquired and separate property of a Nair male by his widow and children. Then the Government of Madras promulgated the Madras Wills Act in 1898. According to this Act every person in sound mind, not a minor ie., who has not completed the age of 18 "may by will dispose of property which he could legally alienate by gift interviews and shall be deemed to have been always competent so to dispose of such property." Section 19 to 24 of the Madras *Marumakkathayam* Act of 1933, which is the most important legislation of its kind in the transformation of *Marumakkathayam*to *Makkathayam.* All these legislations which solved the problems of succession and finally led to *Makkathayam.* The Hindu Succession Act 1956, The Madras *Marumakkathayam*Amendment Act 1958 etc., was important.

The introduction of the patrilineal system solved many problems in the community. It ended the litigation and dispute between *Anantharavans* and *Karanavans* and brought peace to the community. In such families, individuals have more freedom than in the joint families. So this system of inheritance also changed the view of the life of the members of the Nair community.

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A Study on Public Distribution System in Thanjavur District

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Abstract
The public distribution System (PDS) is an important mechanism to protect consumers, especially the vulnerable sections of the populations from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities. The supply of essential commodities through the PDS has a stabilizing effect on market prices. By ensuring supplies art controlled prices on a regular basis, the PDS acts as an anti-inflationary measure. Over the years it has become a basic feature of the government's food policy. Public distribution System is one of the strategies to eradicate poverty in India, and in the direction of poverty alleviation, it is one of the instruments in India's development processes. The purpose of PDS is to act as price supporting programmes for the consumers especially during the periods of food shortage. Also, it acted as an instrument of price stabilization and become a countervailing force against a private trader who tried to exploit the situation of security of food. The basic aim is to provide essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oil and kerosene at subsidized prices.
Key Words: Protect Consumers, Market Prices, Government's Food Policy, Essential Commodities

Introduction
Poverty means the inability of individuals to have access to a minimum level of acceptable standard of living in a society. The minimum standard of living includes human capital, particularly health. The Literatures on poverty are discussing the interrelation between poverty, undernutrition or malnutrition and food intake. In recent decades, the concept of social exclusion attempted to explore how the Poverty and undernutrition causing the multiple exclusion.

Public Distribution System in India
Public distribution System is considered as a principal instrument in the hands of government for providing a safety net to the poor and the downtrodden. The system serves triple objectives namely protecting the poor, enhancing the nutritional status and generates a moderate influence on market prices. The focus and coverage of PDS have changed widely over the years. Initially, during the world war, civilian consumption was restricted so as to divert food items to meet the food requirement of defense forces. The subsequently frequent occurrence of drought throughout the country made the planners think on food shortages. In order to overcome this shortage ration system came into existence. FPS was opened to distribute the items of mass consumption in urban areas. Thereafter, it was extended to rural areas. From the year 1992 Revamped PDS was introduced in those areas where Drought prone area Programme and Desert Development Programme were in operation. Under this

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system, people were allowed to purchase essential items from the FPS at relatively much lower subsidized rates. After, the Chief Minister's conference held in July 1996, a revised scheme known as Targeted PDS was introduced countrywide with a network of 4.74 lakh FPS. Under this system two-tier subsidized pricing system by classifying the cardholders the followed. Cardholders are classified as Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The BPL families are entitled to receive the essential commodities at a price, which is very chosen to the economic cost. BPL families are identified based on the methodology given by Lakdawala Expert Group on estimates of poverty. The TPDS was further liberalized in December 2009 and was renamed as Antyodaya Anna Scheme. Under this scheme, the poor were further classified as the 'Poorest Among the Poor' and other living 'BPL'.

Public distribution System in Tamil Nadu

Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing Universal Public Distribution System in this state instead of the Targeted Public Distribution System, advocated by the Government of India as classification of families as Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) will lead to errors of exclusion leading to a sizable number of vulnerable families from the Public Distribution System, Universal Public distribution System covering all families in the state is being implemented by the Government in Tamil Nadu. This has provided comprehensive food security net to all citizens in the state and created a situation conferring the right to each family in this state to get a family card. The cardholders can choose a card type their choice and choose to draw All Commodities (Green card) or all commodities except rice or No Commodities.

Poverty and undernutrition

Undernutrition is both a consequence and a cause of Poverty. Childhood undernutrition makes learning more difficult and ill health more likely, which hinders a child's capacity to secure a job as an adult, and the cycle of generational Poverty and undernutrition continues. The rural poor people are in hunger due to poverty. Hunger also causes poverty. Owing to hunger and undernutrition the poor people are excluded from leading a standard of living.

During the 1950s in India Poverty was the major factor responsible for undernutrition. The Government recognized that the association between income poverty and Undernutrition mediated through several pathways. Food insecurity and low dietary intake due to poor purchasing capacity and poor access to foodstuff.Low intake results in an illness which affects earning. Poverty produces undernutrition which reproduces poverty.

Under Nutrition and multiple Exclusion

Low-income people could not only afford the nutritious food but also they could not access less quality food grains which are available at the government ration shops and private shop. They could not fill their stomach due to Poverty.

Definition of public distribution System

PDS is a poverty alleviation programme and contributes towards the social welfare of the people. Essential commodities like rice, Wheat, Palm oil, Kerosene, Sugar, etc., are distributed at a lower price, which has government's contributions of subsidy.

Evolution of Public Distribution System

Public distribution of essential commodities had been in existence in India during the interwar period. PDS, with its focus on distribution of food grains in urban scarcity areas, had emanated from the critical food shortages of 1960. PDS had substantially contributed to the containment of rising in food grains prices and ensured access of food to urban

consumers. As the national agricultural production had growth in the aftermath of the Green Revolution, the outreach of PDS was extended to tribal blocks and areas of high incidence of poverty in the 1970s and 1980s. PDS, till 199, was a general entitlement schema for all consumers without any specific target. Revamped Public Distribution System (PDS) was launched in June 1992 in 1775 blocks throughout the country. The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced with effect from June 1997.

Revamped Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was launched in June 1992 with a view to strengthen and streamline the PDS as well as to improve its reach in the far-flung, hilly, remote and inaccessible areas where a substantial section of the poor life. It covered 1775 blocks wherein area specific programme such as the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and certain Designated Hill Areas (DHA) identified in consultation with State governments for special focus, with respect to improvement of the PDs infrastructure. Food grains for distribution in RPDS areas were issued to the states at so paise below the central issue price. The scale of the issue was up to 20kg percent

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

Following the recommendations of the Chief Minister's Conference held in July 1996, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in June 1997. The latent problem was that a sizeable number of marginalized people, in the absence of cash income that can be transformed into purchasing power are excluded from the planning process because they do not constitute effective demand. Thus the TPDS came to replace the erstwhile PDS from June 1997. This system divides the potential beneficiaries into families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and that Above Poverty Line (APL). The state governments were assigned the task to streamline the PDS by issuing special cards to BPL families and selling essential items under TPDS to them at subsidized prices, with better monitoring of the delivery system.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the total number of Taluk in Thanjavur District.
2. To study the number of cardholders in the Thanjavur District who get from PDS.
3. To offer suggestions to improve the work

Statement of the Problem

As an efficient and effective mechanism to reach food to all people at all times at affordable prices is an essential prerequisite of any measure of food security. This is also crucial to alleviating poverty. Thus in the context of national food security and poverty alleviation, it is essential to take a look at the working of the PDS which has been operating as the food access mechanism for several secedes. In addition, constant inflationary pressures in the economy, particularly after liberalization has forced the Indian government to renew the system of public distribution of food grains as a deliberate social policy. It is in this context, the present work on food security in Thanjavur District attempts to focus on the functioning of the PDS, in Thanjavur District. A micro level survey analysis has been attempted to elicit the functioning of Fair Price Shop (FPS) with respect to certain key indicators.

Methodology

The present study is based on Primary data and Secondary data. Details have been collected from Websites.

Review of Literature

"**P.S.George**" (**1974**) has attempted to analyze the Public distribution of food grains and

their income distribution effects in Kerala. He has tried to estimate the possible impact of rationing on incomes of the consumers using the relationship. The results for Kerala suggest that the system is economically viable. Further, ration rice, according to this study, accounted for a major share of rice consumption of consumers belonging to low-income groups."**Gupta (1999)** basin no certain assumption has projected food grains requirements for PDS up to, for all India, such projections are assumed to help policymakers in their procurement efforts".

Thanjavur Shop Summary
No of Part Time and Full Time Shops - 2016

S.No	Taluk	Total		Total
		Full Time	Part Time	
1	**Thanjavur(TK)**	10	146	156
2	**Tiruvaiyaru(TK)**	22	4 5	67
3	**Papanasam (TK)**	36	113	149
4	**Kumbakonam (TK)**	22	151	173
5	**Thiruvidaimarudur (TK)**	20	93	113
6	**Orathanadu (TK)**	58	111	169
7	**Pattukottai(TK)**	51	141	192
8	**Peravurani (TK)**	29	48	77
9	**Budalur**	22	66	88
	Total	**270**	**194**	**1184**

Source: primary data

Findings, Suggestions

The following measures can be done for the effective functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS)

1. The government should take Computerized steps to records for cross-checking, the opening of grievance cells, and strengthening the role of panchayats.

2. Punishment system should be introduced for the defaulters.

3. Introduction of food coupons in order to reduce the number of bogus ration cards and to check the Public Distribution System (PDS) grains into the open market should be done.

4. The concept of food security requires that timely, reliable and nutritionally adequate supply of food should be available on a long-term basis. So, steps have to be taken to supply the good quality of commodities in the Public Distribution System (PDS).

5. The Fair Price Shops are enthused with the responsibility of distributing PDS items to the ration card holders attached to the respective Fair Price Shops. Care should be taken to ensure opening of Fair price Shops at locations which would be convenient for the ration card holders.

Conclusion

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the central and state Government. The Central government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains, etc. The responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rests with the State Governments. The operational responsibilities including allocation within the state, identification of families below the poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs rest with the state Government.

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A Study on Consumer's Brand Preference towards Two-Wheelers in Panruti

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Abstract
India has become the world's largest market for two-wheelers and India's two-wheelers manufacturers rolled out 23.1 million units during 2017-18. The country has a vibrant domestic market. For example, in 2010-11, the sales volume of two-wheelers was 11,768,910 units. It increases to 20,192,672 units in 2017-18. In the market every year the two-wheelers populations are growing twice as many as that of the previous year. Two wheelers accounted for 81% of domestic demand in 2017-18. Hence, the demand for two-wheelers increases every year. Similarly, the preferences of the consumer are also changing from time to time. A number of companies are manufacturing two-wheelers of various kinds to suit every changing consumer's preference. Hence, if a company, manufacturing two-wheelers, wants to sustain in this competitive business environment, it should understand the behavior/preference of the consumers. The energetic environmental factors and ferocious competition is making it imperative to understand the dynamics of consumer long-lasting market. Market survival depends on consumer satisfaction. Consumer satisfaction depends on their perception and brand preference of a particular brand. 4 brands of two-wheelers are studied in the study area. The study would bring to light which two-wheelers brand is utmost preferred by the consumers and why chose a particular two-wheelers brand. Adopting a random sampling technique, 150 owners of the two-wheelers were chosen as respondents in Panruti. Hence, the researcher has made an attempt to find out the brand preference of the consumers for two-wheelers. The author has found that the product quality seems to be the first and fuel efficiency is the next factor in promoting the customer to go in for a particular brand.
Keywords: Consumer brand preference, Consumer, Consumer Satisfaction and Two wheelers.

Introduction
In the modern world, too many goods are racing too many consumers. There are winners and losers. The winners are those who carefully analyze need, identify opportunities and create value-rich offers for target consumer groups which the other competitors cannot match. In the past, marketers could understand consumers through the daily experience of selling to them. But the growth in the size of the firms and marketers has removed many marketing decision makers from direct contact with consumers. Increasingly managers have had to turn to consumer research for answers to the question such as "What do the consumers buy". The company that understands how consumers will respond to different product features, prices and advertising appeals and so on will have an enormous advantage over its

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competitors. From this, one can understand the importance of consumers. The automobile industry particularly the two-wheelers industry is not an exception to this.

Everybody in this world is a consumer. We need a variety of goods and services right from birth to death. All consumers are buyers and all buyers are not consumers. Then who are the consumer buyers and how they behave while purchasing a particular product is a very important factor for marketers? Consumer buyer behavior refers to the buying behavior of final consumers. From the time immemorial, the man wanted to go from one place to another faster than his legs could take him. He also longed to heavier loads from one place to another that he could move by himself. That thirst for movement stated the story of transportation thousands of years ago. The stories of travel by land, travel by water and travel by air. The two most important steps in the story of transportation on land were the taming of animals such as the horse, donkey and camel and the invention of the wheel. If the two steps had never been taken, we would still have no better means of transportation on land than walking and carrying our loads.

The basic needs of transportation of persons get extended up to socio, cultural and recreational interest. When the urge of human beings to extending their passion for covering up distance started the invention of fast-moving vehicles. Thus the evolution of automobiles got full-fledged to satiate mankind's thirst for movement. Automobiles industry occupies a vital role in the industrial sector of any nation irrespective of the level of the economic development of the nation concerned. In India, after independence, the government has taken a keen interest in the establishment of the powerful automobiles manufacturing industry in the country and gave more efforts to developing the automobiles sector.

Indian buyers have proved to be traditionally price conscious first. Companies whose prices are high have faced many problems in selling the vehicles unless it has certain distinct superiority or some other special dimensions. In general, it is observed from the earlier research that the choice criteria in the two-wheeler market appear to be the following:

- Price
- After sales service
- Aesthetic looks
- Fuel efficiency
- Resale value
- Technical competence, Power, etc.,

Statement of the Problem

India has become the world's largest market for two-wheelers and India's two-wheelers manufacturers rolled out 23.1 million units during 2017-18. The country has a vibrant domestic market. For example, in 2010-11, the sales volume of two-wheelers was 11,768,910 units. It increases to 20,192,672 units in 2017-18. In the market every year the two-wheelers populations are growing twice as many as that of the previous year. Two wheelers accounted for 81% of domestic demand in 2017-18. Hence, the demand for two-wheelers increases every year. Similarly, the preferences of the consumer are also changing from time to time. A number of companies are manufacturing two-wheelers of various kinds to suit every changing consumer's preference. Hence, if a company, manufacturing two-wheelers, wants to sustain in this competitive business environment, it should understand the behavior/preference of the consumers. In other words, the importance of consumers cannot be little. But only a few studies have been conducted in this area. Hence, the

researcher has made an attempt to find out the brand preference of the consumers for two-wheelers.

Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the study

1. To study the factors influencing the consumers in the selection and use of a particular brand of the two-wheelers in Panruti.
2. To measure the level of satisfaction of the consumers on the selected brand of the two-wheelers in Panruti.
3. To study the post-purchase behavior of the consumers in Panruti.
4. To offer suggestions based on the findings of the study.

Methodology

The present study is descriptive in nature. It pertains to the preference of the consumers in Panruti. The purpose of the study is to know the preference of the consumer on select two-wheelers in Panruti. The sample size of the study is 150 owners of two-wheelers, who were selected at random. Both the primary and secondary data were used in this study. The primary data have been collected from the owners of the two-wheelers in panruti by using survey method with a well-structured questionnaire. The secondary data have been collected from the published report, records, books, journals, bulletins, magazines, the internet, and newspapers. The collected data were analyzed by using the statistical tools like percentage analysis and chi-Square test.

Limitations

Since two-wheelers are owned by the low-income group, middle-income group and high-income group depending upon their requirements and convenience, the level of satisfaction may also vary, but still portray feeling/opinion of the customers. This study is limited to the selected two wheelers only. The sample customers have been selected only from the Panruti due to the constraints of time, money and other resources.

Findings

In the highly competitive world, markets are highly dynamic. The days have changed and science and technology have given rise to scientific marketing. Now the dynamic marketers were compelled to produce what the market needs. The behavior of the consumer changes from situation to situation. So, it is not easy to predict buyer behavior as it is influenced by various factors like age, sex, occupation, and education. Some consumers may be affected mostly by one factor and not by the others. The process of the consumer buying two wheeler states when the need is felt by the consumer with reference to product awareness.

1. Among the 150 respondents, 42% of the respondents belong to the age group between 25 to 35. Only 5.3% of the respondents belong to the age group of above 55. On total respondents, 67.10% of the respondents are men and 32.9% of the respondents are women because generally motor-driven vehicle is used by men.
2. 42% of the respondents are either graduates or postgraduates and only 8% of the respondents are classified as professionals. 32% of them are government employees and 30% of the respondents are businessmen or professionals and only 8% of the respondents are students.
3. A Majority of 50% of the respondents possess moped and 22.7% of the respondents are possess motorcycle. Among them 65.3% possess Hero and Honda brand, 22% possess TVS brand and 7.7% of the respondents possess Yamaha brand.

4. Among the 150 respondents, it covers that the 28% of them are using their two wheeler for more than 5 years and only 8.7% of the respondents are using their two-wheeler for three to four years. Majority of 34.7% of the respondents have taken a decision by themselves without consulting others like spouse, friends, and relatives.

5. 27.3% of the respondents stated that they have chosen the particular brand for the product efficiency, 21.3% of the respondents stated that they buy the product only for the price concretion and only 3.3% of the respondents have stated that they are motivated by advertisement.

6. 53.6% of the respondents stated that they come to know about the brand through their friends and relatives and 46% have revealed that they had got awareness through Road Shows, Internet, and others.

7. 79.3% of the respondents have purchased their vehicles for cash, and only 28.3% of the consumer has purchased through credit.

8. A major chunk of 69.3% of the respondents was least bothered about this festival offer and they didn't wait for the offer season, and only 30.7% of the respondents have purchased the two-wheelers during festival/offer season.

9. 66.7% of the respondents are satisfied with the price of the two-wheelers which they own, 52% of them are satisfied with the fuel efficiency and majority of the respondents are satisfied with the product quality, gearless transmission, installment facilities, comfort, performance and design, guarantee, resale value, after-sales service, smooth suspension, and brand image.

10. Around 90% of the consumers are satisfied with the two-wheelers they own and only a negligible percentage of the sample respondents (2%) have mentioned that they are dissatisfied.

11. Among 150 respondents, 42% of the respondents said that they feel good about the after sales service of their two-wheeler and only 8% of the respondents feel poor about the after sales services of their two-wheeler.

12. The respondents revealed that 64% of them have not faced any problem with their two-wheeler and the remaining i.e. 36% of the total respondents have faced some problems with their two-wheeler.

13. 79.3% of the respondents expect better service from their dealers.

14. 82.7% of the respondents get the two-wheelers serviced by dealer and the remaining i.e. 17.3% of them by the outsider.

15. 76% of the respondents have replied that they have no plan to switch over to any other brand. Only 24% of the respondents are interested in switching over to other brands new features such as more mileage per kilometer, the introduction of disk brakes have attracted the respondents.

16. According to the Hero and Honda Company, 64.52% of the respondents are satisfied and only 3.22% are neither satisfied and nor dissatisfied and also highly dissatisfied.

17. In the way of the Yamaha company, 66.67% of the respondents are satisfied and the remaining i.e. 33.37% of the respondents are highly satisfied with the two-wheeler they purchased.

18. On Bajaj company customers, 66.7% of the respondents are satisfied with their two-wheeler and only 5.5% of them are highly dissatisfied with their two-wheeler.

19. According to TVS Company, 51.62% of the respondents are satisfied and only 1.02% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied.

20. Among the 150 respondents, most of the consumers are satisfied whether highly, moderately or low satisfied with their brand. Only 0.7% of the two-wheeler owners seem to be highly not satisfied with the performance of the two-wheelers.
21. Nearly 92% of the consumers have expressed their opinion, that the after-sales services provided by the dealers are excellent, very good, good and too satisfactory. Majority of the consumer 42% have expressed as good, 28% of the consumers expressed ad satisfied, 16% of the consumer feel very good, 6% of the consumer expressed as excellent and only 8% if the consumers have expressed their opinion as poor.

Suggestions

The present study is an attempt to know the preference of the consumers to select the two-wheelers. The survey reports some useful findings on the basis of finding the following suggestions are arrived at:

1. Fuel efficiency is a very important factor for two-wheelers. The consumers are expecting quality and fuel efficiency. So, the companies have to take steps to improve fuel efficiency.
2. The company should also concentrate on offering more safe and secure drive to its consumers. Hence, it should design the features accordingly to give an accident-free ride.
3. Installment facilities will be useful for the low-income group consumers to buy the product easily. So, companies should try to provide easy finance scheme. This is also one of the methods to promote sales.
4. Majority of youngsters like new designs, more models and colors. So, the companies must satisfy the consumers in this respect. In order to satisfy these groups, companies should introduce new models with more features.
5. Majority of the consumers prefer comfort, good after-sales service, and smooth suspension. Based on these factors consumers prefer the two-wheelers. So, it is suggested form the research survey that the companies should often conduct a research to know the consumer's preference. If the companies identify the preference factor, they can easily compete and also improve their sales.

Conclusion

Transportation needs are becoming more and more acute. With the intensifying pressure on the public transportation system, the best available solution is to have personal transportation for which two-wheelers are ideal. Therefore, the two-wheeler manufacturers should manufacturer their products suited to the needs/preference of the consumers. In simple, the fortunes of many a producer will be decided by the emerging consumer. Preferences for a vehicle offering high fuel economy low maintenance cost and effective brake control. The study pertaining to consumer brand preference for two-wheelers has shown that many buy two-wheelers to meet the requirements of comfort. Mostly they buy two-wheelers as per the advice/suggestions given by the friends and relatives. The advertisements through television, internet etc., is supplementary to the advice of friends and relatives. The product quality seems to be the first and fuel efficiency is the next factor in promoting the customer to go in for a particular brand. With reference to post-purchase satisfaction the products of Hero and Honda Company seems to give maximum and the TVS, the market leader seems to be next only to Hero and Honda company products. There is no significant relationship between education and the type of two-wheeler preferred. The education and occupation do not seem to have any impact on the decision-making process of the two-wheeler purchase.

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Causes for Concentration for Child Labour in the Informal Sector

Dr. Shashi Gupta[*]

There are certain factors which enable children to seek employment in the informal sector in comparison to the formal sector. These factors include : (a) absence of any statutory minimum age for employment, (b) easy entry, (c) less competition among job seekers, (d) absence of any minimum requirement of education or training (e) easy nature of work (f) provision of food, shelter and clothing in the city by the employer (g) absence of any minimum wage requirements, and (h) easy entry and easy exit.

These factors enable the child labour to enter the informal sector when every they like Broadly speaking, four types of children are found engaged in the formal sector:-

a. Children belonging to poor-families undertaking jobs to supplement their parents income.
b. Children who have none to support them,
c. Children who are sent to urban areas by their parents in rural areas for earning a living.
d. Children who run away form their families.

For the organized sector, there are labour legislations which lay down minimum age for employment. The Factories Act, 1948 clearly specifies that children, who have not completed their fourteen years of age, can not be employed in any factory. Further, in the organized sector, entry is difficult and the competition among the job seekers is quite keen. Certain level of education and training for an entry in the organized sector becomes imperative. Since minimum wages have been statutorily laid down or prevailing wages are known, employers find it difficult to employ child labour at a reduced or a lower wage. All these factors restrict the entry of child labor in the formal sector. Since these situations are not prevalent in the informal sector and there is complete freedom of entry and exit, informal sector attracts more child labour. Studies made of informal sector for some of the cities in India like Calcutta and South Gujrat have shown that children are one of the important constituents of informal sector labour force.

Employment conditions and problem faced by children in the Informal Sector

No Significant work has been done in India to study the employment conditions of children in the informal sector. Dearth of literature and absence of data in this regard are important handicaps in making any scientific observation. However, a few studies made for informal sector have shown that wages or workers in the informal sector are far from satisfactory Children Wage's are very low in comparison to wages of adults doing the same type of work with regard to working conditions of children in the informal sector five areas seem to be significant. First, children in the informal sector not only receive lower wages but that also not regularly and in cash. Secondly their hours of work are much longer. Information received through the questionnaire show that children in the informal sector do not have any prescribed working hours. It depends on the sweet will and whim of their masters. Domestic servants like cooks, children in cycle reapairing shops, vendors, in tea stalls, hotels, road side dhabas, laundaries, start working from early morning and continue till late night. Thidly,

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they are victims to very rough behavior by their masters and co-workers. Ill-treatment, beating, assaults and abuses are common features fourthly, they do not enjoy a stable employment relationship. They are kicked out of their services or are terminated on flimsy grounds or even false charges.

Lastly they do not enjoy any welfare a facility, social security or even leave or holidays. On the whole employment conditions of children in the informal sector are worst in comparison of the formal sector.

The following passage best describes the Physical conditions of child labour in the in the informal sector:-

Long hours of work, late hours of night employment, continuous standing, sitting or use of single set of muscles, emphasis on the finger neuromuscular co-ordinations with attendant nervous strain, indoor confinement in noisy factories and dusty trades, carrying heavy loads under the arm or lifting heavy weights, pressure of speed in the performance of friendly Act, contract with industrial poisons, exposure to inclement either, are unsuitable occupations and provide harmful condition for the growing child peculiarly susceptible to certain deformities and diseases.

Like the organized and the unorganized sector, in the informal sector also, there is incidence of most neglected working conditions. Child labour working in awful condition. Lack of proper housing, sanitary condition, drinking water, suitable health and medical measures, lack of recreational facilities of the child labour are said to be main problems of child labour in the informal sector.

Various forms of literature on the informal sector, not only in India but even abroad have shown that child workers in the Informal Sector don not have proper housing and living conditions. They live in most unhygienic situation. Their problems have been highlighted by a number of authors in their books on the informal sector. These problems discourage many child worker either to enter in the informal sector or to continue to remain in the informal sector in therefore essential first to understand the nature and magnitude of the problems of workers in the informal sector.

As stated above, child labor in the informal sector face a lot of difficulties. These difficulties or in other words problems vary from country to county. In India, Child labour in the Informal Sector is confronted with immense type of problems. These problems to some extet are also found in Aferican countries, Asian countries and Caribbean countries where informal sector exists to a great extent. The problems faced by informal sector child workers can be listed as follow:

(1) Problems of suitable accommodation,

(2) Absence of hygienic and sanitary living condition.

(3) Lack of proper sewerage,

(4) Absence of educational facilities,

(5) Absence of health and medical facilities,

(6) Absence of suitable recreational activities,

(7) Problem of suitable transport facilities,

(8) Problem of suitable market facilities,

Of late, the magnitude of the problem prevalent in the Informal Sector has caught the attention of the planners and policy makers. In view of the size of the labour force engaged in this sector and the slow pace of expansion of the organized sector particularly in the developing countries, it has become all the more important improve the conditions of child

workers in the Informal Sector. The major programmes in this sector contributing towards the goals of improving the quality of life are reducing poverty and ensuring social justice in the field of education, recreation, health and family welfare, housing, water supply etc.

The plight of the garbage collecting children in the Informal Sector is an account into itself. These scrap collectors and rag pickers are engaged in the most dangerous, degrading and degenerate business of all. For the most part, these chidren come from poverty stricen, scheduled caste, slum families.

As far as the beedi industry is concerned, it is basically a household industry where the labourers are mostly engaged in their small houses. Majority is that of the females and children particularly Muslims, who due to cultural inhibitions can't work outside their homes. But since they are from the lower castes, their economic condition is also very pitiable. Hence in order to raise and also to supplement their family income, they largely get engaged in beedi rolling along with their children.

The labour potentials, the working conditions and other facts have been exposed by a number of studies done on this sector independently as well as in a combined form. All these show that the laborers have a miserable lot of fate in their work places.

Some of the surveys attribure to the segmentation of labour market and the co-existence of informal sector with formal sector. The segmentation of labour market into such markets is assumed to take place due to emergence and growth of capitalist relations of production because of the differentiation of peasantry and growing proletarianisation of marginal and small farmers an the artisans.

The segmentation of labour market is taken to be the basic characteristic of a developing economy undergoing a transitional process of capitalist development wherein the capitalist relations of production emerge and grow in certain activities and areas. In the case, the pre-capitalists production relations of certain varieties also co-exist and enfold such employment conditions and wages wherein many households have to supply their family and child labour for subsistence. The prevalence of such production conditions also keep the wage rate rising in the economy because of an excess supply of labour.

The existence of sectoral dualism in terms of Informal Sectors and Formal Sectors is held to be another theoretical formulation of labour use. It is said that a large part of the developing economy is Informal Sector and so the household supply their famils and child labour either for paid or unpaid work. Hence the existence of sectoral dualism at techno-economic organizational level of production and distribution, being the characteristic of the economy level or production and distribution, being the characterstics of the economy like India, is responsible for the supply of child labour market.

Why the labour market is segmented and why the sectoral dichotomies like the informal sector exist in a developing economy remains unexplained in such theoretical formulation of child labour. They are absolutely inadequate for understanding the supply of labour with a given capital dunctions at a prticula point of tme. Infact, the classical political economists sorted out these questions while studying the growth of industrial capial. For instance, Marx demonstrated that growing orgainised capital maintains three types of relative surplus population, namely 'Floating', 'latent' and 'stagnant'. The floating populations refer to those workers who perform casual work, shunting between rural and urban areas. The 'latent' raltive population consists of those workers who can be easily released form agriculture due to their precarious disguised existence. The 'stagnant' relative population consists of those workers who belong to domestic industry and constiture a major part of the informal sector

in the 'manufacturing' industry. Therefor, the so called in formal sector is nothing nut an unending reservoir of the relative surplus labour, characterized as 'floating', 'latnet' and 'stagment' by Marx.

Transgender Health and Their Rights in India

SujitaSethi*
MadhusmitaBarwa**

Abstract

India has approximately 700,000 transgender persons. Sexuality is an issue that has created social divides. Sexual minorities have been oppressed in our society on the ground of them being deviant. Their existence has been listed as unnatural. Therefore, the issues related to the rights of genders, their health problems and also do not find place in the top agendas of the governments and human rights movements. Trans people worldwide experience substantial health disparities and barriers to appropriate health care services that keep them from achieving the highest possible health status. Among other disparities, Trans people are significantly more likely than the general population to be targeted for violence and harassment, to contract HIV, and to be at risk for mental health concerns such as depression and attempted suicide. Barriers to health care experienced by trans communities include discriminatory treatment by health care providers, a lack of providers who are trained to offer appropriate health care to trans people, and refusal by many national health systems and health insurance programs to cover services for trans people.

This article is centered on transgender health and their rights in India and also their present situation in India.

(Keywords- Transgender, health problems, human rights, present situation)

Introduction

When we speaking about the third gender w we see that here is a unique and different position in India. In our society it's accepted that the third gender or hijras as they are commonly called in mainstream society. People have thought of hijras as normal and it has gone up to the extent where some people considered them as sacred. The Indian position becomes unique as compared to the rest of the worlds whereby although society has accepted the third gender, for a long time, there was no legislation which recognized as a third sex. Due to this increasing demand, in 2005 Indian passport application forms were updated with three gender options; M, F, and E (male, female, &Eunuch respectively). Furthermore, in Nov. 2009, with the intention of ensuring further recognition for the third gender India agreed to list eunuchs and transgender people as others' distinct from males and females, in voting rights and voter identity cards. These steps are some of the ways in which the Indian government has tried to integrate. Some people fail to understand them as a separate gender and instead think of them of either being a male or a female. (Srikanth Bhaskar and Swetha Vadarevu, 2015)

Transgender in India

Indian Census has never recognized third gender i.e. Transgender while collecting census data for years. But in 2011, data of Transgender's were collected with details related to their employment, Literacy and Caste. In India, total population of transgender is around 4.88 Lakh as per 2011 census. The data of Transgender has been cubbed inside "Males" in the primary data released by Census Department. For educational purpose, separate data of Transgender has been curved out from that.

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	STATE	TRANSGENDERS	CHILD(0-6)	SC	ST	LITERACY
	INDIA	487,803	54,854	78,811	33,293	56.07%
1	UTTAR PRADESH	137,465	18,734	26,404	639	55.80%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	43,369	4,082	6,226	3,225	53.33%
3	MAHARASHTRA	40,891	4,101	4,691	3,529	67.57%
4	BIHAR	40,827	5,971	6,295	506	44.35%
5	WEST BENGAL	30,349	2,376	6,474	1,474	58.83%
6	MADHYA PRADESH	29,597	3,409	4,361	5,260	53.01%
7	TAMILNADU	22,364	1,289	4,203	180	57.87%
8	ODISHA	20,332	2,125	3,236	4,553	54.83%
9	KARNATAKA	20,266	1,771	3,275	1,324	58.82%
10	RAJASTHAN	16,517	2,012	2,961	1,805	48.34%

(Source-census 2011)

About the term Transgender

Transgender are those people who are born with male or female anatomies but they are feeling different from their body structure. Transgender is not a term limited to persons whose genitals are intermixed but it is a blanket term of people whose gender expression, identity or behavior differs from the norms expected from their birth sex. Various transgender identities fall under this category including transgender male, transgender female, male to female (MTF) and female to male (MTM). It also includes cross-dressers (those who wear clothes of the other) gender queer people (they feel they belonged to either both genders or neither gender) and transsexuals. In India, there are a wide range of transgender related identities which includes – Hijras, Aravanis, Kothi's, Jogatas/Jogappas, Shivshaktis.

Hijras- Hijras is a Persian word translated as eunuch which is used in common parlance for transgender community in India.

Aravanis- It is a term used for male transgender who undergo genital modification through SRS (sex Reassignment surgery) or perform Nirwaan which is a traditional mode of castration.

Kothi- Kothi is used for those who adopt a feminine role in same sex relationships, but do not live in communes as Aravanis.

Jogtas/Jogappas- It is found in Maharashtra and Karnataka are male to female transgender who devote themselves to the service of a particular God.

Shivshakti- It is found in Andhrapradesh, are males who are considered to be married to Gods particularly to Lord Shiva. They usually work as Spiritual healers or astrologers. (1)

Third Gender

In April (2014), India's Supreme Court recognized transgender people as "The Third gender" along with male and female. A bench of Justice K.S.Radha Krishnan and A.K.Sikri, in separate but concurrent judgments, said "eunuchs", apart from the binary gender, is treated as "third gender" for the purpose of safeguarding their rights under our constitution and the laws made by parliament and the state legislature. Earlier, they were forced to write male or female against their gender.

The SC asked the centre to treat transgender as socially and economically backward. The apex court said that transgender will be allowed admission in educational institutions and given employment on the basis that they belonged to the third gender category. The Supreme Court said absence of law recognizing Hijras as third gender could not be continued as a ground to discriminate them in availing equal opportunities in education and employment. This is for the first time that the third gender has

got a formal recognition. The third gender people will be considered as OBCs, the supreme court of India has said. And they will be given educational and employment reservation as OBCs.

The apex court also said states and the centre will devise social welfare schemes for third gender community and run a public awareness campaign to erase social stigma. The SC said the states must construct special public toilets and departments to look into their special medical issues. And also added that is a person surgically changes his/her sex, then he or she is entitled to her changed sex and cannot be discriminated. (3, 5)

Review of literature

Review is expected to give some ideas regarding the dimensions and it will provide some knowledge on the universe that can be taken for study-

Kamala KantaShow (2015) has said that "Transgender is generally described as a person whose gender identity, gender expression or behavior does not confirm to their biological sex. The court says that since transgender do not have reproduction capacity as a either man or woman and claim to be an Institutional Third Gender. Transgender also includes persons who intend to undergo sex Reassignment. He has studied on the transgender concerning to the Rights they are enjoyed, and also social aspect with the case study of Transgender community of Bardwan District. (11)

Priti Sharma (2014) has mentioned that the Hijras of India are probably the most well known and populous third sex type in the modern world. The United Nations development programs have recognized these people, as one of the target group needing special attention. Condition of transgender is very appalling in our society and they are under privileged from their basic rights and transgender are still not accepted by Indian society. Many transgender suffer from mental health problems like depression and suicidal tendencies indicates about problem faced by transgender which showed that transgender is facing many problems in the society, and this is not researcher personal view, this is what researcher says. Research on transgender cultures has mostly focused in North American and Europe. Only 7% has been on Asian societies. That fact that Transgender has been provided voting rights in 1991; it shows that they have been deprived from 9 fundamental rights for a long time. In this paper the author has emphasized on the problems faced by transgender and need to establish their legal rights. (9)

Joz Motmon et.al. (2011) found that the QOL (Quality of life) of transgender women did not differ significantly from the general Dutch female population , although Transgender men showed reduced mental Health QOL compared with the general Dutch male sample. Transgender women had a lower QOL than transgender men for the subscales physical Functioning and general Health, but better QOL for bodily pain. Time since start of hormone use was positively associated for transgender women with sub scales bodily pain and general health, and negatively associated for transgender men with the subscale role limitations due to physical health problems. There was no significant difference in QOL between the group who had undergone genital surgery or surgical breast augmentation and the group who did not have these surgeries. Transgender men with erection prosthesis scored significantly better on role limitations due to emotional problems. A series of univariate analysis revealed significantly lower QOL scores for transgender persons that were older, low educated, unemployed, had a low household income and were single.(6)

Thilakavathi .et.al.(2016) has said that Hijras and other Trans women (TW) communities face several stressors in their live, especially stigma and discrimination related to being a trans person social support isessential to cope up with such stressors. This study explores and describes the various social support systems available to Trans women in India. (11)

Dr. D Venkatrama Rays (2013) focused on the socio-economic status of Transgender in Tamilnaduand to understand the problems faced by them and also to provide suggestions to improve their status.. By creating and recognizing transgender rights, India has the capacity to Battelle its current HIV/AIDS, epidemic in a meaningful way, give real effect to the human effect to the human rights of sexual minorities and serve as a model for other nations to recognize gender based rights.

In order to accomplish these goals, however India must repeat current discriminatory laws & enact opportunities legislation on the basis of gender and sexuality. (8)

AnithaChettiar (2015) examined that the socio-economic status of hijras and to understand the problems faced by them with special reference to their health and the harassment face by the police. Among the hijras about half of them belong to the middle class and about 40% belonged to the upper lower class. (2)

History of Transgender

The history of the third gender dates back many centuries. They have always been an integral part of Hindu mythological stories (Priti Sharma, Nishant Pal (2014). Transgender mention in the ancient Hindu scriptures and were written about in the greatest epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. They played a renowned role in the royal courts of the mughal emperors and some Hindu rulers in medieval Indiatoo(m.gayathri and dr.p.kathikeyan(2016).The presence of these transgender was recognized way back in "Kamsutra" in India, where they were identified as "TritiyaPrakarti" way back in 400 BC.

During Ramayanathere is evidence that while going to exile for 14 years, when lord Ram asked all men and women of Ajodhya, to return back to their homes, these transgender kept on standing till 14 years. On his return when Lord Ram saw them standing, he asked transgender as to why they had not returned back to their homes. The transgender replied that they neither came in men nor in women. And since there was no mention about them in his speech they did not move from their place. Hearing this lord Ram was so much impressed that he granted them boon to bless people during the auspicious occasions. This is from where the tradition of having hijaras on child birth, wedding or any auspicious ceremony started. All this happened some 8000 – 7000 yearsBC

During Mahabharat, some 5000 years BC, it is a well-known fact that first daughter of Kind Drupad was Shikhandi, who was a girl but had all qualities of a boy. She played a major role in the 14 day war, to bring down bheesm on the bed of arrows. Then we also have the evidence of Arjun turning into "vrihanalla" during their exile and perform all duties a eunuch or a transgender would have performed during those times (Muhammad rafeek, 2015).

Objectives

1. To understand the health problems of Transgender.
2. To know the rights of Transgender.
3. To know the present situation of transgender.

Methodology

This research is purely based on secondary data. The data will be collected from books, journals, news papers, research article, and govt. reports. After collecting data from various sources it will be summarized, analyzed and report writing. The present situation of Transgender and some of the constitutional rights and initiatives taken by the Indian government are also dealt.

What is Transgender Health?

The common conception of Trans health is that it refers only to medical procedures involved in Transition. However, Trans health is a much broader field. As the World Health Organization recognizes, health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The full picture of trans health thus involves broad recognition of all the services, protections, and resources that trans people need to live healthy lives in safe communities. This includes a range of primary and other health care services, as well as a focus on socio-economic determinants of health such as identity document policies poverty, employment, housing and public acceptance of trans people.

Trans people worldwide experience substantial health disparities and barriers to appropriate health care services that keep them from achieving the highest possible health status. Among other health disparities, trans people are significantly more likely than the general population to be targeted for violence and harassment, to contract HIV, and to be at risk for mental health concern such as depression and attempted suicide.

Health Problems Faced By Transgender Peoples

1. HIV- Transgender people are 49 times more at risk of living with HIV compared to the general population. HIV related stigma and transphobia create barriers to the access of HIV testing and treatment services by transgender people. Social exclusion, economic vulnerability and a lack of employment opportunities means that sex work is often the most viable form of income available to transgender people, and a high proportion of transgender people engage in sex work. For example, the proportion of transgender people who sell sex is estimated to be up to 90% in India. A 2008 systematic review showed that global HIV prevalence among transgender people who engaged in sex work was 27%, compared to 15% among transgender people who did not sell sex.Data suggests that HIV prevalence is up to nine times higher for transgender sex workers compared to non-transgender female sex workers.In addition, the high costs associated with transition healthcare can put extra pressure on transgender people to make money. Sex workers sometimes get paid more for unprotected sex, and often feel under pressure not to use a condom, which makes them highly vulnerable to HIV. India is one country where HIV services have been successfully targeted at transgender people – reaching an estimated 83% of the transgender population. They have also made marked steps in officially recognising transgender people, also called Hijras, as a third gender. This means that local authorities need to ensure that they have health and social programmes that meet the needs of Hijras and has given them the right to vote.

2. Mental health-The hijra are more predisposed to mental health issues given that they are more likely to receive money for sex, have an earlier sexual debut, and have a higher prevalence of HIV compared with men who have sex with men.Forty-eight percent of hijra participants in one study suffered from psychiatric disorders, ranging from alcohol abuse and dependence to depressive spectrum disorders, but despite the presence of psychiatric disorders in participants, none had ever had psychiatric consultation for these issues). Seeking help is not a viable option for these individuals due to perceived and real stigma from health professionals.

From the limited mental health studies that exist, issues with gender identity are a reoccurring theme. A cross-sectional study of 50 hijra women in Mumbai showed that 84% of participants met criteria for gender identity disorder according to DSM-IV-TR. This finding was supported by a subsequent qualitative study, in which researchers interviewed eight hijra in Bangalore, India, regarding what factors and unique experiences contributed to their well-being. Among this small sample size, there appeared to be a persistent need for sex change and gender change because they felt discordance between their internal and external identity. Other contributors to well-being among this sampling were joining a *gharana* and finding a community of similar people .Poor self- and social acceptance as a teenager, traumatic transitions, and physical, verbal, and sexual abuse from family and law enforcement were also major stressors. The hijra continue to be disadvantaged within society as evidenced by the barriers to obtaining voter identity cards and ration cards, as well as acceptance to educational institutions. The hijra women commonly encounter a wide variety of discriminatory attitudes and institutional difficulties in meeting their basic needs or in having their gender identity respected. This discriminatory attitude toward the hijra is extremely invasive and destructive for their mental health and has created a strong sense of loneliness.

3. Suicadility and non suicidal self harm-A lifetime presence of NSSI was identified in 46.3% of patients and 28.73% reported currently engaging in NSSI (within at least the past few months). Analyses showed that those with a lifetime presence of NSSI had significantly greater general psychopathology, lower self-esteem, had suffered more transphobia, and experienced greater interpersonal problems than those without NSSI. Findings were similar when comparing current with non-current NSSI. Overall, natal male patients reported less social support than natal female patients, but current NSSI was more common in natal female patients. Regression analyses confirmed that natal female gender and greater general psychopathology predicted current and lifetime NSSI. Further analyses confirmed that general psychopathology itself could be predicted by transphobic experiences, low self-esteem, and interpersonal problems, but not by the use of cross-sex hormones.

These findings confirm that NSSI is common in trans youth and emphasize the need for interventions that decrease transphobia, increase social support, and help trans youth navigate their relationships with others to decrease psychopathology and NSSI.

4. Tobacco use

- Cigarette smoking among LGB individuals in the India. Is higher than among heterosexual/straight individuals. More than 30,000 LGBT persons die each year of tobacco-related diseases.
- Gay men have high rates of HPV infection which, when coupled with tobacco use, increases their risk for anal and other cancers.
- LGBT individuals often have risk factors for smoking that include daily stress related to prejudice and stigma that they may face.
- Bartenders and servers in LGBT nightclubs are exposed to high levels of secondhand smoke.[9]
- Among women, secondhand smoke exposure is more common among non-smoking lesbian women than among non-smoking straight women.

5. Violence and victimization-. Five distinct profiles of Indian TGW were identified based on the type and severity of victimization: (1) Low victimization, (2) High verbal police victimization, (3) High verbal and physical police victimization, (4) Moderate victimization, and (5) High victimization. While controlling for age, education, income, HIV status, and marital status, results revealed that TGW in the moderate victimization and high victimization profiles had higher sexual risk than TGW in the low victimization and high verbal police victimization profiles. In addition, TGW in high verbal and physical police victimization profile had higher sexual risk than TGW in low victimization profile. These findings underscore the importance of tailoring sexual risk reduction interventions to the specific needs of TGW based on patterns of victimization.

Health agenda for transgender people: -

WHO and partners have developed a range of tailored guidance for health practitioners and policy makers to better protect the health and rights of transgender people, including policy briefs, programme implementation tools, health advice and guidelines.WHO report, sexual health human rights and law explores ways to improve access to services; this report includes information on gender transition, how to provide gender sensitive health care services and how to reduce violence related to gender expression and identities. While transgender health is recognized as beyond sexual health efforts to end the HIV epidemic which have been driven by an explicitly rights based approach and massive community mobilization highlight the specific needs of transgender people (Rebekah Thomas et.al., 2017).

Constitutional rights of transgender people:

Preamble to the constitution mandates justice social, economic and political equality of status.

1. Thus the first foremost right that they are deserving of is the right to equality under **Article 14.**
2. **Article 15** speaks about the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
3. Article **23**prohibits trafficking in human beings as beggars andother similar focus of forced labor and any contravention of these provisions shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
4. **Legal recognition for third gender:** The court ruled that fundamental rights are available to the third gender in the same manner as they are to males and females. Furthernow recognition of third gender in both criminal and civil status, such as those relating to marriage adoption, divorce, get it discriminated to the third gender.
5. **Legal recognition for people transitioning within male/female binary:** The court merely states that they prefer to follow the psyche of the person and use the "psychological test" as opposed to "biological test". They also declare that insisting on sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) as a condition for changing one's gender is illegal.
6. **Public health and sanitation:** Centre and state Governments have been directed to take proper measures to provide medical care to Transgender people in the hospitals and also provide those

separate public toilets and other facilities. Further, they have been directed to operate HIV/Sero-surveillance measures for Transgender.

7. **Socio-economic rights:** Centre and state Govt. have been asked to provide the community various social welfare schemes and to treat the community as socially and economically backward classes. They have also asked to extend reservation in educational institutions and for public appointments.

8. **Stigma and public Awareness:** Both the Govts. Are asked to take steps to create public awareness so that Transgender people will feel that they are also part and parcel of the social life and not be treated as untouchables; take measures to regain their respect and place in society.

9. **Challenging 377:** The judgment contradicts the findings of the Supreme Court in Suresh Kumar Koushal in various ways. Under section 377, it has been noted that though associated with specific sexual acts, highlighted certain identities, including Hijras. It also recognizes that sec 377 has been used as an instrument of harassment and physical abuse against Hijras and transgender persons.

Rights of Transgender persons Bills:

- **April 15, 2014:** The Supreme Court directs the government to legally recognise a "third gender" and give those who qualify new protections and benefits, including reservations in education and employment.

- **April 24, 2015:** RajyaSabha passes the Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, a private member's bill. Bill defines being transgender as a psychological phenomenon and provides reservations for transgender people.

- **August 2, 2016:** The government dispenses with the RajyaSabha bill and introduces its own Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill. It defines being transgender as a biological phenomenon and does not provide reservations.

- **July 22, 2017:** The standing committee on social justice and empowerment issues a report on the government bill.

Present situation and inclusion of transgender people

The supreme court of India had recognized transgender as the third gender and had also considered to give them the benefits available to OBCs. After the case of national legal services authority v. union of India. Transgender will enjoy basic human rights, including protection from violence and discrimination. They will have the right to dignity and self determination.

Before 2014, transgender had tethered access to education, health and health services, public spaces, livelihood opportunities, obtaining passport, driving license, ration card etc, while applying for bank account they had to tick male or female as there was no option for third gender. As per the census 2011, there are about half a million transgender people residing in India.

The condition of the third gender across the world varies as different parts of the world practice different norms and traditions. The present scenario of the lives of the people of this community is unacceptable and in some cases pitiable but again there are a few countries that are moving towards providing them with equal status and recognition in the society for proper and dignified survival.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people have made great strides in the fight for full equality. Sadly, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women face disproportionate levels of violence at the hands of the both strangers and intimate partners. A recent U.N human rights reports noted that LGBT people are at a disturbingly elevated risk of homicidal violence, highlighting the increased risk that lesbian, bisexual and transgender women face because of gender based discrimination.

Another study by the human rights campaign and the trans people of color coalition estimates that transgender women in the united states face 4.3 times the risk of becoming homicide victims than the general population of women. Factors such as poverty or belonging to a racial minority exacerbated the incidence and rates of violence experienced. Transgender people are also more likely to experience violence from the law enforcement in homeless shelters and in healthcare settings.

For example

- **Chhattisgarh police to recruit transgender constables, deploy them to combat Maoists:** In 2014, the Supreme Court declared transgender people as the "third gender" and ruled that they have equal privilege over the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. Chhattisgarh police propose to recruit about 35,000 constables from each of the state's 27 districts, of which 17 are reeling from Maoist insurgency. "Since constables are district-level cadre, it is possible a transgender recruit will have to fight Maoists if that person is hired from a Maoist-affected area," a senior officer in the police headquarters said. The department is working out the physical parameters that will applicable for transgender applicants. According to an IPS officer supervising the recruitment process, experts were being consulted to fix the physical standards such as height and chest measurement Chhattisgarh's transgender community falls under the other backward class (OBC) category, a status that guarantees 14% reservation in education and government jobs. The transgender applicants can avail themselves of the reservation. The age limit for all applicants is 28 years.(10)

- **PrithikaYashini, India's first transgender police officer, win acceptance-**After fighting social dogma, gender bias and many glass ceilings, K PrithikaYashini has become the first transgender to be appointed as a police officer in Tamil Nadu.Yashini attempted to achieve a next to impossible goal by applying to become a police officer even after being fully aware of that the in police force is alleged filled with male chauvinism.(12)

- **Sambalpur Police close eyes to trafficking by transgender:** A couple of years ago, a transgender was remanded in judicial custody after being arrested and produced in court by Bargarh police over some case. But it turned out to be a nightmarish experience for the jail authorities to find a suitable accommodation for the prisoner on the jail premises. Neither the accused could be accommodated with male prisoners or with women prisoners. Finally, the jailor housed the transgender prisoner in his office chamber and later, the prisoner was let out on bail. The presence of the transgender has forced the commuters to take the Highway route instead of driving on the service road. Although PCR vehicle is seen patrolling at the spot, the police seem to be more interested in collecting money from parked trucks than driving them out.(11)

- All about JoyitaMondal: India's first transgender judge-A woman who became India's first transgender judge in July says she continues to fight for justice and respect. JoyitaMondal was appointed as a LokAdalat judge in north Bengal three months ago in a historic appointment that she hopes will pave the way for other people. The 29-year-old was once made homeless and forced to turn to begging because of the discrimination she faced. But after working for transgender rights organisations she says she was inspired to complete a law degree – to be able to fight for anyone facing social discrimination. In the past, people almost treated me as an untouchable and even passed abusive comments,' she said. 'But now people even come to me often requesting me to mediate in family disputes.' Joyita continues to fight against widespread social bias and discrimination against transgender people in education and employment across India. In 2014, India's Supreme Court recognised transgender people as a third gender, in a landmark ruling. It ordered the government to provide transgender people with quotas in jobs and education in line with other minorities.

Present situation of transgender peoples in Odisha

Odisha has become the first state in the country to provide food grains, pension, health, education and housing benefits to the transgender community, thus including them in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The step has been taken to empower the transgender community.

- Members of the transgender community will be given BPL cards
- The BPL cards will give them access to a number of social benefits under various government welfare programmes

- The benefits include "free housing, pensions loans to start up their own businesses and 100 days of paid work annually"
- The community will also be entitled to 5 kg of food grains every month
- In the 2011 census, 4,000 transgender people had registered themselves in the 'Others' category
- In the year 2014, the transgenders were recognized as a legal third gender by the Supreme Court which ordered the government to provide the third gender with quotas in jobs and education
- On April 24, 2015, a bill for the transgenders was passed in the RajyaSabha which sought equal rights for the community. The bill was later adopted through a voice note.
- Sadhna Mishra, Social Development Officer at #KISS becomes the first from Odisha to be identified as transgender in the passport. This is the special victory for transgender rights.

Conclusion

From the above discussion it is to be concluded that now its time for Indian authorities to implement the Supreme Court directives and bring the transgender to the main stream community. The authorities should also work towards ending the discrimination against the transgender and take care of their protection and social needs. There is also a need to spread larger awareness campaign in public for the acceptability of the Transgender community. They should be welcomed with open arms in educational institutions, health care systems, work place both public and private, should be treated equally under the law and by the police. They should be provided proper medical facilities which include health insurance and subsidized treatment. For the general public it is important to understand the feelings and mental status of the Transgender community. People need tounderstand that humans are diverse but after all every one is a Human being. Transgender community has a right to behave and live they are and express their feelings without any fear. The society needs to take off their social stigma towards transgender community and give them a chance to stand equally and participate in together in the community development process (Mohammad Rafeek, 2015).

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Child Labour in Urban Informal Sector of Tiruchirappalli City of Tamilnadu State

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Abstract
India got independence before 70 years. Till now India has n number of policy and acts for eradicate the poverty and eradicate the child Labour in the country. But still child Labour is exists in India. This is not for India alone; Child Labour still exists in all the developing countries in the world. India has 43,53,247 lakhs of child Labour approximately (Census Data 2011). Hence the study focused on socio economic condition, causes for child labour and working status of child Labour in Tiruchirappalli city of Tamilnadu state. This paper makes use of primary and secondary sources, primary date collected through structured questionnaires by interview schedule. Secondary sources collected from journals and Published Reports. The study found that majority of the child Labour belongs to socially backward communities. Most of the children causes into enter to work was social cause and the poverty. All of children fathers has consuming alcohol in the study area. Also the study examine the drug habit child Labour and non drug habit child labour as well the rescued child Labour and non rescued child Labour in Tiruchirappalli city.
Key Words: Child Labour, Urban Informal Sector, Tiruchirappalli, Hazardous Child Labour, Drug habit child Labour.

Introduction
India got independence before 70 years. Till now India has n number of policy and acts for eradicate the poverty and eradicate the child Labour in the country. But still child Labour is exists in India. This is not for India alone; Child Labour still exists in all the developing countries in the world. India has 43,53,247 lakhs of child Labour approximately (Census Data 2011). Particularly in India still has child Labour from the socially backward communities. This is reflecting to all the states of India. According to the census data 2011 shows that Tamilnadu has 1,51,437 child Labour approximately. Birth onward children from poor family they have many of the causes to become a child Labour. Every citizen of the country is responsible for government, at the same time government also responsible for citizens to providing all the scares resources. In this regards, Lack of policy measures, and it does not functioning effectively to eradicate the child Labour in our country. Hence, the study focused on the child Labour in urban informal sector of Tiruchirappalli city in Tamilnadu state of India.

Defining Child Labour
According to ILO, The term "Child Labour" often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.
It refers to work that
✓ Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and

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✓ Interferes with their schooling by:
✓ Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
✓ Obliging them to leave school prematurely or
✓ Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

According to the child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986: Child Means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age

Current Status of Child Labour at World Wide

According to ILO (2017)

✓ Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment among them, 152 million are victims of child Labour; almost half of them 73 million, work in hazardous child Labour

✓ In absolute terms, almost half of the child Labour (72.1 Million) is to be found in Africa, 62.1 million in the Asia and Pacific, 10.7 million in the Americas, 1.2 million in the Arab states and 5.5 million in Europe and Central Asia.

✓ In terms of prevalence, 1 in 5 children in Africa (19.6%) are in child labour, whilst prevalence in other regions is between 3% and 7%: 2.9% in the Arab States (1 in 35 children); 4.1% in Europe and Central Asia (1 in 25); 5.3% in the Americas (1 in 19) and 7.4% in Asia and the Pacific region (1 in 14).

✓ Almost half of all 73 million children victims of child labour are aged 5-11 years. 42 million (28%) are 12-14 years old; and 37 million (24%) are 15-17 years old.

✓ Hazardous child labour is most prevalent among the 15-17 years old. Nevertheless up to a fourth of all hazardous child labour (19 million) is done by children less than 12 years old.

✓ Among 152 million children in child labour, 88 million are boys and 64 million are girls.

✓ 58% of all children in child labour and 62% of all children in hazardous work are boys. Boys appear to face a greater risk of child labour than girls, but this may also be a reflection of an under-reporting of girls' work, particularly in domestic child labour.

✓ Child labour is concentrated primarily in agriculture (71%), which includes fishing, forestry, livestock herding and aquaculture, and comprises both subsistence and commercial farming; 17% in Services; and 12% in the Industrial sector, including mining.

Child Labour in India

There are 33 million child labourers between the ages of 5-18 years in India as per Census 2011 data, and 10.13 million between the ages of 5-14 years.

Considering that there are 444 million children in India under the age of 18, they form 37 per cent of the total population in the country. Therefore child labour in the country in real figures boils down to 10,130,000 kids involved various occupations across hazardous sectors. And this is only data from six years ago. (Source: Census 2011 data)

✓ Every sixth child in the world lives in India (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation- MoSPI, 2012)

✓ India has 10.12 million child labourers aged between 5 to 14 years (National Census 2011)

✓ The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at the Upper Primary Elementary Level in government schools in India is only 58.3% (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation - MoSPI, 2012)

✓ Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Secondary Level in government schools in India is below 50% (District Information System for Education - DISE, 2011-12)

✓ About 35% children in India with disabilities remain out of Elementary school (District Information system for Education – DSE, 2011-2012)

✓ School dropout rate amongst adolescent girls in India is a high as 63.5% (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – MoSPI, 2012)

Table No: 1 State wise details of working children in the age group of 5- 14 years per census 2001 and census 2011 are as under

Sl.No	Name of the state/ UT	Number of Children working in the age group of 5-14 years	
		Census 2001	**Census 2011**
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1960	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482	5766
4.	Assam	351416	99512
5.	Bihar	1117500	451590
6.	Chandigarh	3779	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	364572	63884
8.	Dadra & Nagar H	4274	1054
9.	Daman & Diu U.T	729	774
10.	Delhi U.T	41899	26473
11.	Goa	4138	6920
12	Gujarat	485530	250318
13	Haryana	253491	53492
14	Himachal Pradesh	107774	15001
15	Jammu & Kashmir	175630	25528
16	Jharkhand	407200	90996
17	Karnataka	822615	249432
18	Kerala	26156	21757
19	Lakshadweep U.T	27	28
20	Madhya Pradesh	1065259	286310
21	Maharashtra	764075	496916
22	Manipur	28836	11805
23	Meghalaya	53940	18839
24	Mizoram	26265	2793
25	Nagaland	45874	11062
26	Odessa	377594	92087
27	Pondicherry U.T	1904	1421
28	Punjab	177268	90353
29	Rajasthan	1262570	252338
30	Sikkim	16457	2704
31	**Tamil Nadu**	**418801**	**151437**
32	Tripura	21756	4998
33	Uttar Pradesh	1927997	8963301
34	Uttarakhand	70183	28098
35	West Bengal	857087	234275
	Total	12666377	4353247

Source: Census Data 2011

From the above table inferred that state wise details of working children in the age group of 5-14 years. Tamilnadu working child labour in 2001 is- 4,18,801 in 2011 is - 1,51,437.

Child Labour in Tamil Nadu

✓ As per the **Census Data** Child Labour in Tamil Nadu in the year 2001- 4,18,801(lakhs) and 2011- 1,51,473.

✓ As per the **NSSO** data child Labour in Tamil Nadu 1.73(lakhs) in the year 2004-05 and 17,351 in 2009- 10 respectively.

Work Places for Child labour in Informal sector

The committee on Child Labour (1979) has observed that child workers are found in the following informal sector firms.

✓ Domestic service sectors,
✓ Workshops
✓ Helpers in hotels, Restaurants, Canteens, tea Stalls, Shops and Way side establishments.
✓ Bidis, Glass and Bangles
✓ Handloom and carpet weaving
✓ Zari and embroidery
✓ Match and fire works
✓ Machine tool repair shops and petrol pumbs
✓ Rug Picking
✓ Construction
✓ Howkers, Vendors, Newspaper Sellers, and
✓ Cooli etc.

Tiruchirappalli City

Tirucirappalli (formerly in English Trichinopoly) also called Trichy or Tiruchy, is a city in the Indian state of Tamilnadu and the administrative headquarters of Tiruchirappalli district. It is the fourth largest municipal corporation and the fourth largest urban agglomeration in the state. Tiruchirappalli is completely surrounded by agricultural fields. Densely populated industrial and residential areas have recently been built in the northern part of the city, and the southern edge also has residential areas. Tiruchirappalli is a major engineering equipment manufacturing and fabrication hub in India. The Golden Rock Railway Workshop, which moved to Tiruchirappalli from Nagapattinam in 1928, is one of the three railway workshop–cum–production units in Tamil Nadu. The workshops produced 650 conventional and low-container flat wagons during 2007–2008. According to census data 2011 approximately tiruchirappalli district has 8,041 child labour.

Statement of the Problem

Taking birth children in the Indian society has many of the problems. Children in India face lots of social issues and problems all through the life which are big struggle for them right from their beginning of life. They affected physically and mentally in the society. Non availability of education and lack of proper education is creating child Labour. Children neglected from the education, apart from that they pushed to work by direct and indirect causes. Most of the child workers in the society form economically poor families and socially backward communities in India. So it continues backward condition of the society. Children also responsible that the household income at their earlier age. They face sexual harassment at workplaces.

Hence the study focused on Socio Economic Conditions, Causes, and Working status of the Child Labour in Tiruchirappalli City of Tamilnadu.

Research Methodology

The methodology of the study involves qualitative as well quantitative research methods. There is no existing data on the size, characteristics of the child Labour in Tiruchirappalli city. This study was therefore exploratory and required some methodological flexibility. The sample was purposively selected, taking into consideration. So ultimate sample size was fixed in the study area is 50. A research tool such as interview schedule was used. However, information was collected from child Labour and parents of the child Labour in the study area. The respondents were children below 14 years. Secondary data were collected from official and non- official sources. For fin the relationship between dependent to independent variable correlation was adopted. Also find the association between observed value and expected value chi – square test was adopted for this study.

Objectives of the study

✓ Socio Economic Conditions of the child Labour in Tiruchirappalli City
✓ To find out the causes of child Labour and
✓ To analyze the working status of child Labour in Tiruchirappalli City.

Hypotheses of the Study

H_0: There is no correlation between Total Income and Total Expenditure of the child Labour Family
H_0: There is no significant association between gender and drug habits of the child Labour

Child Labour in urban informal sector Tiruchirappalli city

Table No: 2 Social Status of the Child Labour in Urban Informal Sector of Tiruchirappalli City

Category (Age)	Gender		Place of Birth			Nature of Family		Religion			Social Background				
	Male	Female	Village	Urban	Sub Urban	Nuclear	Joint	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	SC	ST	MBC	BC	Others
Below- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6- 10	2 (4%)	-	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	-	2 (4%)	-	-	2 (4%)	-	-	-	-
11- 14	42 (84%)	6 (12%)	15 (30%)	9 (18%)	24 (48%)	37 (74%)	11 (22%)	37 (74%)	7 (14%)	4 (8%)	24 (48%)	13 (26%)	4 (8%)	7 (14%)	-
Sub Total	44 (88%)	6 (12%)	15 (30%)	10 (20%)	25 (50%)	39 (78%)	11 (22%)	39 (78%)	7 (14%)	4 (8%)	26 (52%)	13 (26%)	4 (8%)	7 (14%)	-
Grand Total	50 (100%)		50 (100%)			50 (100%)		50 (100%)			50 (100%)				

Source: Primary Data

Above table sated that socio economic status of the child Labour in Tiruchirappalli City. Majority of the child Labour that is 84 percent of the 11 – 14 age group of child Labour in the category of male, followed by 12 percent of the 11- 14 age group of child Labour in the category of female child Labour and 4 percent of the 6-10 group child labour were male. 48 percent of the 11-14 age group of the child Labour birth place is sub urban area, followed by 30 percent of the 11-14 age group of child Labour birth place is Village, Each 2 percent of

the 6-10 category of the child Labour birth place is urban and sub urban areas. 74 percent of the 11-14 age group of the child Labour nature of the family is nuclear family system, followed by 22 percent of the 11-14 age group of child Labour nature of the family is joint family system and 4 percent of the nuclear family system belongs to 6-10 age group. 74 percent of the hindu religion belongs to 11-14 age group followed by 14 percent of the Christians in the category of 11-14 age group and 8 percent of the muslims belongs to 11-14 age group. Only 4 percent of the Hindu respondents belongs to 6-10 age group. 11-14 age group of child Labour as follows 24 were Scheduled caste, 26 percent Scheduled Tribe, 14 Percent Backward Caste and 8 percent of the respondents Most Backward Caste. 6-10 age group of child Labour were 4 percent of the child Labour belongs to Scheduled Tribe in the study area. This is shows that majority of the child Labour that is 74 percent belongs to Dalit category in the study area.

Table No: 3 Total number of member in the child Labour family

S. No	Family Members	Frequency	Percent
1	Below – 2	3	6%
2	3 – 5	36	72%
3	6 and Above	11	22%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Above table stated that 72 percent of the child Labour family has 3-5 members in their family. Followed by 22 percent were 6 and above members remaining 6 percent were below 2 members in their family. It is clearly shows that majority 72 percent of the child Labour family has 3- 5 members in their family.

Table No: 4 Age wise distribution of Child Labour Fathers

S.No	Fathers Age	Frequency	Percent
1	21-30	6	12%
2	31- 40	17	34%
3	41- 50	25	50%
4	51 and Above	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

From the above table mentioned that 50 percent of the respondents fathers in the category of 41- 50. Followed by 34 percent of the child Labour fathers in the category of 31- 40, 12 percent of child Labour fathers has 21-30 category and 4 percent 51 and above in the study area.

Table No: 5 Age wise distribution of Child Labour Mothers

S.No	Fathers Age	Frequency	Percent
1	21- 30	10	20%
2	31- 40	28	56%
3	41- 50	11	22%
4	51 and Above	1	2%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is shows that 56 percent of the respondents mothers in the category of 31-40. Followed by 22 percent in the category of 41-50, 20 percent 21-30 category and remaining 2 percent of the respondents mothers belongs 51 and Above.

Table No: 6 Education Levels of Child Labour Fathers

S.No	Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	35	70%
2	Primary	8	16%
3	Secondary	6	12%
4	Others	1	2%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

70 percent of the child Labour fathers did not studied they were illiterate. Followed by 16 percent of the respondents fathers studied primary level, 12 percent secondary level and 2 percent of the child Labour fathers come under other category.

Table No: 7 Education Levels of Child Labour Mothers

S.No	Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	38	76%
2	Primary	10	20%
3	Secondary	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is noted that 76 percent of the respondents mothers did not studied they were illiterate. Followed by 20 percent of the respondents mothers studied primary level and 4 percent were secondary level in the study area.

Table No: 8 Occupational Details of Child Labour Fathers

S.No	Fathers Occupations	Frequency	Percent
1	Vendor	7	14
2	Construction Worker	18	36
3	Tea/ Hotel/ Restaurant	1	2
4	Agriculture Labourer	3	6
5	Others	21	42
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

36 percent of the fathers of child Labour engaged in construction related occupations followed by 14 percent vending related occupations, 6 percent fathers agriculture labourers 2 percent were Tea/ Hotel/ Restaurant related occupations and 42 percent of the respondents fathers come under other occupations.

Table No: 9 Occupational Details of the Child Labour Mothers

S.No	Mothers Occupations	Frequency	Percent
1	Vendor	8	16%
2	Construction Worker	15	30%
3	Beggar	1	2%
4	House Wife	10	20%
5	Domestic	5	10%
6	Agriculture Labourer	3	6%
7	Others	8	16%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Above table inferred that 30 percent of the child Labour mothers working in construction related occupations, followed by 20 percent House wife, 16 percent were vending occupations, 10 percent of the child Labour mothers engaged in domestic related works, 6 percent of the child Labour mothers were engaged in agriculture related works and 16 percent of the respondents mothers in other category in Tiruchirappalli city.

Table No: 10 Details of Child Labour Siblings

S.No	Siblings	Frequency	Percent
1	Below 2	29	58%
2	3-5	20	40%
3	6 and Above	1	2%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

58 percent of the child Labour family has below 2 siblings, followed by 40 percent of the child Labour family has 3-5 child Labour and 2 percent of the child Labour family has 6 and above siblings in their family.

Table No: 11 Total incomes of the child laburers Family

S.No	Income	Frequency	Percent
1	Below 1,00,000	42	84%
2	1,00,001 and Above	8	16%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

84 percent of the child Labour family income is below 1,00,000 and 16 percent of the child Labour family annual income is 1,00,001 and above. This is noticed that this is approximate income of the child Labour family.

Table No: 12 Total Assets of the Child Labour Family (in Rupees)

S.No	Assets (Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
1	Below 50,000	18	36%
2	50,001 – 1,00,000	16	32%
3	100001- 1,50,000	7	14%
4	1,50,001 and Above	9	18%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Majority that is 36 percent of the child Labour family has below 50,000 Rs of assets, followed by 32 percent were Rs 50,001 -1,50,000, 18 percent of the child Labour family has 1,50,000 and above remaining 14 percent of the child Labour family has 1,00,000 – 1,50,000 in the study area.

Table No: 13 Monthly Expenditure of the Child Labour Family

S.No	Expenditure (Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
1	Below 5000	3	6%
2	5001 – 6000	5	10%
3	6001 – 7000	17	34%
4	7001 – 8000	12	24%
5	8001- 9000	6	12%
6	9000 and Above	7	14%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Form the above table it is noticed that 34 percent of the child Labour monthly expenditure is 6001- 7000rs, followed by 24 percent were 7001- 8000, 14 percent 9000 and above, 12 percent 8001- 9000,10 percent of the children family spent monthly rs 5001-6000 and 6 percent were Below 5000 in the study area.

Table No: 14 Child Labourers Parents Living Details

S.No	Status of Parents	Frequency	Percent
1	Father Only	1	2%
2	Mother only	2	4%
3	Both Alive	44	88%
4	Both Dead	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Above table mentioned that 88 percent of the child Labour parents were alive, remaining 6 percent of the child Labour parents died, 4 percent of the child Labour has only mother, and 2 percent of the child Labour has only father.

Table No: 15 Main Causes for Children Become Labourers

S.No	Causes	Frequency	Percent
1	Poverty	12	24%
2	Social Cause	14	28%
3	Family Problem	3	6%
4	Both Father and Mother Dead	6	12%
5	No Father	5	10%
6	Lack of Awareness on Education	6	4%
7	Others	4	8%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

28 percent of the children entered into work due to poverty and social cause, followed by 24 percent due to poverty, 12 percent due to parents death, 10 percent due to not having father, 8 percent other cause, 6 percent were family problem and 4 percent were Lack of awareness about education.

Table No: 16 Reason for Importance of Work on the Child Labour

S.No	Importance	Frequency	Percent
1	Earn the Money	15	30%
2	Family Environment	19	38%
3	Not Interested to Study	2	4%
3	Parents Compulsion	12	24%
4	Others	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Majority of the respondents that is 38 percent they entered into work because of family environment. Followed by 30 percent were to earn the money, 24 percent parents compulsion remaining each 4 four percent were Not interested to study and other reasons.

Table No: 17 Child Labourers Family members habit on Drugs

S.No	Category	No Drug Users	Father	Brother	Father and Brother	Father and Mother	Total
1	Pan Masala	-	-	-	-	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
2	Alcohol Only	-	23 (46%)	1 (2%)	3 (6%)	-	27 (90%)
3	All	-	7 (14%)	2 (2%)	12 (24%)	1 (2%)	22 (2%)
	Total	-	30 (60%)	3 (6%)	15 (30%)	2 (0%)	50 (100

Source: Primary Data

Above table said that alcohol users in the child Labour family is 46 percent father, 2 percent Brother, 3 percent father and brother. All of the drugging habits that is alcohol, smoke, panmasala is 14 percent were father, 24 percent were father and Brother, each 2 percent were brother father only and father and mother. Finally it is noted that 2 percent of the child Labour father and mother has habit of use the pan masala in the study area.

Table No: 18 Education Level of the Child Labour

S. No	Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
1	1st Std to 5th Std	24	48%
2	6th Std to 9th Std	24	48%
3	Illiterate	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clearly come to know that each 48 percent of the children studied up to 1st std to 5th std and 6th std to 9th std remaining 4 percent were Illiterate child Labour In the study area.

Table No: 19 Occupation Details of the Child Labour

S.No	Type of Occupation	Frequency	Percent
1	Helper in Two Wheeler/ Four Wheeler Work Shop	12	24%
2	Road Side Vendor	15	30%
3	Beggar	3	6%
5	Unskilled Labour in Shop	11	22%
4	Others	9	18%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Majority that is 30 percent of the child Labour occupation is road side vendor. Remaining 24 percent were Helper in two wheeler/ four wheeler workshop, 22 percent Unskilled Labour,6 percent beggar and 18 percent other occupations in the study area.

Table No: 20 Type of Income

S. No	Type of Income	Frequency	Percent
1	Daily	34	68%
2	Weekly	2	4%
3	Monthly	13	26%
4	Others	1	2%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

68 percent of the children getting their wages by daily basis followed by 26 percent monthly, 4 percent weekly and 2 percent were other category in the study area.

Table No: 21 Child Labour Wage Utilization

S.No	Wage Utilization	Frequency	Percent
1	House Hold Expenses	7	14%
2	Self Expenses	9	18%
3	House Hold and Father Drink	1	2%
4	House Hold and Self	32	64%
5	Others	1	2%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

64 percent of the child Labour income utilized for house hold and self expenditure followed by 18 percent were self expenses, 14 percent only house hold expenditure and each 2 percents were Housue hold and father drinking purposes and other purposes.

Table No: 22 Self Expenses Details of the Child Labour

S.No	Self Expenses Details	Frequency	Percent
1	Savings	11	22%
2	Smoking and Drinking	20	40%
3	No Self Expenses	10	20%
4	Others	9	18%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

40 percent of the child Labour spent their wages for smoking and drinking habit, 22 percent of the child Labour spent their income for savings, 20 percent No self expenses because they not having any drugging habits, remaining18 percent of the child Labour use their income other purposes.

Table No: 23 Types Hazardous Involved Works of the Child Labour

S.No	Type of Hazardous	Frequency	Percent
1	Injurious	13	26%
2	Accidents	14	28%
3	Sexual Torture	5	10%
4	Employee Problem	7	14%
5	Co Workers Problem	11	22%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Above table enlighten that 28 percent of the child Labour works involved accidents, followed by 26 percent Injurious, 22 percent co- workers problem, 14 percent were Employee problem, and finally 10 percent were sexual torture in Tiruchirappalli city.

Hypotheses Testing-1

H_0: There is no correlation between Total Income and Total Expenditure of the child Labour Family

H_a: There is correlation between Total Income and Total Expenditure of the Child Labour Family

Table No: 24 Correlation Analysis

		Total Income of the Child Labour Family	Total Expenditure of the Child Labour Family
Total Income of the Child Labour Family	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 Tailed) N	1 50	.491** .000 50
Total Income of the Child Labour Family	Pearson Correlation Sign. (2- Tailed) N	.491** .000 50	1 50

*** *Correlation is Significant at the 0.01 level (2 – Tailed)*
Source: Compiled from primary data

From the above table shows the correlation between Total Income of the child Labour family and Total Expenditure of the child laour family.

It is clearly shows that p- value is less than the 0.05% level; Hence Null Hypothesis (H_0) was Rejected Alternative hypothesis (H_a) accepted.

Hence: There is correlation between Total Income and Total Income of the Child Labour Family

Hypotheses Testing-2

H_0: There is no significant association between gender and drug habits of the child Labour
H_1: There is significant association between gender and drug habits of the child Labour

Table No: 25 Cross Tabulation Gender and Drug Habits of Child Labour

			Drug Habits of Child Labour		Total
			Drug Habit Child Labour	Non Drug Habit Child Labour	
Gender	**Male**	Count	21	23	44
		Expected Count	18.5	25.5	44.0
	Female	Count	0	6	6
		Expected Count	2.5	3.5	6.0
Total		Count	21	29	50
		Expected Count	21.0	29.0	50.0

Source: Compiled from primary

Table No : 26 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.937[a]	1	.026		
Continuity Correction[b]	3.172	1	.075		
Likelihood Ratio	7.123	1	.008		
Fisher's Exact Test				.033	.030
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.839	1	.028		
N of Valid Cases	50				

2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.52.
Source: Compiled from primary data
From the above table it is noted that P value is less than the 0.05% of level that is 0.026, hence Null hypothesis (H_0) is Rejected Alternative hypothesis(H_a) is Accepted.

Hence: There is significant association between gender and drug habits of the child Labour.

Major Findings of the study
- ✓ 92 percent of the child Labour in Tiruchirappalli city attended school they drop out due to the poverty, family problem, school distance and cost of education in this 92 percent of the child Labour 46 percent of them said that school experience was good because of education, Friends, playing games in the school etc. as well same 46 percent of the child Labour said that school experience was bad because of teacher beating, home work and all.
- ✓ Majority that is 86 percent of the child Labour working approximately 12 hours per day. Remaining 8 percent of the child Labour working hours approximately 10 hours per day and 6 percent were 14 hours perday.
- ✓ 52 percent of the child Labour work place does not having any facilities, remaining 38 percent of the child Labour work place has only water facilitates, remaining 10 percent of the child Labour work place has all of the facilities like water, toilet, etc.
- ✓ 72 percent of the child Labour living in own home, followed by 18 percent of the child Labour living in rental home and 10 percent were living in slum area, road side, nearby bus stand and railway station etc.
- ✓ The study noted that 26 percent of the child Labour in the study area were rescued child Labour, that is already these child Labour rescued by the NGO's or Government organizations, remaining 74 percent of the child Labour were un rescued child Labour in the study area.
- ✓ 42 percent of the child Labour has drug habits, like consuming alcohol, smokking etc. remaining 58 percent of the child Labour does not have any drug habits in tiruchirappalli city.

Conclusion

The present study examines the socio economic status such as social background, religion, and details family members. Also the study covered what are the causes influencing the child Labour. Finally the study found that working status of the child Labour in Tiruchirappalli city. Ultimately study come to know that in the 21st century many of the governments and reports stated that there child Labour declining in India, but fact is that still not India alone every developing countries child Labour is still exists. From this fact it is observed that government policies does not functioning effectively to eradicate the child Labour. Government should take serious action to eradicate the poverty.

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डा0 एस0 राधाकृष्णन की शैक्षिक विचारधारा **का अध्ययन**

महताब सिंह*

सारांश

डा0 एस0 राधाकृष्णन ने शिक्षा शास्त्री, प्रशासक, राजनायिक, दार्शनिक, राजनीतिज्ञ और राष्ट्रपति के रूप में अपनी विलक्षण प्रतिभा और प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व से हमेशा शिक्षा जगत को नवप्रकाश व नई दिशा प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न किया। विभिन्न शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, समितियों व विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग के अध्यक्ष के तौर पर उन्होने शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया, उद्देश्य, व विभिन्न शैक्षिक पहलुओं का निरीक्षण व मूल्यांकन किया। अपनी दार्शनिक विवेचनाओं से समाज में व्याप्त कमियों को उजागिर करने के साथ उसके समाधान के व्यवहारिक उपाय भी प्रस्तुत किए। डा0 एस0 राधाकृष्ण अपनी शैक्षिक विचारधारा में आदर्श चरित्र, नैतिकता, राष्ट्रीयता तथा आध्यात्मिकता को सर्वोपरि रखा। शिक्षा के उद्देश्य, पाठ्यक्रम, शिक्षक की भूमिका, शिक्षा का पुनर्निर्माण इत्यादि ऐसे विषय थे जिन पर उनका शैक्षिक चिंतन वास्तिविक्ता के धरातल पर खडा है।

प्रस्तावना

डा0 सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन उच्चकोटि के दार्शनिक, वक्ता तथा धर्म और धर्मविद्या के आचार्य थे। उनके पूर्वज पहले सर्वपल्ली गांव में रहते थे, उनकी परंपरा के अनुसार ''सर्वपल्ली'' उनके नाम का ही अंग हो गया। राधाकृष्णन के पिता पुरोहिताई का कार्य करते थे और इनके साथ–2 उस समय के ब्राहमण पुरोहितों के समान शिक्षक का भी कार्य करते थे। इस प्रकार शिक्षा की भावना, धर्मानुराग और ईश्वर भक्ति उन्हें विरासत में मिली। अपनी जीवन यात्रा का प्रारंभ उन्होने अध्यापक के रूप में किया और कई शिक्षण संस्थाओं के प्रवक्ता से होते हुए प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालयों मे कुलपति पद को सुशोभित किया बाद मे उन्होनें भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति के पद पर कार्य किया और अंत में भारतीण गणतंत्र के राष्ट्रपति पद का गौरव बढाया। उनके महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं एंव योग्यताओं के कारण भारत सरकार ने उन्हें सन 1954 में 'भारत –रत्न' की उपाधि से विभूषित किया। विभिन्न पदों पर आसीन रहते हुए भी उनमें एक आदर्श एंव श्रेष्ट शिक्षक के गुण विधयमान थे। उन्ही के शब्दों में '' मै अपने जीवन के लगभग पचास वर्ष में शिक्षक रहा और आज यहां राज्य सभार में ऐसा कर रहा हूं कि उन्हे क्या करना चाहिए, क्या नही करना चाहिए, उन्हे कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए। इसी व्यवहार से मै इस पद पर आसीन हूं और जब तक मै जीवित रहुगां मै इस कार्य को निष्पक्ष तथा निर्भय होकर करता रहुगां'' ।

शिक्षा संप्रत्यय

डा0 राधाकष्णन शिक्षा को व्यक्ति के शारीरिक, मानसिक बौद्धिक एंव आत्मविकास की प्रक्रिया मानते है तथा शिक्षा को ऐसा साधन मानते है जो व्यक्ति और समाज को प्रगति देता है एंव विकास को गति प्रदान करता है। उनके अनुसार पूर्ण शिक्षा वही है जो मानवीय हो अर्थात इसमें न केवल बुद्धि का ही प्रशिक्षण शामिल हो अपितु हृदय का परिष्करण और आत्मा का अनुशासन भी। शिक्षा के द्वारा उन्होने व्यक्ति में उच्च नैतिक एंवम आध्यात्मिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर सर्वोच्च लक्ष्य प्राप्ति पर बल दिया। डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने शिक्षा को सामाजिक एंव आर्थिक परिवर्तनों हेतू एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन माना है। शिक्षा बालक को सामाजिक व्यवस्था, सामाजिक सुधार एवं उन्नति हेतू प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है। यह व्यक्तिय की योग्यताओं, अभिवृत्तियों तथा चरित्र का निर्माण करती है। उनके शब्दों में '' शिक्षा वह साधन है जिसके द्वारा युवाओं को उत्तम सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक परिवर्तन हेतू प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।''

शिक्षा के उद्देश्य

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य, डा0 राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में गठित विश्व विद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग (राधाकृष्णन आयोग) में प्रतिबिंबित हुआ है। आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत विचार डा0 राधाकृष्णन के विचारो से प्रभावित थे। देशकाल की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने शिक्षा के निम्न उद्देशयों को निर्धारित करने पर बल दिया है।

आत्म ज्ञान प्राप्ति का उद्देश्य

डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने आध्यात्मिक उत्कर्ष को जीवन का आधार माना है। वह आत्मा की सत्ता को महत्वपूर्ण तत्व के रूप में मानते है। इस आत्म सुधार के लिए ज्ञान प्राप्ति आवश्यक है जो शिक्षा से ही संभव है। उनका मानना है कि इसी ज्ञान के लिए विभिन्न विज्ञान, कलां, साहित्य, दर्शन आदि का अध्यन किया जाता है।

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चरित्र निर्माण का उद्देश्य

डा0 राधाकृष्णन के अनुसार बिना चरित्र के किसी प्रकार की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। उनका मानना है कि देश के नागरिकों के चरित्र के द्वारा एक राष्ट्र के भाग्य का निर्माण होता है। यदि हम एक महान राष्ट्र का निर्माण चाहते है तो हमें युवक, युवतियों ओ इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित करना होगा कि उनमें चरित्र बल हो। उनके विचाराअनुसार '' भारत सहित सारे संसार के कष्टों का कारण यह है कि शिक्षा का सम्बंध नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की प्राप्ति से न रह कर केवल मस्तिष्क के विकास में रह गया है।''

सामाजिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति का उद्देश्य

शिक्षा एक सामाजिक प्रक्रियां है और इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक लक्ष्यों का उत्तम ढंग से प्राप्त करने में सहायता करना है। आयोग के अनुसार शिक्षा पद्धति के निर्देशक तत्व आवश्यक रूप से वही होने चाहिए जो उस सामाजिक व्यवस्था के होगें जिसके लिए की शिक्षा तैयार करती है और जिनको शिक्षा संस्कृति के स्वरूप में ढाल देने की आशा करती है।

शारीरिक विकास का उद्देश्य

प्राचीनकाल से ही शारीरिक विकास शिक्षा का मुख्य लक्ष्य रहा है। सभी देश और काल में शारीरिक विकास मनुष्य की प्राथमिकता रही है। आयोग के अनुसार शिक्षा का स्वरूप ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे बालक का शरीर स्वस्थ, सुन्दर और बलवान बने। विद्यार्थियों को इसकी पूर्ति हेतू खेलकूद और व्यायाम पर आवश्यक ध्यान देने पर बल दिया है।

अंतर्दृष्टि विकास का उद्देश्य

हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथो में अंतर्दृष्टि को ही उच्चतम शिक्षा माना गया है इसी अंतर्दृष्टि के द्वारा सत् – असत् , उचित अनुचित, धर्म और अधर्म के बीच अंतर बताया है। इसी से ही स्वयं, जगत, ब्रहम को जाना जा सकता है। डा0 राधाकृष्णन के अनुसार अंतर्दृष्टि से आत्मा को जानना ही मुक्ति का साधन है।

पाठ्यक्रम

एक शिक्षक होने के नाते डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था में व्याप्त कमियों को बडी करीब से देखा था। उनका कहना था कि शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थी ही नही वरन् इसके लिए पाठ्यक्रम की भी आवश्यकता होती है। वह जीवन के उद्देश्यो को शिक्षा के साथ जोडते हुए ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम की कल्पना करते है जो बालक का सर्वांगीण विकास कर सकें। भारत की आवश्यकतओं एवं परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्र में उन्होनें निम्न विषयों को समाहित किए जाने का समर्थन किया है, जिनकी झलक विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग में भी मिलती है। उन्होनें पाठ्यक्रम में सामान्य शिक्षा, उदार शिक्षा तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पर बल दिया है।

क भाषा राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी,मातृ एवं प्रादेशिक भाषा,संस्कृत।

ख नैतिक एवं धार्मिक शिक्षा. डा राधाकृष्णन का विचार रखा की बिना नैतिक एवं धार्मिक शिक्षा के मानवीय मूल्य, उत्तरदायित्व,आत्मबोध एवं विश्व शांति का विकास नहीं होता।अतः नैतिक एवं धार्मिक शिक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम का अभिन्न अंग बनाया जाए।

ग कला एवं विज्ञान विषय इतिहास,भूगोल, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान,मानव विज्ञान, दर्शन,गणित।

घ व्यावसायिक विषय:कृषि, चिकित्सा, वाणिज्य, कानून, व्यापार.प्रशासन,अभियांत्रिकी एवं प्रौधोगिकी।

डॉ राधाकृष्णन ने पाठ्य सहगामी क्रियाओं को भी पाठ्यक्रम में स्थान देने पर बल दिया।

शिक्षण विधियां

डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने मानव प्रकृति के अनुसार छात्रों का तीन भागों विभक्त किया। 1. ज्ञान प्रधान प्रकृति युक्त 2. भावना प्रधान प्रकृति युक्त 3. कार्य प्रधान प्रकृति युक्त। ज्ञान प्रधान प्रकृति वाले शिक्षार्थीयों के लिए श्रवण, मनन विधि बताई है। भावना प्रधान वालों के लिए अनुभूति प्रधान विषयों की व्स्था करनी चाहिए। ऐसे छात्रों के लिए तार्किक प्रणाली उपयोगी नहीं होती। इसी प्रकार कार्य प्रधान प्रकृति के विधार्थियों को उन्होंने क्रियाविधी द्वारा सिखाए जाने की बात कही। डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने अन्य परम्परागत शिक्षण विधियों की महत्ता को हमारे समक्ष रखा है।

 प्रत्यक्ष विधि:– प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान हमें संसार के बाहरी स्वरूप को जानने में मदद करता है। प्रत्यक्ष विधि द्वारा बालको को शब्द, प्रत्य, प्रतिक आदि का निर्माण करना सिखाया जाता है। सभी प्रकार के विज्ञानों का अध्ययन–अध्यापन प्रत्यक्ष विधि द्वारा किया जाता है।

वाचन (रीडिंग):– यह विधि बच्चों कें अदंर पठन पाठन के कौशल, स्मृति एवं समझ विकसित करने में अत्यंत उपयोगी है। विद्यालय के पुस्तकालयों को इसके लिए वहां अध्ययनरत छात्रों को एक दूसरे के अनुपूरक के रूप में कार्य करने होंगे।

चिंतन मननः– इसके अन्तर्गत छात्र सीखे गए ज्ञान का चिंतन करता है। इस विधि से छात्र ने जो कुछ पढा है, एकांकी क्षणों में मनन द्वारा उसका अंतःसाक्षात्कार करता है।

व्याखान विधिः– छात्रों को शिक्षण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उन्होंने व्याखयान विधि को भी महत्व दिया है। उनका कहना है कि ऐसे शिक्षक जिनका वकृत्तव पर अधिकार होता है वे अपने व्याख्यान को सरस, उपायोगी एवं रूचिकर बना देते हैं।

अनुशासन

डा0 राधाकृष्णन शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतू अनुशासन पर बल देते है। वह दमनात्मक अनुशासन की बजाए प्रभावत्मक अनुशासन को मानते है। उनका मानना है कि स्वयं आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर माता–पिता, अभिभावक तथा शिक्षक बालक को अनुशासन का पाठ समझा सकते है। शिक्षक से वह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह उपदेशात्मक शिक्षण की बजाए अपना व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण बच्चों के सामने रखें क्योंकि बालक इससे जल्दी सिखता है। डा0 राधाकृष्णन का कहना है कि '' बच्चे इस बात पर ध्यान नही देते कि आप उन्हें क्या पढा या सिखा रहे है परन्तु वे उस आदर्श को अवश्य ध्यान से देखते हैं, जिसको आप उसके सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करते हैं, और उस जीवन को जो आप बिताते हैं। स्मरण रखिए ; देखने के लिए आंखें, सुनने के लिए कान उनके हैं।''

शिक्षक संकल्पना

डा0 राधाकृष्णन सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा योजना में शिक्षक को सर्वाधिक महत्व देते हैं। आज का छात्र कल राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कैसे सहयोग करेगा, बहुत कुछ इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि उसे किस प्रकार के शिक्षक उपलब्ध हैं। शिक्षा का गुण शिक्षक के गुणों पर निर्भर है। पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षांत भाषण में उन्होंने कहा था कि '' किसी विश्वविद्यालय की महानता या गरिमा का निर्माण उसकी इमारतों या उपकरणों से नही होता बल्कि कार्यरत अध्यापकों की विद्ववता या चरित्र से निर्धारित होता है।'' वह शिक्षक से अपेक्षा करते है कि वह अपने विषय का ज्ञाता, छात्रों से स्नेह रखने वाला तथा उच्चतम नैतिक आदर्श का प्रणेता हो। शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया में शिक्षकों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग में उनके लिए अनेक लाभकारी योजनाओं की सिफारिश की ताकि योग्य व्यक्ति ही शिक्षण कार्य में आ सकें।

शिक्षार्थी संकल्पना

डा0 राधाकृष्णन के अनुसार जिस व्यक्ति की आत्मा से दुसरी आत्मा में शक्ति का संचार होता है, वह गुरू कहलाता है और जिसकी आत्मा में यह शक्ति संचारित होती है उसे शिष्य कहते है। अतः अध्यापक तथा विधार्थी, ये शिक्षा के दो प्रमुख अंग हैं और इन दोनों के मध्य सम्पन्न होने वाली अंतः क्रिया शिक्षा है। उन्होने शिक्षा व्यवस्था में विधार्थी और उसके व्यक्तित्व को शिक्षक जितना ही महत्वपूर्ण माना है। शिक्षार्थी को ज्ञान पिपासु, संयमी तथा अपने शिक्षक और शिक्षा प्राप्ति के प्रति पूर्ण समर्पित होना चाहिए। उन्होंने छात्र संकलपना को व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि '' शिष्यत्व ग्रहण करने के लिए छात्र में संयम और तप होना चाहिए। उसमें शिक्षक के प्रति श्रद्धा होनी चाहिए, सुनने के तत्परता होनी चाहिए। छात्र को ऐसा नही होना चहिएं जो शिक्षक के दोषों को देखता रहे। छात्र के मन में यह विश्वास होना चहिए की शिक्षक में ज्ञान प्रदान करने की पूरी सामर्थ है और उसकी सभी शंकाओं का निवारण करने की उसमें क्षमता है।''

स्त्री शिक्षा

डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने एक जागरूक एवं प्रगतिशील समाज के लिए स्त्रियों का शिक्षित होना आवश्यक माना है उनका विश्वास है ''किसी समाज में स्त्रियों की स्थिति उस समय के सांस्कृतिक तथा आत्मिक स्तर की वास्तिविक सूचक होती है। स्त्रियां लोगों को शिक्षित करके नए समाज की रचना करती है। एक स्वस्थ पारिवारिक जीवन, स्वस्थ सामाजिक जीवन का आधार होता है। अपने बच्चों के मन में विचारों और प्रवृत्तियों के निर्माण का उत्तरदायित्व स्त्रियों का है।''
डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने नारी शिक्षा के संगठन एवं नियोजन पर महत्वपूर्ण विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने स्त्री शिक्षा के स्वरूप, पाठ्यक्रम, विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम तथा उद्देश्यों का महत्वपूर्ण ढंग से स्पष्ट किया। उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में स्त्री शिक्षा हेतु कुछ विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम यथा गृह विज्ञान, नर्सिंग वस्त्र विज्ञान, डिजायनिंग, कढाई बुनाई आदि की संस्तुति की है।

धार्मिक शिक्षा

डा0 राधाकृष्णन के अनुसार धार्मिक शिक्षा से तात्पर्य किसी विशेष धर्म की शिक्षा से नही है बल्कि छात्र को नैतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्रदान करने से है। उनके विचारानुसार '' यदि हम केवल औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक शिक्षा पर बल देकर आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो सामाजिक बर्बरता तथा राक्षस राज्य के आने में कोई कसर न रह जाएगी। धार्मिक शिक्षा के अभाव में शिक्षा का मुख्य लक्ष्य ही खत्म हो जाएगा। अतः चरित्र निर्माण के लिए धार्मिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षा अत्यंत आवश्यक है।'' डा0 राधाकृष्णन ने शिक्षा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में सुझाव दिए कि सभी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को शिक्षण कार्य प्रारंभ करने से पूर्व कुछ क्षण मौन चिंतन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सभी धर्मा में महान पुरुष हुए हैं

उनकी जीवनियां, गौरव गाथा से बच्चों को प्रेरित किया जाए तथा धर्मग्रंथ, दर्शन के अध्यन के माध्यम से ईश्वर के प्रति आस्था और जीवन में नैतिक नियमों का पालन अवश्य सिखाया जाए।

उपसंहार

डा0 सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन भारत के श्रेष्ठ शिक्षक प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उभरकर सामने आए। वे एक अच्छे दार्शनिक, शिक्षाविद्, अध्यात्म के पोषक व सर्वधर्म सद्भाव के संरक्षक थे। डा0 राधाकृष्णन के शिक्षा संबधी विचारों से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वह भारत के उन महान शिक्षा विद मे से है जिन पर किसी राष्ट्र को गर्व हो सकता है।

उनके शैक्षिक विचारो में गहनता, व्यापक दूरदर्शिता, राष्ट्रीयता और विश्वबंधुत्व का प्रकाश मिलता है। उन्होंने पूर्व तथा पश्चिम के शैक्षिक विचारों के श्रेष्ठ तथ्यों का समन्वय कर एक उत्कृष्ट शिक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रारूप हमारे सामने रखा है। मालवरी हाउस में जब उनका सम्मान किया गया तो उसमें कहा गया कि '' हम आपका एक विख्यात विचारक, तत्व ज्ञानी व लेखक के रूप में स्वागत करते है। भारत के महानतम पुत्र का स्वागत करते हुए हमें स्वंय अपने पर गर्व होता है, जिसकी बुद्धि प्रतिभा व दृष्टिकोण ने उसे विश्व का नागरिक बनने का अधिकारी बनाया।''

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Urban Development of Motihari Town and Planning For Future: A Geographic Analysis

BUSHRA PARWEEN*

Abstract

The town has development towards the northwest side and southwest along the National Highway 24-A and State Highway 54 towards Raxaul. The present and the future growth directions are towards the western and southern side and along the National and State highways. Low lying areas in the northwestern direction and the presence of Kareri Lake in southeast are barriers to growth in these directions. Motihari has sugar mills, oil seeds and trade in agro base products. However, sugar mills are few in number and mostly old and dilapidated or totally closed. Recently the government has taken several initiatives to rejuvenate the old sugar mills in the Motihari region and proposed to develop it as an agro based market town mainly because, the region is the largest producer of sugar cane, fisheries, potatoes and other vegetables. The competitive advantage of Motihari lies in its topography and transportation routes. Motihari town has developed along and on both sides of the Moti Jheel and along the main access road towards Muzaffarpur and West Champaran (Bettiah). Also its proximity to Nepal border and strong connectivity are favorable for economic development
Keyword: Motihari, Development, Bihar, Plainning

Introduction

Motihari is a Nagar Parishad city in district of Purbi Champaran, Bihar. The Motihari city is divided into 38 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Motihari Nagar Parishad has population of 126,158 of which 67,861 are males while 58,297 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 16870 which are 13.37 % of total population of Motihari (Nagar Parishad). In Motihari Nagar Parishad, Female Sex Ratio is of 859 against state average of 918. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Motihari is around 837 compared to Bihar state average of 935. Literacy rate of Motihari city is 84.91 % higher than state average of 61.80 %. In Motihari, Male literacy is around 88.13 % while female literacy rate is 81.18 %. Motihari Nagar Parishad has total administration over 22,224 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Motihari Nagar Parishad limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction. Currently our website doesn't have information on schools and hospital located within Motihari.

Cultural Heritage

The Buddha Stupa of Mothihari Motihari is reported to be the tallest and the largest Buddhist Stupa in the world, following its discovery in 1998 through excavation by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Rising to a height of 104 feet, and much reduced than its reported original height, it is still one foot taller than the famous Borobodur Stupa in Java. The Stupa is located near the town of Kasaria, 120km from Patna, capital of Bihar. According to the National Informatics Centre of East Champaran (Motihari) publication, the Kesaria Stupa was 123 feet tall before the 1934 earthquake in Bihar. Originally the Kesaria Stupa was

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reported to have been 150 feet tall, 12 feet taller than the Borobodur stupa, which is 138 feet, according to the A.S.I. report. At present Kesaria Stupa is 104 feet and Borobodur Stupa is 103 feet. The height of 'Sanchi Stupa ' a world heritage site is only 77.50 feet. Legend states that Buddha, on his last Journey, is reported to have spent a memorable night at Kesaria, where he reportedly made some historical revelations, which were later recorded in a Buddhist Jataka Story, in which it was written that in his previous births he ruled as a Chakravartin. According to the story, the Buddha also asked Licchivis to return to Vaishali after giving them "Begging Bowl", and it was believed that the Stupa in Kesaria known to the people as "Raja Ben ka deora" was built by Licchivis of Vaishali before the Buddha attained Nirvana. The Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tshang reportedly had visited this Stupa site in the seventh century. (Based on historical facts contributed by Sri Chandra Bhusahan Pandey of National Informatics Centre: East Champararan, Motihari.) Mahatma Gandhi and Motihari Motihari was the place where Mahatma Gandhi started his 'Satyagrah' (Quest/Search for Truth). According to the All India Congress Committee [2], the farmers of Champaran were forced to sow a Opium and/or Indigo on a certain portion of their farm plots. They then had to sell the same at a fixed price to the English Traders/Planters. This would cause losses and subsequent hardships to farmers.[3] Furthermore, these crops would render the soil infertile further increasing the woe's of Raj Kumar Shukla, a farmer in the region invited Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (who had only recently returned from South Africa) to come help them in their plight. Thus, Mahatma Gandhi decided to come to Motihari. On 10 April 1917, the AICC report states that "a large crowd of people of Champaran witnessed the greatest architect of Indian Freedom Struggle in Motihari." The British fearing unrest ordered him to leave the district. His refusal to do the same, let to his arrest. He was offered bail on the condition that he would leave the district. Gandhi reportedly refused to leave the district or put up bail. In his statement to the Court Gandhi reportedly said, "As a law-abiding citizen my first instinct would be, as it was, to obey the order served upon me. But I could not do so without doing violence to my sense of duty to those for whom I came. I feel that I could just now serve them by remaining in their midst. I could not therefore voluntarily retire. Amidst this conflict of duty I could only throw the responsibility of removing me from on the administration". Subsequently, sensing mass disapproval of his arrest he was released. The AICC report further states that that it was in Champaran that the theory and practice of Satyagrah came to be associated for the first time with the fight for freedom. "Mahatmaji went about from village to village in Champaran preaching love and inspiring faith and confidence among the people. Here he felt that his efforts for the uplift of the masses could not have enduring results unless an urge was created within them. For this, it was necessary to educate them. On the 13th of November, 1917 Mahatma Gandhi opened his first school at Barharwa Lakhansen, a village at a distance of about 20 miles to the east of Motihari. Another school was opened by Gandhiji on the 20th of November in a village called Bhitiharwa. A third school was opened on the 17th of January, 1918 at Madhuban, which had among its teachers, Mahadeva Desai." This was the first such experiment on a large scale undertaken in India. The Motihari refusal to obey the Magistrate's order was a case of individual civil disobedience, though limited to small district. The struggle went on for a few months. All pressure was brought by giving agriculturists notices of forfeiture of lands, but thanks to the presence of Gandhiji and his constant movement in the district from place to place, the people were not only non-violent, but were also very firm and prepared for any amount of sacrifices for the common cause.

The AICC report further states, "It is worth mentioning that the Satyagrah of Champaran was responsible for initiation in the service of the motherland of two volunteers Acharya Kripalani and Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad. While Bihar's indebtedness to Mahatma Gandhi is irretrievable not only for having succored her million from the tentacles of white planters but also for having breathed into her soul the new message." A museum and a stone pillar have been laid down in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi's presence in Motihari. It also contains Gandhiji's courageous statement given before the Magistrate inscribed on a stone. According to Sri Chandra Bhusahan Pandey, National Informatics Center: East Champaran, Motihari.

SECTOR ASSESSMENTS & GROWTH STRATEGIES

Water Supply

Motihari is located in a high yield ground water zone and the entire supply is ground water based. The existing system comprises seven tube wells located at various parts of the town. Additionally, there are about 199 hand pumps that contribute to the supply. The ground water table varies from 16 ft to 22 ft. Although a water supply network exists, the overall supply levels are inadequate. Only 21.76% of households are connected to the supply system with per-capita water supply being 19 lpcd. Water losses are high at 50% mainly on account of the old network. Apart from these, the use of GI pipes for household connections leads to leakage and contamination. Water supply is intermittent because of power problems. The table below summarises the key interventions required for improvement of the sector.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Augmentation of existing Water Supply Scheme	-	-	150.00	-	-	-
Water Conservation awareness programme	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL WATER SUPPLY	10.00	-	150.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	Rs. 160.00 Lakhs					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

A water supply scheme for Motihari is already planned (REORGNISATION OF MOTIHARI URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme). This will supply 18 MLD of water – this is below the estimated water projection done by the consultants – there is therefore need for augmentation of the proposed scheme.

Sewerage and Sanitation

The town has no sewerage system. Some households have their own septic tanks to handle domestic sewage. The sewage from remaining households and other commercial establishments are intermixed and flow through storm water drains into various nallahs and accumulate in the low lying areas and the Moti Jheel. Approximately 3.8 MLD sewage flows into these various nallahs daily or has been accumulated in the low-lying areas and Moti Jheel, which is creating unhygienic living conditions for the local residents. About 19.6% of the households practice open defecation. The sewage of the city is disposed into septic tanks, soak pits and finally into the Moti Jheel and Dhanuti river. The town has 7 public toilets and 4 community toilets but all are poorly maintained. The table below summarises the interventions required for improvement of the sector.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Construction of Sewage Treatment plant	-	345.00	1035.00	-	-	-
Laying down sewerage	-	3750.00	5625.00	5625.00	-	-

C)Storm Water Drainage

The town lacks an efficient drainage system and this is a key case of flooding even in case of short spells of rain. The total length of drains in the town area is approximately 97.2 km. All drains converge in the Moti Jheel that is located in the centre of the town. The main drains leading to this Jheel are as follows: *Rowing club drain, Cold storage drain, Maduban Chowk Drain, Main road drain at Bhavanipu , Roxy Cinema Drain, Gyan Babu chowk Nala, Jaun pul Nala ,Nala from old Bus Stand, Nala Near Sugar factory, and Nala From L.N.D College.* The table below summarises the key interventions required for improvement of the sector.

Motihari town being in the flood prone zone requires comprehensive drainage strategies and goals.

The CDP recommends the need for a Drainage Master Plan.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
De-silting of Discharge Drains	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
Repair & covering all open pucca drains	1135.00	3405.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of pucca drain over existing kuchha drain	1500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of CETP at outfall	125.00	375.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of interceptor drain along Motijheel	30.00	90.00	-	-	-	-
Preparation of Comprehensive Drainage Master Plan	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL DRAINAGE	**2825.00**	**3870.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total			Rs. 6695.00	Lakhs		

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Solid Waste Management

It is estimated that the tow generates about 30 tons of waste per day. The collection system is basic with high dependence on street sweeping. There is no designated site for disposal.

The table below summarises the key interventions required for improvement of the sector. Recommendations also include exploring the possibility of introducing PPP in the sector.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Development of Sanitary Landfill Site	20.00	60.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of compost plant at landfill site	12.50	37.50	-	-	-	-
Containerized Handcarts	-	5.55	-	-	5.55	11.40
Containerized Tricycles	-	1.30	-	-	1.30	2.40
Community bins for Slums	-	1.25	-	-	1.25	2.50
Silt Removal machine	-	3.00	-	-	-	-
Small vehicles for direct collection of waste	-	2.50	-	-	-	2.50
Closed dumper placers containers 4.5 cu.mtr. Volume	-	125.00	-	-	125.00	250.00
Closed dumper placers containers of 7 cu. Mtr. Volume						
Containers for domestic hazardous waste	-	1.16	-	-	1.16	2.03
4.5 cu. Mtr skips for construction waste	-	0.75	-	-	0.75	1.00
Construction Waste collection Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
Small van for hospital waste collection	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
Bull Dozers/Wheel Dozers	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
Incineration Plant (BMW)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
JCB Machine	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
Septic Tank Cleaning Machine	-	15.00	-	-	-	-
Street Sweeping Machines	-	0.0105	-	-	-	0.0105
Awareness generation programmes	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL SWM	**42.50**	**265.00**	-	-	**137.00**	**438.90**
Grand Total	**Rs. 883.40 Lakhs**					

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Roads, Traffic and Transportation

The total length of surfaced roads within the municipal limits is 162 km. The average width of the surfaced roads varies from 5m to 6m which is further reduced to 3m to 4m due to encroachments. The overall road network is inadequate with less than 10% area under circulation against the standard of 15-20%. The road network system is deficient also in terms of geometric and traffic management. Gandhi Chowk, Balua Chowk, Madhubani Chowk, Chandmari Chowk, Gyan Babu Chowk, Gayatri Mandir Chowk and Chatauni Chowk are some of the major traffic nodes. Most of the existing main roads are poorly maintained including the absence of road infrastructure and pedestrian facilities e.g. footpath, subways, dividers, bus stops, signages, markings, guard rails and signals etc. that contribute to congestion in internal roads. All arterial roads within the municipal limits are of kutcha type and are in very poor condition. Further, there are no drains along the roads. In the absence of any organized traffic including parking facilities for large vehicles, heavy

vehicles are parked along the major roads resulting in traffic jam and accidents. There have been indiscriminate encroachments on the roads reducing the capacity of the roads. widening and improvement of roads along with the provision of other infrastructure; laying of new roads; refurbishment of ISBT with commercial complex; improvement and beautification of major intersections; and development of a Transport Nagar adjoining NH-28 A are recommended.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Development of a Transport Nagar near Chhatauni chowk	-	-	-	-	-	2500.00
Parking Spaces in selected sites	-	-	-	-	100.00	200.00
Road Improvement - All Internal roads	136.22	408.65	-	-	-	-
Provision of ring Road along Motijheel	60.00	180.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of 3 Bridges on Motijheel and Dhanuti river	-	750.00	2250.00	-	-	-
Construction of ISBT + Commericial Complexes	-	-	-	-	-	1500.00
Establishment of City Bus Based Public Transport System	-	-	-	-	700.00	-
Signalisation & beautification of major intersections	-	-	-	-	125.00	150.00
SUB TOTAL TRANSPORT	**196.22**	**1338.65**	**2250.00**	**-**	**925.00**	**4350.00**
Grand Total			Rs. 9059.87	Lakhs		

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Housing and Urban Poverty

It is estimated that about 24% of the urban population live in slums (SPUR survey 2010). This is higher compared to the national average of 21.25%. Service levels are poor in slums and require substantive upgrading. Housing is also a critical issue. Most slums have hand pumps but few toilets and open defecation is common. Overall living conditions are unhealthy. This ULB will be included in state level strategies being developed for improvement of the urban poor. In the interim, efforts are to be made to extend basic services to slum pockets.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Redevelopment (In-situ / Off-situ: to be decided as per DFID survey recommendation) of existing slums (3760 HH)	1410.00	2115.00	2115.00	-	-	-
Skill Development & Training for Slums	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL HOUSING	**1420.00**	**2115.00**	**2115.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total			Rs. 5650.00	Lakhs		

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Social Infrastructure

The CDP recommends provision of various social infrastructure facilities at ward level as per the UDPFI guidelines in a phased manner. At present, there are 40 of primary school and 17 senior secondary schools in Motihari. The condition of these primary and senior secondary schools is poor due to lack of supporting infrastructure.Sadar hospital is the main hospital in the city but its functioning is impacted by inadequate staff and infrastructure facilities. The poor facilities mean that patients seeking specialized care have to travel either to Patna or Kolkata.

PROJECTS	I st Yr. (11-12)	II nd Yr. (12-13)	III rd Yr. (13-14)	IV th Yr. (14-15)	2016-21	2021-30
Construction of Senior Secondary Schools	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
Construction of School for Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
SUB TOTAL EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	-	550.00
Construction of Intermediate Hospital (category-A, 200 beds)	-	-	-	-	-	10000.00
Construction of Intermediate Hospital (category-B, 80 beds)	-	-	-	-	-	1300.00
Construction of Poly-clinic	10.00	30.00	-	-	40.00	-
Construction of Nursing home	30.00	90.00	-	-	-	-
Construction of Dispensary	-	-	52.50	118.13	13.00	26.00
SUB TOTAL HEALTH	40.00	120.00	52.50	118.13	53.00	11326.00
Grand Total			Rs. 11709.63 Lakhs			

All figures in Rupees Lakhs

Financial Position of the Local Body

The revenue income of the municipality was Rs. 858 lakh in FY 2008 -09 and increased to Rs. 887 lakh in the year of 2009-10. Government grants are a major revenue source for the municipality. The municipality is however unable to utilize all its resources optimally.

The investment sustaining capacity of the municipality is ascertained based on a financial operating plan (FOP), which is essentially a 20-year forecast of municipal income and expenditure, based on certain trend-based and revenue enhancement assumptions. Similarly, the investment phasing of control investment is worked out and shown in investment phasing plan.

Capital Investment Plan (CIP)

The project's identification has been done based on the strategies listed under each of the sectors. The projects have been derived based on the municipality estimates and aimed at ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of existing infrastructure systems. The total estimated capital investment required for providing efficient services to the projected population of the ULB by the year 2030 is about **Rs. 72808 Lakhs.** The table below presents the summary of sector-wise investment requirements.

SN	Sector	Total Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Phase-I 2011-15	Phase-II 2016-21	Phase-III 2021-30
1	WATER SUPPLY	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
2	SEWERAGE	17170.00	16570.00	150.00	450.00
3	DRAINAGE	6695.00	6695.00	0.00	0.00
4	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	883.37	307.52	137.01	438.84
5	URBAN TRANSPORTATION	9059.86	3784.86	925.00	4350.00
6	EDUCATION	550.00	0.00	0.00	550.00
7	HEALTH	11710.00	330.63	53.13	11326.26
9	HOUSING & SLUMS	5650.00	5650.00	0.00	0.00
10	URBAN ENVIRONMENT	315.00	10.00	305.00	0.00
11	HERITAGE & TOURISM	9900.00	9150.00	750.00	0.00
12	URBAN ECONOMY	10140.00	140.00	7500.00	2500.00
13	URBAN GOVERNANCE	575.00	575.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	**72808.25**	**43373.01**	**9820.14**	**19615.10**
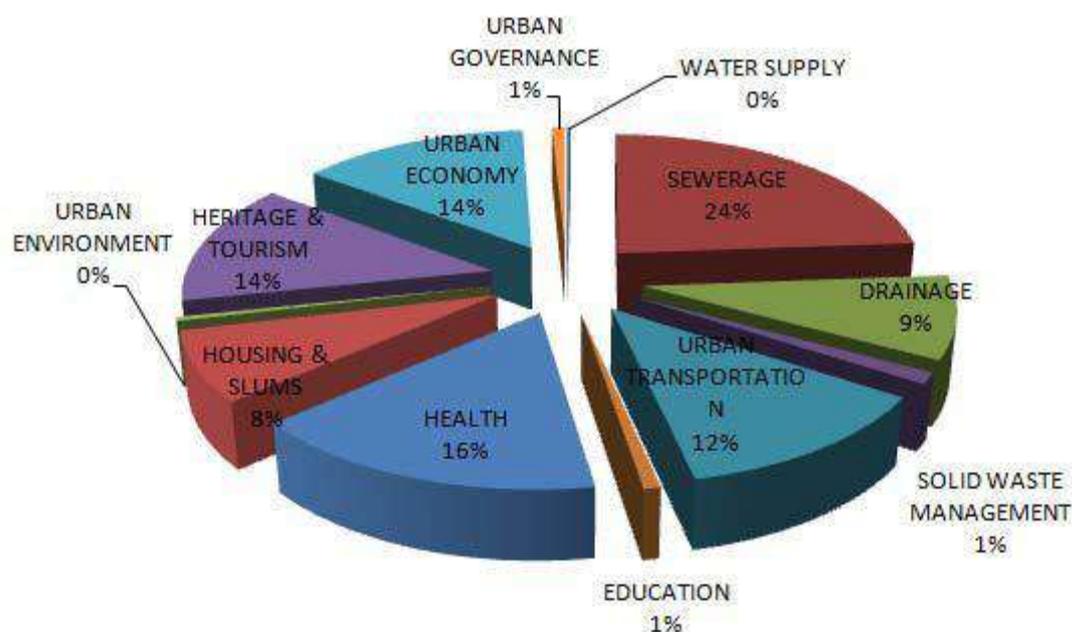
Conclusion

The sustainability analysis assumes that the municipality will carry out reforms indicated as
assumptions for financial projections. A Financial and Operating Plan (FOP) is prepared
which evaluates the Local Body Fund status for the Full Project scenario. The full project
investment scenario is based on all the proposed investments identified for Motihari
municipality and the requirement for upgrading the town's infrastructure is estimated and

phased based on the construction activity. Implications of this investment in terms of external borrowings required, resultant debt service commitment and additional operation and maintenance expenditure are worked out to ascertain sub-project cash flows. Revenue surpluses of the existing operations are applied to the sub-project cash flows emerging from full project investments – the municipality fund net surpluses indicates the ULB's ability to sustain full investments. The growth rates for the various heads of income and expenditure have been arrived based on the past growth rates and the future estimated population growth. Improvements to the existing current and arrears collection percentages have been assumed for the various revenues directly collected by the Local Body, which implies that the Local Body would have to improve its collection mechanism to sustain full investments.

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Begusarai Population Effect on Agriculture

AMIT KUMAR *

Abstract

According to the 2011 census Begusarai district has a population of 2,970,541, roughly equal to the nation of Armenia or the US state of Mississippi. This gives it a ranking of 128th in India (out of a total of 640).The district has a population density of 1,540 inhabitants per square kilometre (4,000/sq mi) .Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 26.44%. Begusarai has a sex ratio of 895 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 63.87%. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Begusarai district is 545965 which is 18% of the total population. There are 284517 male children and 261448 female children between the ages 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Begusarai is 919 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (895) of Begusarai district. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 19.2% people lives in urban areas while 80.8% lives in the rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 72.4% while that in the rural areas is 61.8%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Begusarai district is 891 while that of rural areas is 896.

Keywords: Begusarai, Population, Agriculture, Farmer

Introduction

Begusarai District is one of the thirty-eight districts of the Indian state of Bihar. The city of Begusarai is its administrative headquarters and is part of the Munger Division. It was established in 1870 as of Munger District. In 1972, it was given district status. Simaria village is the birthplace of famous Hindi poet Ramdhari Singh Dinkar. However most people know Munger as his birthplace as Begusarai was the part of Munger during his birth and much of his lifetime. Begusarai is the part of historic Mithila region. egusarai district occupies an area of 1,918 square kilometres (741 sq mi),comparatively equivalent to Indonesia's Biak Island.The district lies on the northern bank of river Ganges. Begusarai district is a part of Munger division. It is located at latitudes 25.15N & 25.45N and longitudes 85.45E & 86.36E. The average sex ratio in urban regions of Begusarai was 891 females per 1000 males. Also the Child (0-6 age) sex ration of urban areas in Begusarai was 914 girls per 1000 boys. Thus the total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Begusarai were 96,336 which is 16.91% of total urban population. Similarly the average sex ratio in rural areas of Begusarai was 896 females per 1000 males. The Child sex ratio of rural areas in Begusarai was 920 girls per 1000 boys.

Begusarai District Population

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Begusarai Data as per Census 2011
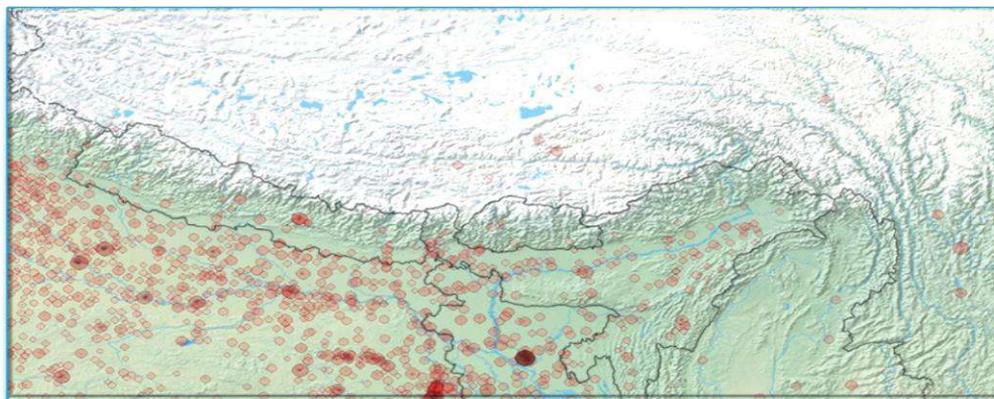
As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Begusarai district.

	Total	Male	Female
Children (Age 0-6)	545,965	284,517	261,448
Literacy	63.87%	58.59%	44.92%
Scheduled Caste	432,270	227,481	204,789
Scheduled Tribe	1,597	848	749
Illiterate	1,421,868	649,153	772,715

Caste-Wise Population - Begusarai District

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 14.6% while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.1% of total population in Begusarai district of Bihar.

	Total	Male	Female
Schedule Caste	432,270	227,481	204,789
Schedule Tribe	1,597	848	749

Religion-wise Population - Begusarai district

Religion	Total		Male	Female
Hindu	2,554,330	(85.99%)	1,350,927	1,203,403
Muslim	407,348	(13.71%)	211,896	195,452
Christian	2,209	(0.07%)	1,186	1,023
Sikh	402	(0.01%)	207	195
Buddhist	229	(0.01%)	121	108
Jain	276	(0.01%)	139	137
Other Religion	57	(0%)	31	26
No Religion Specified	5,690	(0.19%)	3,153	2,537

Literacy Rate - Begusarai District

The total literacy rate of Begusarai district was 63.87% in 2011 which is greater than average literacy rate 61.8% of Bihar. Population-wise, out of total 1,548,673 literates, males were 918,507 while females were 630,166. Also the male literacy rate was 71.58% and the female literacy rate was 55.21% in Begusarai district.

	Begusarai district	**Bihar**
Female	55.21%	51.5%
Male	71.58%	71.2%
Total	63.87%	61.8%

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION - BEGUSARAI DISTRICT

	Rural	**Urban**
Population %	80.82%	19.18%
Total population	2,400,718	569,823
Male population	1,266,308	301,352
Female population	1,134,410	268,471
Sex ratio	896	891
Child sex ratio (0-6 age)	920	914
Child population	449,629	96,336
Literates	1,205,992	342,681
Average literacy	61.81%	72.37%
Male literacy	69.94%	78.33%
Female literacy	52.68%	65.65%

Child Population - Begusarai District

According to Census 2011, there were 545,965 children between ages 0 to 6 years in Begusarai district. Out of which 284,517 were male while 261,448 were female.

Working Population - Begusarai District

In Begusarai district out of total population, 938,182 were engaged in work activities. 63.1% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 36.9% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 938,182 workers engaged in Main Work, 114,779 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 225,638 were Agricultural labourers.

	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Main Workers	591,811	491,066	100,745
Cultivators	114,779	102,813	11,966
Agriculture Labourer	225,638	183,096	42,542
Household Industries	35,795	22,682	13,113
Other Workers	215,599	182,475	33,124
Marginal Workers	346,371	224,279	122,092
Non Working	2,032,359	852,315	1,180,044

BEGUSARAI (AGRO CLIMATICZONE1)

SOIL	Ph	Total rain fall	Temp
Sandy loam, loam	6.5-8.4	1040-1450 mm	36.6 & 7.7 ºC

Source: www.brandbihar.com

Land: In accordance with the reports compiled by the District Agriculture Office, Begusarai, the principal characteristics of the land use pattern of the Begusarai district for the year 2002 -2003 is as follows:

Total area:	1, 87,967.5 Hectares
Total irrigated land:	74,225.57 Hectares
Forest area	:Nil
Orch. etc. Area	:5000 Hectares
Kharif Paddy	:22000 Hectares
Garma Paddy	:10000 Hectares
Wheat	:61000 Hectares
Irrigated Area	:
(1) Permanent	:6384.29 Hectares
Garama & Rabi maize:	50000 Hectares.
(2) Seasonal	:4866.37 Hectares
Kharif maize	:63000 Hectares

Wasteland and non arable area: 2118 Hectares

Natural Water sources: Begusarai district is located in the middle Ganga plain. Main rivers are Burhi Gandak, Balan, Bainty, Baya and Chandrabhaga.

Kaver Jheel: Kaver Jheel one of the Asia's largest fresh water lake, also famous for Bird's sanctuary.

Agricultural Population Growth Marginal As Nonagricultural Population Soars

The global agricultural population—defined as individuals dependent on agriculture,hunting,fishing, and forestry for their livelihood—accounted for over 37 percent of the world's total population in 2011, the most recent year for which data are available. This is a decrease of 12 percent from 1980, when the world's agricultural and nonagricultural populations were roughly the same size. Although the agricultural population shrunk as a share of total population between 1980 and 2011, it grew numerically from 2.2 billion to 2.6 billion people during this period. Between 1980 and 2011, the nonagricultural population grew by a staggering 94 percent, from 2.2 billion to 4.4 billion people—a rate approximately five times greater than that of agricultural population growth. In both cases growth was driven by the massive increase in the world's total population, which more than doubled between 1961 and 2011, from 3.1 billion to 7 billion people. t should be noted that the distinction between these population groups is not the same as the rural-urban divide. Rural populations are not exclusively agricultural, nor are urban populations exclusively nonagricultural. The rural population of Africa in 2011 was 622.8 million, for instance, while the agricultural population was 520.3 million.Although the agricultural population grew worldwide between 1980 and 2011, growth was restricted to Africa, Asia, and Oceania. In contrast, the agricultural population in the Americas accounted for a little less than 4 percent. Especially in the United States, this is the result of the development and use of new and innovative technologies as well as the increased use of farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation systems that require less manual labor.Population trends have varied widely for the world's leading agricultural producers: China, India, and the United States. Between 1980 and 2011, the economically active agricultural populations of China and India grew by 33 and 50 percent, respectively, due to overall population growth. The economically active agricultural population of the United States, on the other hand, declined by 37 percent as a result of large-scale mechanization, improved crop varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, and federal subsidies—all of which contributed to economies of scale and consolidation in American agriculture.lthough the world's agricultural population grew only marginally in recent decades, global agricultural output increased dramatically. According

to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), global net agricultural production increased by 112 percent between 1980 and 2011. The world's net per capita production of agricultural goods increased by 35 percent during this period, averting food security crises in many places.Although productivity gains have enabled farmers to meet the growing demand for food, the methods used to achieve such gains have come with unintended consequences, including soil degradation, pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and depleted freshwater supplies. Short-term production gains achieved by overusing chemical pesticides and fertilizers have, as a result, reduced the sector's long-term resilience to climate change.

Conclusion

Agriculture is the mainstay here. 88.33% people depend upon agriculture. Main cash crops of the district are maize, oilseeds, tobacco, jute, potato, red chilies, and tomato. The traditional occupation in this area has been the rearing of milch cattle. Animals are used in agricultural work even today. In urban areas rearing of cows of hybrid quality has increased. Despite domestic use of milk, a huge quantity of milk is sold to the Barauni Milk Composite Dairy Industry. This gives lucrative income and Begusarai is nationally and internationally known for its industrial recognition. Major industrial units are: Indian Oil Refinery- Barauni, and Hindustan Fertilizer Limited - Barauni, Thermal power station- Barauni and hundreds of small industrial units in the private sector in which Hindustan Fertilizer Limited -Barauni is on the verge of closure. This district has potential for agro- based industries because of large production of maize and oilseeds, etc, as mentioned earlier.

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A Study on Language Learning Styles Models

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Abstract

This article intends to study different learning styles models introduced by different experts and academicians. The different models of learning styles and their applicability is a matter of investigation which may provide specific direction to apply particular model for the particular mass of language learners. In the present study, it is tried to give an overview of different learning styles models and also tried to suggest the most suitable model to the English language learners. The MBTI, Kolb`s Learning Style Model, Felder-Silverman Learning Style Model, Visual, Auditory, kinesthetic and Dunn and Dunn model are studied in the present paper. Descriptive type of study is administered to study the different models. To conclude, each model has its own importance and applicability to the language learners can be determined by collecting primary data with different factors.This study can be extended for primary data source from the targeted population and model(s) can be tested for utility.

Key words: Learning style model, The MBTI, Kolb`s LSM, FS Model, DD Model

Introduction

Language learning is a scientific process. It has various dimensions with various theories. English language learning is a subject of debate in non-native English using countries and India is one of them. India has diverse culture and many languages to use for writing and speaking.So that foreign language like English as a second language has specific importance to learn. The theorists have developed various models on language learning. In this paper, selected models on language learning are discussed .The models are discussed as follows:

(1) The Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)

This model classifies students according to their preferences on scales derived from psychologist Carl Jung's theory of psychological types. Felder and Henriques (1995) address that Jung (1971) introduced sensation and intuition as two ways in which people tend to perceive the world. The different ways in which sensors and intuitors approach learning have been characterized in MBTI.

This model is being mentioned in the research study in practical part. It is presented by the theory of extraversions and introversions. During the early 1900s, Carl Jung established a field identifying distinct personality patterns. Many theorists have since broken these patterns into categories attempting to make them easier to understand. Carl Jung was a contemporary of Sigmund Freud and a leading exponent of Gestalt personality theory. Jung developed a ground-breaking personality theory that introduced two attitudes - extraversion and introversion (1933a).12 It is the first pair of psychological preferences. These terms used by C.G.Jung explain different attitudes people use to direct their energy.

Social interaction looks at likely attitudes, habits, and strategies learners will take toward their work and how they engage with their peers when they learn. Some learners are independent, dependent, collaborative, competitive, participant, and avoidant

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(2) Kolb's Learning Style Model

According to Kolb (1984, 41), "learning is the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience. Knowledge results from the combination of grasping experience and transforming it." Kolb (1984) points out that the complex mental process by which perceived information is converted into knowledge can be grouped into two categories: active experimentation and reflective observation. Kolb's learning theory sets out four distinct learning styles, which are based on a four-stage learning cycle. In this respect, Kolb's model differs from others since it offers both a way to understand individual learning styles, which he named the "Learning Styles Inventory" (LSI), and also an explanation of a cycle of "experiential learning" that applies to all learners

Kolb follows four types of learning which are as follows:

1. Concrete experience base on a question: *What is it?*
2. Reflective observation with a typical question: What *does it mean?*
3. Abstract conceptualization and the typical question*: What follows on?*
4. Active experimentation with typical questions*: What ...if....? How does it function?*

According to Kolb an effective learning happens when all four ways of learning are used, although an individual often prefers one of them. (Kolb 1984) Moreover, he provides one of the most useful descriptive models of the adult learning process and he developed the cyclical model of learning. This cycle suggests that there are these four stages which follow from each other.

This model classifies students as having a preference for 1) concrete experience or abstract conceptualization (how they take information in), and 2) active experimentation or reflective observation (how they internalize information). The four types of learners in this classification scheme are:

Type 1 (concrete, reflective). A characteristic question of this learning type is "Why?" Type 1 learners respond well to explanations of how course material relates to their experience, their interests, and their future careers. To be effective with Type 1 students, the instructor should function as a motivator.

Type 2 (abstract, reflective). A characteristic question of this learning type is "What?" Type 2 learners respond to information presented in an organized, logical fashion and benefit if they have time for reflection. To be effective, the instructor should function

Type 3 (abstract, active). A characteristic question of this learning type is "How?" Type 3 learners respond to having opportunities to work actively on well-defined tasks and to learn by trial-and-error in an environment that allows them to fail safely. To be effective, the instructor should function as a coach, providing guided practice and feedback.

Type 4 (concrete, active). A characteristic question of this learning type is "What if?" Type 4 learners like applying course material in new situations to solve real problems. To be effective, the instructor should stay out of the way, maximizing opportunities for the students to discover things for themselves

(3) Felder-Silverman Learning Style Model

In 1988, Richard Felder and Linda Silverman formulated a learning style model designed to capture the most important learning style differences among engineering students and provide a good basis for engineering instructors to formulate a teaching approach that addresses the learning needs of all students" (Felder & Spurlin 2005:103)

The model is classified in the following four dimensions

1. Sensing learners (concrete, practical, oriented toward facts and procedures) or intuitive learners (conceptual, innovative, oriented toward theories and meanings)
2. Visual learners (prefer visual representations of presented material--pictures, diagrams, flow charts) or verbal learners (prefer written and spoken explanations)
3. Active learners (learn by trying things out, working with others) or reflective learners (learn by thinking things through, working alone)
4. Sequential learners (linear, orderly, learn in small incremental steps) or global learners (holistic, systems thinkers, learn in large leaps)

Felder & Spurlin explain that each of these dimensions has parallels in other learning style models: the active/reflective dimension is analogues to the learning style of Kolb and the active and reflective learner is respectively related to extrovert and introvert of the MBTI. The sensing/intuitive dimension is taken directly from the MBTI and may have a counterpart in the concrete/abstract dimension of Kolb's model. The active/reflective and visual/verbal dimensions have some analogues in visual-auditory-kinesthetic formulation of modality and neurololinguistic programming and visual/verbal is also rooted in cognitive studies. The sequential/global dimension has many analogues. This dimension could also be named left/right brain dominant, atomistic/holistic, analytic/hierarchical and auditory-sequential/visual-spatial. (Felder & Spurlin 2005)

(4) Visual, Auditory, kinesthetic

There are various instruments used to determine a student's learning style. Such as Neuro Linguistic Program (NLP). It was begun in the midseventies by a linguist (Grinder) and a mathematician (Bandler) who had strong interests in (a) successful people, (b) psychology, (c) language and (d) computer programming. NLP claims to help people change by teaching them to program their brains. NLP claims that each of us has a Primary Representational System (PRS), a tendency to think in specific modes: visual, auditory, kinaesthetic, olfactory or gustatory.

The next typology being discussed later in a research is VAK (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic seems to be the most popular model nowadays. It is more of a preference, rather than a style. Learners use all three modalities to receive and learn new information and experiences. However, according to the VAK or modality theory, one or two of these receiving styles is normally dominant. This dominant style defines the best way for a person to learn new information by filtering what is to be learned. This style may not always to be the same for some tasks. The learner may prefer one style of learning for one task, and a combination of others for a different task.19 The VAK typology uses the three main sensory receivers: Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic (movement) to determine the dominant learning style. It is sometimes known as VAKT (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, & Tactile) or VAKOG (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Olfactory, and Gustatory). It is based on modalities -- a channel by which human expression can take place and is composed of a combination of perception and memory. Learners use all three modalities to receive and learn new information and experience but each learner uses them to a different degree. The learner may prefer one style of learning for one task, and a combination of others for a different task. According to the VAK theorists, we need to present information using all three styles.

Kinesthetic learners do best while touching and moving. It also has two sub channels: kinesthetic (movement) and tactile (touch). They tend to lose concentration if there is little or no external stimulation or movement. When listening to lectures they may want to take notes for the sake of moving their hands. When reading, they like to scan the material first,

and then focus in on the details (get the big picture first). They typically use color highlighters and take notes by drawing pictures, diagrams, or doodling

(5) Dunn and Dunn model

One of the most widely used and well researched models is the Dunn and Dunn model (Dunn, Dunn and Price 1975, 1992, 1993). Given and Reid (1999) merged several approaches to personality and learning styles into one comprehensive model for teaching and learning. The model utilises Dunn and Dunn's (1993) five learning style domains for the structural framework

The Dunn and Dunn model contains five learning style domains and twenty one elements of learning style – these are shown below: environmental (sound, light, temperature, design); emotional (motivation, persistence, responsibility, structure); sociological (learning by self, pairs, peers, team, with an adult), physiological (perceptual preference, food and drink intake, time of day, mobility), and psychological (global or analytic preferences, impulsive and reflective).

Conclusion

These models are important to obtain mastery in English learning as a second language for non-native English learners. MBTI increases self awareness of learners. It is not common research tool for the purpose of language learning so that its applicability needs specific research on the targeted population. Kolb`s learning style model is useful for self improvement of language learners. It is good tool for self assessment during the process of language learning. Felder-Silverman Learning Style Model is useful concrete learning material for language learners. It is also useful tool for e-learning process. Visual, Auditory, kinesthetic also good tool for non-native English learners but it becomes more scientific. Dunn and Dunn model is important in terms of identifying language learners` characteristics. Environmental stimuli group is more important with reference to language learners. It can be concluded that systematic analysis of targeted population for all the five models overviewed as above is essential to determine applicability of specific model to the English language learners. The research can be conducted by targeting Gujarati population as English learners from particular geographic area on the above models to identify dimensions, elements and suitability of particular model for English language learning.

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Attitude towards Cyber Crimes among Secondary Student-Teachers

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Abstract
Cybercrimes are generally defined as any type of illegal activity that makes use of the internet, a private or public network, or an in-house computer system. The present study examines the attitude towards cybercrimes among secondary student-teachers. The sample of the study comprised of 301 student-teachers studyingin aided and private education colleges in Tirunelveli district, Tamilnadu. Simple random method was used to select the sample from the population.Survey method was used to collect data. The findings revealed that there is significant difference in the attitude towards cybercrime among secondary student-teachers.
Key words: Attitude, Cybercrimes, Secondary student-teachers

Introduction
Cyber crime describes criminal activities committed through the use of electronic communications media include hacking, denial of service attacks, unauthorized use of services. One of the greatest concerns is with regard to cyber-fraud and identity theft through such methods as phishing, spoofing, and through the abuse of online technology. The investigator focused on attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to selected variables.

Objectives of the study
- To find out the level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to institutional variables.
- To find out the significant difference, if any, in the attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to institutional variables.
- To find out the level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to personal variables.
- To find out the significant difference, if any, in the attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to personal variables.
- To find out the level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to educational qualification.
- To find out the significant difference, if any, in the attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to educational qualification.

Hypotheses of the study
- There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference between aided and private college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes**.**

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- There is no significant difference between girls and co-education college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference between male and female secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban area secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference between married and unmarried secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
- There is no significant difference in the attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to educational qualification.

Methodology

Survey method was selected to evaluate the attitude towards cybercrime among secondary student-teachers.

Population and sample

The population for the present study comprises of all the secondary student-teachers studying in colleges of education in and around Tirunelveli district, Tamilnadu.The Sample consists of 301 secondary student-teachers randomly selected from various educational colleges in and around Tirunelveli district, Tamilnadu.

Tool used

The tool used in this study was SiVe's attitude scale on cyber crimesdeveloped by Simon and Veliappan (2018).The tool is meant for secondary student–teachers.

Statistical techniques used

Percentage analysis and t-test

Data Analysis

Objective 1: To find out the level of Attitude towards the cyber-crimes among secondary student- teachers with regard to institutional variables.

Table 1: Level of Attitude towards cyber crimesamong secondary student-teachers with regard to institutional variables

Institutional Variables	Group	Low		Moderate		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Medium of Instruction	Tamil	20	13.6%	97	66.0%	30	20.4%
	English	20	13.00%	122	79.2%	12	7.8%
Locality of College	Rural	22	10.4%	162	76.4%	28	13.2%
	Urban	18	20.2%	57	64.0%	14	15.7%
Type of College	Aided	8	18.6%	34	79.1%	1	2.3%
	Private	32	12.4%	185	71.7%	41	15.9%
Nature of College	Girls	4	14.3%	21	75.0%	3	10.7%
	Co-Education	36	13.2%	198	72.5%	39	14.3%

The above table (1) shows that more than 64% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to institutional variables.

H₀1: There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 2: Significant difference between Tamil and English medium secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Medium of Instruction	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
Tamil	147	61.71	6.214	1.058	0.291
English	154	61.00	5.376		

It is inferred from the above table (2) that, the calculated t-value (1.058) is lesser than the table value (1.96), at5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significantdifference between Tamil and English medium secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

H₀2: There is no significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 3: Significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Locality of the college	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
Rural	212	61.85	5.240	2.123	0.036
Urban	89	60.13	6.843		

It is inferred from the above table (3) that, the calculated t-value (2.123) is greater than the table value (1.96), at5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

While comparing the mean scores of rural (61.85) and urban (60.13) college students-teachers, rural college students-teachers have higher attitude towards cyber crimes than the urban college student-teachers.

H₀3: There is no significant difference between aided and private college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 4: Significant difference between aided and private college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Type of college	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
Aided	43	59.28	6.088	2.546	0.011
Private	258	61.69	5.692		

It is inferred from the above table (4) that, the calculated t-value (2.546) is greater than the table value (1.96), at5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant difference between aided and private college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

While comparing the mean scores of aided (59.28) and private (61.69) college students-teachers, private college students-teachers have higher attitude towards cyber crimes than the aided college student-teachers.

H₀4: There is no significant difference between girls and co-education college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 5: Significant difference between girls and co-education college secondary student-teachers intheir attitude towards cyber crimes

Nature of college	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
Girls	28	61.14	6.485	0.194	0.846
Co-education	273	61.37	5.740		

It is inferred from the above table (5) that, the calculated t-value (0.194) is lesser than the table value (1.96), at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significant difference between girls and co-education college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Objective 2: To find out the level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to personal variables.

Table 6: Level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to gender

Personal variables	Group	Low		Moderate		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender	Male	11	14.3%	58	75.3%	8	10.4%
	Female	29	12.9%	161	71.9%	34	15.2%
Native of college	Rural	23	14.0%	114	69.5%	27	16.5%
	Urban	17	12.4%	105	78.6%	15	10.9%
Marital status	Married	10	23.3%	27	62.8%	6	14.0%
	Unmarried	30	11.6%	192	74.4%	38	14.0%

The above table (6) shows that more than 62% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to personal variables.

H₀5: There is no significant difference between male and female secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 7: Significant difference between male and female secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Male	77	61.29	6.041	0.105	0.917
Female	224	61.37	5.737		

It is inferred from the above table (7) that, the calculated t-value (0.105) is lesser than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significant difference between male and female secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

H₀6: There is no significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 8: Significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Native of college	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Rural	164	61.55	5.940	0.664	0.507
Urban	137	61.10	5.644		

It is inferred from the above table (8) that, the calculated t-value (0.664) is lesser than the table value (1.96), at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Ho7: There is no significant difference in attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to marital status.

Table 9: Significant difference between married and unmarried secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Marital status	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Married	43	60.47	6.303	1.075	0.283
Unmarried	258	61.49	5.714		

It is inferred from the above table (9) that, the calculated t-value (1.075) is lesser than the table value (1.96), at5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is no significant difference between married and unmarried secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Objective 3: To find out the level ofattitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to educational qualification.

Table 10: Level of attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to Educational qualification

Demographic variable	Category	Low		Moderate		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Educational qualification	UG With B.Ed	30	12.1%	184	74.2%	34	13.7%
	PG With B.Ed	10	18.9%	35	66.0%	8	13.7%

The above table (10) shows that more than 66% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to educational qualification.

H₀8: There is no significant difference between UG with B.Ed and PG with B.Ed qualified secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Table 11: Difference between UG with B.Ed and PG with B.Ed qualified secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes

Educational qualification	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
UG with B.Ed	248	61.38	5.832	0.190	0.849
PG with B.Ed	53	61.21	5.709		

It is inferred from the above table (11) that the calculated t-value (0.190) is lesser than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there isno significant difference between UG with B.Ed and PG with B.Ed qualified secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.

Findings

1. More than 64% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to institutional variables.
2. There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
3. There is significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes. Rural college students-teachers have higher attitude towards cyber crimes than the urban college student-teachers.
4. There is significant difference between aided and private college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes. Private college students-teachers have higher attitude towards cyber crimes than the aided college student-teachers.

5. There is no significant difference between girls and co-education college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
6. More than 66% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to educational qualification.
7. There is no significant difference between UG with B.Ed and PG with B.Ed qualified secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes.
8. More than 62% of the secondary student-teachers have moderate level attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to personal variables.
9. There is no significant difference between male and female secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes
10. There is no significant difference between rural and urban college secondary student-teachers in their attitude towards cyber crimes
11. There is no significant difference in attitude towards cyber crimes among secondary student-teachers with regard to marital status.

Conclusion

The investigator found that there is no significant difference in their attitude towards cyber crimes of secondary student-teachers with regard to gender, native of college and marital status. So the study proves that the secondary student teachers have lack in attitude towards cyber crimes with regard to gender, native of college and marital status. The convergence of smart phones and internet are on stride and quite popular. This means, there is more scope for cybercrimes. The challenges that cybercriminals throw are becoming tougher day by day and the government has to keep a vigilant eye on the happenings. Unfortunately, there is also a huge dearth of cyber experts to handle the issues when compared to number of cases that are being field in India.

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Gender Differences in Emotional Exhaustion among Doctors

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Abstract

The present endeavor was intended to examine gender differences in emotional exhaustion among doctors. This investigation was conducted on one hundred and fifty doctors. These subjects were further subdivided into males and females. They were selected from various hospitals in the state of Haryana. They were tested by administering emotional exhaustion (EEX) scale, a subscale of M*aslach* Burnout Inventory (MBI). The obtained data were analyzed using t-test. It was reported that significant gender differences exists in emotional exhaustion. The reported findings were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Keywords: emotional exhaustion, burnout, doctors, gender and health organization.

In the past some years, mental health and quality of life of employees, especially of the health professional, is the major concern of most of the employers. At a particular point in all the professionals encounter stress, this is associated with the profession world. Stress creates w**hen** mental or emotional state in which a person encounters tension due to adverse situations. In these days due to work stress mental collapse is common which may effect in efficiency and profits and output. On the other hand, **burnout** is a condition; which consequences from prolonged experience to stress (Maslach & Leiter, 1997). It leads to the emotional exhaustion. Wright and Cropanzano (1998) defined the emotional exhaustion is a chronic state of physical and emotional depletion that results from excessive job and/or personal demands and continuous stress. It describes a feeling of being emotionally overextended and exhausted by one's work. It is manifested by both physical fatigue and a sense of feeling psychologically and emotionally "drained". It is a condition of mind caused by extreme exposure to strong emotional stress, displayed through negative feelings and emotional exhaustion. An individual who is burnout is hypertensive, faces mental depression and is cynical about everything. It is when you feel overwhelmed and unable to fulfill demands constantly. Maslach's and Jackson's (1986) conceptualized three-component of burnout but most of researches had explained the main concept i.e. emotional exhaustion. This concept is very imperative to explain the burnout. Hence, Maslach (2003) defined that the emotional exhaustion is at the heart of the Burnout Syndrome. The model suggests by Maslach (1982) revealed that burnout consists of three interrelated parts: Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. Diminished personal accomplishment refers to negative evaluations of the self. Emotional exhaustion is a condition that results from an excessive job stress and demand which continuously lead to mental strain. This condition may also be referred to as emotional depletion or burnout. It is a personal tendency of a to feel as if inner resources have been exhausted due to psychological, physical, and social effects. In a field study, Ito and Brotheridge (2003) explained that those experiencing higher levels of job autonomy (the freedom to take initiative and exercise discretion in decision-making), low task complexity, supervisory support, and the internal locus of control (a tendency to attribute events to one's own control; such as the tendency to attribute a success to internal causes, like one's ability or effort, rather

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than external causes, such as good luck), tend to experience lower degrees of emotional exhaustion. Similarly, Grandey, Fisk, and Steiner (2005) revealed that even though higher degree of using emotion regulation on the job is related to higher levels of employees' emotional exhaustion, when employees believe that they have autonomy in their job behaviors, emotion regulation, that is otherwise exhausting, is not associated with exhaustion at all.

Objective

To study gender differences in emotional exhaustion among doctors.

Hypothesis

There shall be no gender differences in emotional exhaustion among doctors.

Method

Sample

For the present study, a sample of one hundred and fifty doctors has been selected from the PGIMS Rohtak and the government hospitals situated in the four districts; Bhiwani, Jind , Mahendergarh and Rohtak, of Haryana state.

Measure

Emotional exhaustion (EEX), a subscale of M*aslach* Burnout Inventory (MBI) designed by Maslach and Jackson (1986), was used to ascertain emotional exhaustion among doctors. It is a 7-items measure to be responded on a 7-point rating scale that ranges from never = 0 to every day = 6. Score was calculated by adding appropriate responses according to the scoring key. Respondents who score on EEX 17 or less are termed as low-level EEX. Likewise, between 18 and 29 are moderate EEX and over 30 are high-level EEX. Maslach, & Jackson (1981) observed Cronbach's alpha for the EEX was .89.

Procedure

For data collection, all 150 Doctors were individually contacted on their respective workplaces. For this purpose the list of employed doctors procured from the official website of PGIMS Rohtak and for the districts civil hospitals (Bhiwani, Jind Mahendergarh and Rohtak) their respective civil surgeon office were contacted. The investigator explained the academic purpose and applicability of the present investigation. The test was administered strictly according to the administration procedure laid down in manual. Scoring was done according to scoring procedure prescribed by test author. Obtained data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and t-test. First of all in the initial phase rapport was established with all the participants. After establishment of healthy rapport, the questionnaires/tests related to emotional exhaustion were given to the participants on the same day. And assurance was give about the confidentiality regarding the information being collecting from them will be used purely for research purpose. An appeal was made to all the participants for their cooperation, truthfulness and genuineness with regard to responding on the measures. Along with the following common instructions, questionnaire specific instructions (as mentioned in the tool section were given as per respective manuals.

Results

Descriptive statistics and t-ratio were computed and reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Showing means, SDs and t-ratio of emotional exhaustion among Doctors across gender

Variable Gender		N	Mean	SD	df	t-ratio	Sig. Level
Emotional Exhaustion	Females	75	10.60	04.91	148	3.98	P< .01
	Males	75	07.92	03.14			

Perusal of Table 1 reveals that female doctors have scored significantly high on emotional exhaustion mean scores of emotional exhaustion (females mean = 10.60, SD = 04.91; Males mean = 07.93, SD = 03.14; t-ratio = 3.98, p<.01). It depicts that female doctors tend to have greater level of emotional exhaustion than their counterparts. With this finding hypothesis positing that there shall be no gender differences in emotional exhaustion between doctors is rejected.

Discussion

In order to discuss the present findings attempts have been made to consider it with specific hypothesis. The hypothesis of the study was concerned with gender differences in emotional exhaustion between doctors (male and female). It was observed that there were significant gender differences found in emotional exhaustion. On the parameter of emotional exhaustion females were on higher pedestal. These results are in tune with the earlier findings of the study conducted by Schadenhofer, Kundi, Abrahamian, Stummer & Kautzky-Willer (2018) who found that prevalence of emotional exhaustion was higher in women working with patients compared to men working with patients (25% vs. 18%, p = 0.003). Similarly, Drummond (2014) revealed that emotional exhaustion is different in female doctors as compared to their counterpart. These findings can be interpreted in the light of literature showing the Female Symptom Pattern. Women tend to experience the classic three-part symptom pattern of burn out i.e. burnout in female doctors start with exhaustion (stage one), cynicism, sarcasm and blaming patients (stage two) and reducing accomplishment and doubting the quality of their practice (stage three) while males symptom pattern commonly start with depersonalization and cynicism (stage one) then exhaustion follows (stage two). By comparison to the female burnout pattern, males stage three is remarkable for its absence. Men typically have a much smaller circle of friends and keep their emotions, especially ones of fear and inadequacy, tightly guarded. These findings imply that gender is an important factor to understand and work with emotional exhaustion state. So gender should be considered importantly while dealing such situation.

Implications

1. Health organization must be attentive about the health related workplace problem and implement programs to promote and maintain the physical and mental health of health workers considering the effect of gender.
2. To reduce rationing of health care professionals, the administrators should enhance monitoring of emotional exhaustion and related indications.
3. To understand gender differences on how to cope up with workplace challenges.

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Environmental and Health Impact of Air Pollution in Cement Industrial Region in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Cement manufacturing process leads to environmental impacts in all stages of production. It could be observed in the form of emission of air borne particles in the form of dust gases, noise and vibration. This study deals with environmental and health impact of air pollution in cement industrial region in Tamil Nadu. It outlines the various indicators of environmental impact of air pollution and health impact of air pollution and such indicator ate quantified and measured with the help of 5 point rating scale. This paper concludes with some interesting findings along with policy suggestions

Key words: *air pollution, environmental impact, health impact, cement industry*

Introduction

Industrialization process accelerated the process of environmental degradation. The productivity of the industry depends on the supply and quality nature of environmental resources. It could be noted that water, soil, air forest and fishery resources are the productive assets of the environment. However, industrialization leads to pollution of water, air, atmosphere and noise. Industrialization process facilitates the emission of green house gas effects, global warming, and acid rain. According to economics, pollution is external cost and it is a social cost from the perspective of sociology discipline. During the industrial process untreated or improperly treated waste becomes pollutants. Environmental degradation consequent upon industrialization becomes irreversible and causing economic damage. In general, industrial pollution has potential to cause irreversible reaction in the environment.

It is observed further from the findings of many research studies that industrial pollution results in ill health, pre nature, mortality and destruction of life support system. Hence, industrial pollution is the major concern of development. The problem of environmental degradation received the international attention in 1970s where the production and mass consumption of goods and services were considered as major environmental problem consequent upon massive quantity release of waste products and hazardous products into the environment. In 1972 the problem of environmental management and nature resources conservation was emphasized at the United Nations Humans Environment Conference held at Stockholm. As a consequence, environmental awareness towards protection of environment and life support system become realized throughout the globe. Later, 1987 the concept of, sustainable development emerged in the report of our common future published by the world commission of environment and development. The sustainable development urges the sustainable industrialization by the way of reducing the release of waste products during the process of production of goods and services. In 1989 the inter governmental panel on climate change was organized by the collective efforts of the United Nation Environmental Programme and World Metrological Organization. According, to the

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intergovernmental panel on climate change, the climate is the outcome of environmental pollution consequent upon industrialization.

Cement industry is one of the basic industries in India. The utilization of cement in construction activities is well recognized throughout the world. The growth of housing needs, construction of building needs and infrastructure needs has increases the need for cement industries in India. The cement production results in release of pollutants into the environment. In particular cement production results in release of cement dusts. The dust particles are toxic in nature and they are occupied in and around the atmosphere in the cement producing regions.

Cement manufacturing process leads to environmental impacts in all stages of production. It could be observed in the form of emission of air borne particles in the form of dust gases, noise and vibration. In order to reduce the emission level some equipment has been used, but their effectiveness to control the level of emission is not up to the level of expectations. Hence, there is a need to analyze the present status of emission from the cement industries. There is a growing concern on unplanned cement production and release of pollutants into the atmosphere. The sources and nature of release of pollutants differ from one cement industry to another cement industry. The duration of exposure to cement industry pollutants can have different effects on human beings and other living beings. The individuals reside around the cement industry face a lot of health problems and other side effects on environment. The release of effluents from the cement industry degrades the water bodies situated in and around the cement industrial area. As a result one may notice pollution of ground water and it results in shortage of drinking water and crop yield decline due to irrigating the crop with polluted water. Many aquatic living organisms are damaged due to cement industrial water pollution. The household live in are around the cement industrial area have conflict with industrialists towards regulation of release of pollutants.

Review on the subject

Patricia Romero-Lankao, et.al. (2013) explored the health risks related to air pollution and temperature extremes within three Latin American cities: Bogota, Colombia, Mexico City, Mexico, and Santiago, Chile. Duo Qin (2010) examined the long-run relationship between industrial pollution and income in China using provincial panel data. Katja Coneus and Christa Katharina Spie (2010) examined the impact of outdoor and indoor pollution on children's health from birth until the age of three years in Germany. Sunil Chandrasiri (2006) estimated the health costs of particulate emissions from diesel-powered vehicles in Colombo City, Sri Lanka. Budy P. Resosudarmo and Lucentezza Napitupulu (2004) estimated the health cost of Jakarta's air pollution. It is found that in 1999 reached $US220 million. In 2001 the government planned to launch a program to control vehicle emissions.Hercules Haralambides and Girish Gujar (2012) applied data model to evaluate dry port efficiency, while taking into account the CO_2 emissions caused by the transport of containers from dry ports, located in the North Capital Region of India. Amit Garg (2011) reported about the human health impacts from urban air pollution in India. M.N. Murty (2010) examined the possibility of using economic instruments, especially pollution taxes and bargaining approaches, as a means to encourage people's participation in environmental management in India. Ramakrishna B. M and Jayasheela (2010) reported that in India, rapid growth of population, poverty, urbanization, industrialization and several related factors are responsible for the rapid degradation of the environment. Kakali Mukhopadhyay (2008) estimated the emissions related to fossil fuel combustion in India and also identified the

factors responsible for changes in those emissions during the 1980s and 1990s. Prakash Nelliyat (2007) discussed the textile industrial growth in Tiruppur in the context of global diversification of textile manufacturing and trade with emphasis on employment, income and foreign exchange in regional economy perspective. M. Narsimha Murty, et.al. (2007) found that there is a significant variation in marginal cost of pollution abatement or shadow prices of bad outputs across the firms and an increasing marginal cost of pollution abatement with respect to pollution reduction by the firms. Sacchidananda Mukherjee and Prakash Nelliyat (2006) examined the environmental and socio-economic impacts of industrial effluent on irrigation water in different industrial locations at Mettupalayam taluk through primary surveys and secondary information. Ramprasad Sengupta and Subrata Mandal (2005) estimated the health damage cost of urban air pollution for 35 major urban agglomerations of India arising from automotive emissions and the savings that can be achieved by the regulation of fuel quality so as to conform to the Euro norms.

Methods and Materials

This study aims at analyzing the environmental and health impact of air pollution in cement industrial regions in Ariyalur district Tamil Nadu. In this study 5 cement industrial regions viz., Govindapuram, Thamarakulam, Keeplalvur, Reddipalayam and Thalavai are selected. From each industrial region 50 households are selected as sample under simple random sampling method. The relevant data are collected from the respondents with the help of interview schedule method. The collected qualitative data are quantified with help of five point rating scale. The data analysis is carried out with the help of mean, ANOVA two way tests and t test.

Result and Discussion

This section deals with respondents' rating on environmental impact of air pollution. It can be assessed with the help of 15 factors on a 5 point rating scale. These include occurrence of smog, occurrence of heat wave, changes in flora, damages to the cropped land, traffic pollution, accumulation of green house gases, global warming, climate change, loss of visibility in areas, ozone layer depletion, penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth, acid rain corrodes building, acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies, eutrophication leads to over growth of algae, haze formation, acidification reduces fish stock and negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species.

Table 1 Area Wise Respondents' Rating on Environmental Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Govindapuram	Thamarakulam	Keeplalvur	Reddipalayam	Thalavai	Mean
Occurrence of smog	3.55	3.34	3.14	2.86	2.52	3.07
Occurrence of heat wave	2.43	2.32	2.12	1.84	1.60	2.05
Changes in flora	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.67	2.33	2.88
Damages to the cropped land	4.28	4.17	3.97	3.69	3.45	3.90
Traffic pollution	3.94	3.73	3.53	3.25	2.91	3.46
Accumulation of green house gases	2.38	2.17	1.97	1.69	1.35	1.90
Global warming	3.19	2.98	2.78	2.50	2.16	2.71
Climate change	4.17	3.96	3.76	3.48	3.14	3.69

Loss of visibility in areas	2.69	2.38	2.28	2.00	1.76	2.21
Ozone layer depletion	4.05	3.84	3.64	3.36	3.02	3.57
Penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth	4.29	4.18	3.98	3.90	3.76	4.01
Acid rain corrodes building	2.80	2.59	2.39	2.11	1.77	2.32
Acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies	3.03	2.82	2.62	2.34	2.00	2.55
Eutrophication leads to over growth of algae	3.75	3.54	3.34	3.06	2.72	3.27
Haze formation	4.27	4.20	4.16	3.78	3.60	3.99
Acidification reduces fish stock	4.28	4.25	4.17	4.09	3.77	4.10
Negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species	2.87	2.66	2.36	2.18	1.94	2.39
Average	3.49	3.31	3.13	2.87	2.58	3.06

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to environmental impact of air pollution	44.57676	16	2.786048	467.55	1.804179
Variation due to areas	8.852795	4	2.213199	371.4154	2.515318
Error	0.381365	64	0.005959		
Total	53.81092	84			

Data presented in table 1 indicate the area wise respondents' realization on environmental impact of air pollution. It could be noted that out of the 15 impacts of air pollution, the respondents rate the acidification reduces fish stock as their first level environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 4.10 on a 5 point rating scale. Penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth is rated at second level environmental impact of air pollution and it is estimated from the respondents' secured a mean score of 4.01 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents visualize the environmental impact of air pollution by citing the situation of haze formation as their third level observed event. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.99 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents perceive the fourth level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the event of damages to the cropped land and it is observed from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.90 on a 5 point rating scale. Climate change is rated at fifth level environmental impact of air pollution and it could be known from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.69 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents rate the ozone layer depletion as their realized sixth level environmental impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.57 on a 5 point rating scale. Traffic pollution is rated at seventh level environmental impact of air pollution and it observed from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.46 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the environmental impact of air pollution by citing the situation that eutrophication leads to over growth of algae and it is their eighth level impact realization. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.27 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents realize the ninth level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the event

of occurrence of smog as per their secured a mean score of 3.07 on a 5 point rating scale. Changes in flora are rated at tenth level environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from the respondents' secured a mean score of 2.88 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents rate the global warming as their eleventh level environmental impact of air pollution and it could be known from their secured a mean score of 2.71 on a 5 point rating scale. Acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies is rated at twelfth level environmental impact of air pollution and it is reflected from the respondents' secured a mean score of 2.55 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the thirteenth level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the event of negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.39 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the fourteenth level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the event that acid rain corrodes building and it is clear from their secured a mean score of 2.32 on a 5 point rating scale. Loss of visibility in areas is rated at fifteenth level observed environmental impact of air pollution as per the respondents' secured a mean score of 2.21 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the sixteenth level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the event that occurrence of heat wave and it is clear from their secured a mean score of 2.05 on a 5 point rating scale. Accumulation of green house gases is rated at seventeenth level observed environmental impact of air pollution as per the respondents' secured a mean score of 1.90 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents of Govindapuram area rank the first position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.49 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thamarakulam area record the second position in their overall reported environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.31 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Keeplalvur area register the third position in their overall observed environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.13 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Reddipalayam area occupy the fourth position in their overall witnessed environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.87 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thalavai area come down to the last position in their overall perceived environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.58 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two ways model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 467.55 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated indictors of environmental impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 60.79 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the cement industrial region is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on environmental impact of air pollution.

Table 2 Occupation Wise Respondents' Rating on Environmental Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Government employee	Private employee	Business	Farmers	Labour	Mean
Occurrence of smog	2.20	2.75	3.19	3.41	3.70	3.07
Occurrence of heat wave	1.58	1.73	2.07	2.29	2.48	2.05
Changes in flora	2.01	2.56	3.00	3.22	3.51	2.88
Damages to the cropped land	3.33	3.58	4.12	4.14	4.23	3.90
Traffic pollution	2.59	3.14	3.58	3.80	4.09	3.46
Accumulation of green house gases	1.53	1.58	1.93	2.04	2.33	1.90
Global warming	1.84	2.39	2.83	3.05	3.34	2.71
Climate change	2.92	3.37	3.81	4.03	4.22	3.69
Loss of visibility in areas	1.64	1.79	2.23	2.55	2.74	2.21
Ozone layer depletion	2.70	3.25	3.69	3.91	4.20	3.57
Penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth	3.83	4.01	4.07	4.10	4.14	4.01
Acid rain corrodes building	1.65	2.00	2.34	2.66	2.85	2.32
Acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies	1.68	2.23	2.67	2.89	3.18	2.55
Eutrophication leads to over growth of algae	2.40	2.95	3.39	3.61	3.90	3.27
Haze formation	3.62	3.97	4.10	4.13	4.23	3.99
Acidification reduces fish stock	3.70	4.12	4.20	4.23	4.25	4.10
Negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species	1.72	2.07	2.41	2.63	3.02	2.39
Average	2.40	2.79	3.15	3.34	3.55	3.06

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to environmental impact of air pollution	45.52552	16	2.845345	101.9183	1.804179
Variation due to occupational status	13.99433	4	3.498584	125.3168	2.515318
Error	1.786746	64	0.027918		
Total	61.3066	84			

Table 2 presents data on the occupation wise respondents' rating on environmental impact of air pollution. The labour group respondents rank the first position in their overall observed environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of

3.55 on a 5 point rating scale. The farm household group respondents' record the second position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is learnt from their secured a mean score of 3.34 on a 5 point rating scale. The business group respondents record the third position in their overall visualized environmental impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.15 on a 5 point rating scale. The private employee group respondents register the fourth position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is learnt from their secured a mean score of 2.79 on a 5 point rating scale. The government employee group respondents come down to the last position in their overall perceived environmental impact of air pollution as per their secured a mean score of 2.40 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two ways model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 101.91 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated indicators of environmental impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 125.31 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the occupational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on environmental impact of air pollution.

Table 3 Education Wise Respondents' Rating on Environmental Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Higher secondary	Secondary	Primary	Mean
Occurrence of smog	2.45	2.96	3.15	3.30	3.59	3.07
Occurrence of heat wave	1.53	1.94	2.13	2.28	2.47	2.05
Changes in flora	2.26	2.77	2.96	3.11	3.40	2.88
Damages to the cropped land	3.48	3.79	3.98	4.13	4.22	3.90
Traffic pollution	2.84	3.35	3.54	3.69	3.98	3.46
Accumulation of green house gases	1.58	1.79	1.98	2.13	2.32	1.90
Global warming	2.09	2.60	2.79	2.94	3.23	2.71
Climate change	3.07	3.58	3.77	3.92	4.21	3.69
Loss of visibility in areas	1.69	2.10	2.29	2.44	2.63	2.21
Ozone layer depletion	2.95	3.46	3.65	3.80	4.09	3.57
Penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth	3.69	4.00	4.09	4.14	4.23	4.01
Acid rain corrodes building	1.70	2.21	2.40	2.55	2.84	2.32
Acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies	1.93	2.44	2.63	2.78	3.07	2.55
Eutrophication leads to over growth of algae	2.65	3.16	3.35	3.50	3.79	3.27
Haze formation	3.51	3.98	4.17	4.18	4.21	3.99
Acidification reduces fish stock	3.63	4.09	4.20	4.22	4.26	4.10
Negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species	1.77	2.28	2.47	2.62	2.91	2.39
Average	2.52	2.97	3.15	3.28	3.50	3.06

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to environmental impact of air pollution	43.71276	16	2.732048	366.7902	1.804179
Variation due to educational status	9.264694	4	2.316174	310.9572	2.515318
Error	0.476706	64	0.007449		
Total	53.45416	84			

Table 3 presents data on the education wise respondents' rating on environmental impact of air pollution. The primary level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The secondary level educated respondents record the second position in their overall ranked environmental impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.28 on a 5 point rating scale. The higher secondary level educated respondents register the third position in their overall experienced environmental impact of air pollution and it is reflected from their secured a mean score of 3.15 on a 5 point rating scale. The under graduate degree level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.97 on a 5 point rating scale. The post graduate degree level educated respondents come down to the last position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is estimated from their secured a mean score of 2.52 on a 5 point rating scale. The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 366.79 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated environmental impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 310.95 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the educational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on perception of climate change.

Table 4 Gender Wise Respondents' Rating on Environmental Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Male	Female	Mean
Occurrence of smog	2.80	3.34	3.07
Occurrence of heat wave	1.78	2.32	2.05
Changes in flora	2.61	3.15	2.88
Damages to the cropped land	3.63	4.17	3.90
Traffic pollution	3.19	3.73	3.46
Accumulation of green house gases	1.63	2.17	1.90
Global warming	2.44	2.98	2.71
Climate change	3.42	3.96	3.69
Loss of visibility in areas	1.94	2.48	2.21
Ozone layer depletion	3.30	3.84	3.57
Penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth	3.84	4.18	4.01
Acid rain corrodes building	2.05	2.59	2.32
Acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies	2.28	2.82	2.55
Eutrophication leads to over growth of algae	3.00	3.54	3.27
Haze formation	3.82	4.16	3.99
Acidification reduces fish stock	4.03	4.17	4.10
Negative effects on biodiversity and the survival of species	2.12	2.66	2.39
Average	2.82	3.31	3.06

Source: Computed from primary data

t statistical value 18.07, df 16, t critical value 1.74

Data presented in table 4 indicate the sex wise respondents' rating on environmental impact of air pollution. The female respondents' rank the first positions in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution as per their secured a mean score of 3.31 on a 5 point rating scale. The male respondents' hold the second position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution and it is estimated from their secured a mean score of 2.82 on a 5 point rating scale.

The t test is applied for further discussion. The computed t value 18.07 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between male respondents' and female respondents' in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution.

Health Impact of Air Pollution

This section deals with respondents' rating on health impact of air pollution. It can be assessed with the help of 18 factors on a 5 point rating scale. These include eye irritation, head ache, running nose, nasal congestion, bad odour, vomiting sensation, allergic symptoms, annoyance, breathing problem, exacerbation of asthma, exacerbation of cardiac problem, increased incidence of pneumonia, increased incidence of low birth weight, increased incidence of lung cancer, disturbed sleeping, increased prevalence of cough in children, throat infection and chest discomfort.

Table 5 Area Wise Respondents' Rating on Health Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Govindapuram	Thamarakulam	Keeplalvur	Reddipalayam	Thalavai	Mean
Eye irritation	2.78	2.56	2.28	2.06	1.59	2.25
Head ache	4.11	3.79	3.61	3.29	2.62	3.48
Running nose	3.61	3.29	3.11	2.79	2.12	2.98
Nasal congestion	4.23	4.21	4.13	4.11	3.84	4.10
Bad odour	4.02	3.70	3.52	3.20	2.53	3.39
Vomiting sensation	3.32	3.00	2.82	2.50	1.83	2.69
Allergic symptoms	4.21	4.09	3.91	3.59	3.12	3.78
Annoyance	2.42	2.20	2.02	1.70	1.63	1.99
Breathing problem	4.28	4.26	4.25	4.22	3.89	4.18
Exacerbation of asthma	4.22	3.90	3.72	3.40	2.73	3.59
Exacerbation of cardiac Problem	2.13	2.01	1.83	1.54	1.51	1.80
Increased incidence of pneumonia	2.91	2.59	2.41	2.19	1.82	2.38
Increased incidence of low birth weight	3.80	3.48	3.30	2.98	2.31	3.17
Increased incidence of lung cancer	4.23	4.11	4.03	4.01	3.14	3.90
Disturbed sleeping	3.44	3.12	2.94	2.62	1.95	2.81
Increased prevalence of cough in children	4.24	4.22	4.14	3.92	3.55	4.01
Throat infection	3.21	2.89	2.61	2.39	1.82	2.58
Chest discomfort	3.87	3.55	3.37	3.05	2.38	3.24
Average	3.61	3.39	3.22	2.98	2.47	3.13

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to health impact of air pollution	46.33292	17	2.725466	101.9425	1.775176
Variation due to areas	13.91484	4	3.478709	130.1166	2.506621
Error	1.818002	68	0.026735		
Total	62.06576	89			

Data presented in table 5 indicate the area wise respondents' realization on health impact of air pollution. It could be noted that out of the 18 impacts of air pollution, the respondents rate the breathing problem as their first level health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 4.18 on a 5 point rating scale. Nasal congestion is rated at second level health impact of air pollution and it is estimated from the respondents' secured a mean score of 4.10 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents visualize the health impact of air pollution by citing the situation of increased prevalence of cough in children as their third level observed event. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 4.01 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents perceive the fourth level health impact of air pollution by citing the incidence of increased incidence of lung cancer and it is observed from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.90 on a 5 point rating scale. Occurrence of allergic symptoms is rated at fifth level health impact of air pollution and it could be known from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.78 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents rate the exacerbation of asthma as their realized sixth level health impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.59 on a 5 point rating scale. Head ache is rated at seventh level health impact of air pollution and it observed from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.48 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the health impact of air pollution by citing the incidence of occurrence of bad odour and it is their eighth level impact realization. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.39 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents realize the ninth level health impact of air pollution by citing the event that occurrence of chest discomfort as per their secured a mean score of 3.24 on a 5 point rating scale. Increased incidence of low birth weight is rated at tenth level health impact of air pollution and it is evident from the respondents' secured a mean score of 3.17 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents rate the running nose as their eleventh level health impact of air pollution and it could be known from their secured a mean score of 2.98 on a 5 point rating scale. Disturbed sleeping is rated at twelfth level health impact of air pollution and it is reflected from the respondents' secured a mean score of 2.81 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the thirteenth level health impact of air pollution by citing the event that incidence of vomiting sensation. It is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.69 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the fourteenth level health impact of air pollution by citing the event that throat infection and it is clear from their secured a mean score of 2.58 on a 5 point rating scale. Increased incidence of pneumonia is rated at fifteenth level observed health impact of air pollution as per the respondents' secured a mean score of 2.38 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents observe the sixteenth level health impact of air pollution by citing the event that eye irritation and it is clear from their secured a mean score of 2.25 on a 5 point rating scale. Annoyance is rated at seventeenth level observed health impact of air pollution as per the respondents' secured a mean score of 1.99 on a 5 point

rating scale. The respondents observe the eighteenth level health impact of air pollution by citing the event that exacerbation of cardiac problem and it is clear from their secured a mean score of 1.80 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents of Govindapuram area rank the first position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.61 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thamarakulam area record the second position in their overall reported health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.39 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Keeplalvur area register the third position in their overall observed health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.22 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Reddipalayam area occupy the fourth position in their overall witnessed health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.98 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thalavai area come down to the last position in their overall perceived health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 2.47 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 101.94 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated indictors of health impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 130.11 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the cement industrial region is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on health impact of air pollution.

Table 6 Occupation Wise Respondents' Rating on Health Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Government employee	Private employee	Business	Farmers	Labour	Mean
Eye irritation	1.70	2.07	2.26	2.49	2.73	2.25
Head ache	2.83	3.30	3.59	3.72	3.96	3.48
Running nose	2.33	2.80	3.09	3.22	3.46	2.98
Nasal congestion	3.75	4.02	4.21	4.24	4.28	4.10
Bad odour	2.74	3.21	3.50	3.63	3.87	3.39
Vomiting sensation	2.04	2.51	2.80	2.93	3.17	2.69
Allergic symptoms	3.23	3.60	3.89	4.02	4.16	3.78
Annoyance	1.54	1.81	2.00	2.13	2.47	1.99
Breathing problem	4.04	4.18	4.20	4.22	4.26	4.18
Exacerbation of asthma	2.94	3.41	3.70	3.83	4.07	3.59
Exacerbation of cardiac Problem	1.55	1.62	1.81	1.94	2.08	1.80
Increased incidence of pneumonia	1.73	2.20	2.49	2.62	2.86	2.38
Increased incidence of low birth weight	2.52	2.99	3.28	3.41	3.65	3.17
Increased incidence of lung cancer	3.35	3.72	4.01	4.14	4.28	3.90
Disturbed sleeping	2.16	2.63	2.92	3.05	3.29	2.81
Increased prevalence of cough in children	3.56	4.03	4.12	4.15	4.19	4.01
Throat infection	1.93	2.40	2.69	2.82	3.06	2.58
Chest discomfort	2.59	3.06	3.35	3.48	3.72	3.24
Average	2.59	2.98	3.22	3.34	3.53	3.13

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to health impact of air pollution	46.37489	17	2.727935	213.7612	1.775176
Variation due to occupational status	9.569211	4	2.392303	187.461	2.506621
Error	0.867789	68	0.012762		
Total	56.81189	89			

Table 6 presents data on the occupation wise respondents' rating on health impact of air pollution. The labour group respondents rank the first position in their overall observed health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.53 on a 5 point rating scale. The farm household group respondents' record the second position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is learnt from their secured a mean score of 3.34 on a 5 point rating scale. The business group respondents record the third position in their overall visualized health impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.22 on a 5 point rating scale. The private employee group respondents register the fourth position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is learnt from their secured a mean score of 2.98 on a 5 point rating scale. The government employee group respondents come down to the last position in their overall perceived health impact of air pollution as per their secured a mean score of 2.59 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two ways model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 213.76 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated indicators of health impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 187.46 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the occupational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on health impact of air pollution.

Table 7 Education Wise Respondents' Rating on Health Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Higher secondary	Secondary	Primary	Mean
Eye irritation	1.74	2.13	2.30	2.44	2.64	2.25
Head ache	2.97	3.36	3.53	3.67	3.87	3.48
Running nose	2.47	2.86	3.03	3.17	3.37	2.98
Nasal congestion	3.79	4.08	4.15	4.19	4.29	4.10
Bad odour	2.88	3.27	3.44	3.58	3.78	3.39
Vomiting sensation	2.18	2.57	2.74	2.88	3.08	2.69
Allergic symptoms	3.27	3.66	3.83	3.97	4.17	3.78
Annoyance	1.58	1.87	1.94	2.18	2.38	1.99
Breathing problem	4.07	4.16	4.17	4.23	4.27	4.18
Exacerbation of asthma	3.08	3.47	3.64	3.78	3.98	3.59

Exacerbation of cardiac Problem	1.59	1.68	1.75	1.79	2.19	1.80
Increased incidence of pneumonia	1.87	2.26	2.43	2.57	2.77	2.38
Increased incidence of low birth weight	2.66	3.05	3.22	3.36	3.56	3.17
Increased incidence of lung cancer	3.49	3.78	3.95	4.09	4.19	3.90
Disturbed sleeping	2.30	2.69	2.86	3.00	3.20	2.81
Increased prevalence of cough in children	3.75	3.89	4.06	4.15	4.20	4.01
Throat infection	2.07	2.46	2.63	2.77	2.97	2.58
Chest discomfort	2.73	3.12	3.29	3.43	3.63	3.24
Average	2.69	3.02	3.16	3.29	3.47	3.13

Source: Computed from primary data

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Variation due to health impact of air pollution	46.37489	17	2.727935	362.2488	1.775176
Variation due to educational status	6.268522	4	1.567131	208.1029	2.506621
Error	0.512078	68	0.007531		
Total	53.15549	89			

Table 7 presents data on the education wise respondents' rating on health impact of air pollution. The primary level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.47 on a 5 point rating scale. The secondary level educated respondents record the second position in their overall ranked health impact of air pollution and it is revealed from their secured a mean score of 3.29 on a 5 point rating scale. The higher secondary level educated respondents register the third position in their overall experienced health impact of air pollution and it is reflected from their secured a mean score of 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The under graduate degree level educated respondents rank the fourth position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.02 on a 5 point rating scale. The post graduate degree level educated respondents come down to the last position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is estimated from their secured a mean score of 2.69 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. The computed anova value 362.64 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the overall rated indicators of health impact of air pollution is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed anova value 208.10 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the educational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the respondents rating on health impact of air pollution.

Table 8 Gender Wise Respondents' Rating on Health Impact of Air Pollution

Variables	Male	Female	Mean
Eye irritation	1.94	2.56	2.25
Head ache	3.17	3.79	3.48
Running nose	2.67	3.29	2.98
Nasal congestion	3.99	4.21	4.10
Bad odour	3.08	3.70	3.39
Vomiting sensation	2.38	3.00	2.69
Allergic symptoms	3.47	4.09	3.78
Annoyance	1.68	2.30	1.99
Breathing problem	4.11	4.25	4.18
Exacerbation of asthma	3.28	3.90	3.59
Exacerbation of cardiac Problem	1.69	1.91	1.80
Increased incidence of pneumonia	2.07	2.69	2.38
Increased incidence of low birth weight	2.86	3.48	3.17
Increased incidence of lung cancer	3.59	4.21	3.90
Disturbed sleeping	2.50	3.12	2.81
Increased prevalence of cough in children	3.80	4.22	4.01
Throat infection	2.27	2.89	2.58
Chest discomfort	2.93	3.55	3.24
Average	2.86	3.40	3.13

Source: Computed from primary data

t statistical value 13.74, df 17, t critical value 1.73

Data presented in table 8 indicate the sex wise respondents' rating on health impact of air pollution. The female respondents' rank the first positions in their overall rated health impact of air pollution as per their secured a mean score of 2.86 on a 5 point rating scale. The male respondents' hold the second position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution and it is estimated from their secured a mean score of 3.40 on a 5 point rating scale.

The t test is applied for further discussion. The computed t value 13.74 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level significance. Hence, there is a significant difference between male respondents' and female respondents' in their overall rated health impact of air pollution.

Conclusion

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the respondents' rate the high level environmental impact of air pollution by citing the events that acidification reduces fish stock, penetration of ultraviolet radiation on the earth, haze formation, damages to the cropped land, occurrence of climate change and ozone layer depletion as per their secured a mean score above 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents' rate the moderate level environmental impact of air pollution by stating the events that traffic pollution, eutrophication leads to over growth of algae, occurrence of smog, changes in flora, global warming and acid rain acidify the streams, lakes and other water bodies as per their secured a mean score in the range of 2.50 to 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents' rate the low level environmental impact of air pollution by indicating the events that negative effects of air pollution on biodiversity and the survival of species, acid rain corrodes building, loss of visibility in areas, occurrence of heat wave and accumulation of green house gases as per

their secured a mean score below 2.50 on a 5 point rating scale. It could be observed that the respondents of Govindapuram cement industrial region rank the first position in their overall realization of environmental impact of air pollution, respondents of Thamarakulam cement industrial region the second, respondents of Keeplalvur cement industrial region the third, respondents of Reddipalayam cement industrial region the fourth and respondents of Thalavai cement industrial region the last.

The result of occupation wise analysis reveals that the labour group respondents rank the first position in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution, farm household group respondents' the second, business group respondents' the third, private employee group respondents' the fourth and government employee group respondents' the last. The result of education wise analysis shows that the primary level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall rated indicators of environmental impact of air pollution, secondary level educated respondents' the second, higher secondary level educated respondents' the third, under graduate degree level educated respondents the fourth and post graduate degree level educated respondents' the last. The result of gender wise analysis reveals that the male respondents lag behind the male respondents in their overall rated environmental impact of air pollution.

The findings of respondents rating on health impact of air pollution indicate the following facts. The respondents' rate the high level health impact of air pollution by citing the incidences that breathing problem, nasal congestion, increased prevalence of cough in children, increased incidence of lung cancer, allergic symptoms and exacerbation of asthma as per their secured a mean score above 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents' rate the moderate level health impact of air pollution by stating the incidences that head ache, bad odour, chest discomfort, increased incidence of low birth weight, running nose, disturbed sleeping, vomiting sensation and throat infection as per their secured a mean score in the range of 2.50 to 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the low level health impact of air pollution by indicating the events that increased incidence of pneumonia, eye irritation, annoyance and exacerbation of cardiac problem as per their secured a mean score below 2.50 on a 5 point rating scale. It could be observed that the respondents of Govindapuram cement industrial region rank the first position in their overall realization of health impact of air pollution, respondents of Thamarakulam cement industrial region the second, respondents of Keeplalvur cement industrial region the third, respondents of Reddipalayam cement industrial region the fourth and respondents of Thalavai cement industrial region the last.

The result of occupation wise analysis reveals that the labour group respondents rank the first position in their overall rated health impact of air pollution, farm household group respondents' the second, business group respondents' the third, private employee group respondents' the fourth and government employee group respondents' the last. The result of education wise analysis indicates that the primary level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall rated indicators of health impact of air pollution, secondary level educated respondents' the second, higher secondary level educated respondents' the third, under graduate degree level educated respondents the fourth and post graduate degree level educated respondents' the last. The result of gender wise analysis reveals that the male respondents lag behind the male respondents in their overall rated health impact of air pollution.

Suggestions

There is need to use many Air Pollution Control Devices in the cement industry to control emission of dust and other pollutants into the atmosphere

1. Effort should be made to improve the energy efficiency of the cement production
2. Operate control system should be made achieve the required emissions levels.
3. Effort should be made to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit
4. Effective Hazardous waste management should be practiced
5. Energy Efficiency Improvements should be made in Raw Material Preparation
6. Raw Material Substitution should be made to Reduce GHG Emissions

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Is Price A Deterrant For Buying Green Products? – A Study of Consumers' Attitudes in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract
Green claims have increased in recent years because of potentially higher profits for companies. This paper attempted to study the attitude of customers towards pricing of green products. Effort has been made to study attitude of the users of green products and non-users of green products, towards the pricing. It has observed that, users of green products have shown favorable attitude towards price of the same. However non-users of green products have unfavorable attitude towards it, as respondents believe that the price of environmentally safe product is usually more than that of the other products. This unfavorable attitude is due to pricing which is one of reasons that these respondents do not buy green products despite being aware of the societal and environmental need to do so.
Keywords: Consumer Buying Behaviour, Green Marketing, Environment, Price, Attitude

Introduction
There is an increased awareness regarding buying of environment friendly products popularly known as Green Products. Research studies on green products have gained tremendous attention and momentum. But the major cause of concern for majority consumers is the price of the green products. It was observed that, the green products are highly priced and customers though attracted towards these products do not get converted as green consumers since the money factor is crucial (Thogersen & Olander, 2006). In this paper an attempt has been made to study the effect of price on buying the green product.

Review of Literature
With the zest of ascertaining the attitudes of buyers towards pricing of green products, researchers have studied articles across the globe that focused on studying the buyer behavior of customers with respect to price of green products. Ali, (2012), reported that consumers will purchase green products more often, if businesses offer competitive green products in terms of price and quality as compared to traditional products to those customers who are willing to give preference to environment friendly businesses. Gan, (2008); observed that, the higher price has a negative effect on the probability of consumers purchasing green products. Consumers are less likely to purchase green products if the products are more expensive.

Contradictory results were however, observed in a research carried out by Purohit, (2011), who observed that an overwhelming majority (92%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that 'I am ready to pay more price for green products'. Similar results were observed in a study done by of Ramana Kumar, (2012), where, a majority (81%) of the respondents agrees to the statement that 'I would like to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution'. Rahman, (2011), discovered that, while consumers were willing to pay a price premium for a green brand, this willingness to pay

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has a price ceiling. Price elasticity of demand is no more inelastic beyond this price ceiling. Thus, there appears to be being a dichotomy in the results indicated by review of relevant literature. Thus the objective of the present study was as follows:

Objective of the Study

The objective of this paper was:

1. To ascertain the attitudes of the consumer with respect to price of green products
2. To find out the impact of attitudes of the consumer with respect to price of green products on consumer buying behavior.

Hypothesis

H0: customers are not indifferent of price while purchasing green product.

H1: Customers are indifferent of price while purchasing Green Products.

Research Methodology

The present study was a planned descriptive research. To achieve the objectives of this research, both primary and secondary data was collected and analyzed. Multistage sampling was done to collect data from respondents. In the first stage of sampling, three cities of Uttar Pradesh were selected namely, Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur using convenience sampling. Thereafter, the research was carried out in randomly selected malls located in these three cities. The target respondents for the study are two sets of people as follows:

(a) Users of Green Products in U.P.

(b) Non-users of Green Cosmetic and Food Products but aware about the concept of Green products.

To initiate the survey 800 questionnaire were distributed but only 511 were received back. Out of these 511, only 500 were completely filled. Thus the sample size considered for the study was 500. Out of these 300 were users of green products and 200 were non-users. The non users were having knowledge about green products. The research instrument used to collect primary data was a structured questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The scales reliability was confirmed by the Cronbach Alpha test which was 0.752. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS.

Data Analysis

Mean, Standard deviations were used to study the attitude of respondents towards pricing of green products. For studying the differences if any, between socio economic classes about pricing of green products Analysis of Variance was brought in use.

1. Attitude of respondents with respect to Pricing of Green Products - Users of green products

Respondents expressed their attitude about pricing of green products. Respondents have provided with following statements. Mean, S.D. and rank of statements have presented below.

Table.1 Attitude of respondents with respect to Pricing of Green Products (users of green products)

S.No.	Statements	Mean	S.D.	Rank
1	I accept paying extra price for Green products to preserve our environment	3.94	1.36	2
2	I am ready to pay more taxes to support government implement eco-friendly policies	3.31	1.61	5
3	I purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution	4.12	1.1	1
4	I purchase recycled products even they are more expensive	3.85	1.34	3
5	The benefits of protecting the environment do not justify the expense involved	3.65	1.5	4
6	Personally, I have economic concerns which I consider more important than preserving the environment	3.06	1.03	6

(Source: Field Data)

Table 1 presented above indicates the attitudes of respondents about pricing of green products. Respondents have given 1st rank to the statement of readiness of purchasing those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution, with 4.12 mean and 1.1 S.D. For the statement of " accepting paying extra price for green products to preserve our environment" respondents gave 2nd rank with 3.94 mean and 1.36 S.D. Respondents have given 3rd rank to a statement " purchasing recycling products even they are more expensive." With 3.85 mean and 1.34 S.D. Respondents opine that, the benefits of protecting the environment do not justify the expense involved with mean value of 3.65 and 1.5 S.D. with

4th rank. This signifies that respondents feel that even though the prices of green products are more, the benefits that they are going to get by unpolluted environment are more. These benefits are incomparable. In the contrary, respondents are not ready to pay more taxes to support government in implementing green policies, with 3.31 mean and 1.61 S.D. This attitude secured 5th rank. At last respondents gave 6th rank to a statement which says, personal economic concern is more important than preserving the environment with 3.06 mean values and 1.03 S.D.

Respondents have shown favorable attitude towards pricing of green products. Respondents have found ready to spend more amounts for products that cause less environment pollution and products that are recycled with 4.12, 3.85 mean and 1.1, 1.34 S.D. respectively. But respondents have shown unfavorable attitude towards paying more tax to support government for developing environment friendly policy (mean 3.31and S.D. 1.61).

2. Attitude with respect to Pricing of Green Products - Non Users of green products

Even though the respondents from this category do not purchase any green product, they are aware of green products. Hence, researcher felt it important to know their attitudes about pricing.

Table.2 Attitude about Pricing of Green Products (Non users of green products)

S. No.	Statements	Mean	S.D.	Rank
1	I would accept paying extra price for environmentally-friendly products to preserve our environment	4.46	0.5	3
2	I would be willing to pay more taxes to support government implement green policies	4.31	0.521	4
3	I believe that the price of environmentally safe product is usually more than the other products	4.6	0.492	1
4	I would like to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution	4.22	0.416	5
5	I will purchase recycled products even they are more expensive	4.17	0.373	6
6	The benefits of protecting the environment do not justify the expense involved	4.49	0.502	2
7	Personally, I have economic concerns which I consider more important than preserving the environment	1.57	0.685	7

(Source: Field Data)

Table 2 presented above depicts the attitude of respondents about pricing of Green products. It is clear from the table that, respondents believe that the price of environmentally safe product is usually more than the other products, with 4.6 mean values and 0.492 S.D. This attitude secured 1st rank. The 1st rank secured by this statement is consistent with the reason

statement "It seems a costly product" given by respondents. As respondents gave 1st rank to this reason statement as one of the major reason for not buying green products, they really believe that the price of green product is really more.

The attitude of "Benefits of protecting the environment do not justify the expenses involved" received 2nd rank with mean value 4.49 and S.D. 0.502. The attitude statement of "I would accept paying extra price for environmentally-friendly products to preserve our environment" received 3rd rank with 4.46 mean value and 0.5 S.D. "I would be willing to pay more taxes to support government implement green policies" secured 4th rank with 4.31 mean and 0.521 S.D. " I would like to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution" secured 5th rank with 4.22 mean and 0.416 S.D. This indicates that, respondents are not ready to purchase costlier product that reduce environment pollution. Similarly, "I will purchase recycled products even they are more expensive." This statement too secured lower rank of 6th with mean value of 4.17 and S.D. 0.373. The last rank 7th was received by a statement "Personally, I have economic concerns which I consider more important than preserving the environment" with mean value 1.57 and S.D.0.685. So it can be concluded that, even though respondents are not ready to pay more price for green products, they really concern more for the environment preservation than personal economic concerns.

As compared to users of green products, it was found that, non-users have unfavorable attitude towards pricing of green products, as respondents believe that the price of environmentally safe product is usually more than the other products, with 4.6 mean and 0.492 S.D. They are not ready to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution (mean 4.22, S.D.0.416) as well as respondents do not show readiness to purchase recycled products even they are more expensive (mean 4.17, S.D.0.373). This unfavorable attitude about pricing is one of reason that these respondents do not buy green products despite being aware of.

Hypothesis Testing

For testing the hypothesis Kolmogorov Smirnov test has been used. Data of attitude about pricings of users of green products has been used, hence n=
The test is executed independently for variables under test.

Table. 3 Test of significance for attitude statements about pricing of green products

Sr.	Statements	Difference(D)	Critical Value at 5% Level (Dc)	Decision regarding Null Hypothesis
1	I accept paying extra price for Green products to preserve our environment	0.38	0.10	Rejected
2	I am ready to pay more taxes to support government implement green policies	0.11	0.10	Rejected
3	I purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution	0.46	0.10	Rejected
4	I purchase recycled products even they are more expensive	0.34	0.10	Rejected
5	The benefits of pro tecting the environment do not justify the expense involved	0.26	0.10	Rejected
6	Personally, I have economic concerns which I consider more important than preserving the environment	0.20	0.10	Rejected

Findings and Discussion

1. Users of green products have shown favorable attitude towards pricing of green products. Respondents have given 1st rank to the statement of readiness of purchasing those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution, with 4.12 mean and 1.1 S.D. In a research by Ramankumar (2012), it has observed that an overwhelming majority (81%) of the respondents agree to the statement that 'I would like to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution. Respondents have found ready to purchase products that are recycled, with 3.85 mean and 1.34 S.D. These findings are consistent with the research findings of Purohit, 2011. But respondents have shown unfavorable attitude towards paying more tax to support government for developing environment friendly policy (mean 3.31and S.D. 1.61) (Table.1)

2. As compared to, users of green products, it has observed that, non-users of green products have unfavorable attitude towards pricing of Green products, as respondents believe that the price of environmentally safe product is usually more than the other products, with 4.6 mean and 0.492 S.D. They are not ready to purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution (mean 4.22, S.D.0.416) as well as respondents do not show readiness to purchase recycled products even they are more expensive (mean 4.17, S.D.0.373). This unfavorable attitude about pricing is one of reason that these respondents do not buy Green products despite being aware of.(Table.3)

3. Respondents are ready to pay extra price for Green products to preserve our environment. (Table.3)

4. Respondents are ready to pay more taxes to support government implement green policies. (Table.3)

5. Respondents purchase those products which are costlier but causing less environmental pollution (Table.3)

6. Respondents purchase recycled products even they are more expensive. (Table.3)

7. Respondents feel that the benefits of protecting the environment do not justify the expense involved. (Table.3)

8. Respondents feel that, "Personally, I have economic concerns which I consider more important than preserving the environment". (Table.3)

Similar findings were observed in a study Raman Kumar, (2012) shows that consumers are ready to pay more prices for the products which are causing less environmental pollution. This result contradicts the findings of previous research of Ali (2012), which states that the price and quality are still the most important ones that are considered by consumers while making purchasing decision. The effect of competitive product price & quality in influencing the purchase of a green product is very strong for respondents from environment friendly businesses having a positive image toward the protection of the environment. Findings of Gan (2008) reveal that, the higher Price has a negative impact on the consumers' likelihood to buy green products. According to research findings of Bhardwaj (2012), price factor is key issues people and lots of people are not willing to pay more for carbon label product that's why they opt other product. Research done by Rahman (2011) observed that consumers are willing to pay a price premium for a green brand; this willingness to pay has a price ceiling. Green price and green purchasing behavior, a positive significant relation was found, in a research of Boztepe (2012)

Conclusion

The present study indicates that non user of green product are affected with the price ,on the other hand the users of green product are more conscious of environment and are ready to pay more for green products. As per data analysis, 60% of consumers were not affected by green marketing while making purchase & rest 40% were affected due to high price. Therefore, the marketer should not ignore the economic aspects of marketing as, a number of companies are entering the green market place and to keep pace with customer and societal demands must make efforts to improve their environmental impacts. Further, greening one's business is not a small deed, while clear opportunities abound in this new economy, the business leaders pursuing a green strategy are finding few roadmaps yet establishing rules, while dealing with plenty of hidden twists and turns.In the modern era of globalization, it has become a challenge to keep the consumers in fold and even keep our natural environment safe and that is the biggest need of the hour.

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कृषि और प"ुपालन की समस्या और समाधान
विकास खण्ड नवानगर, बलिया (यू0पी0) के सन्दर्भ में

दुर्गे"ा राय*

भारत में कृषि विकास का इतिहास काफी पुराना है। कृषि और प"ुपालन में अग्रणी वैदिक कालीन समाज को आर्य कहा जाता था। अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारत में हजारों साल से कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ और प"ुपालन इस अर्थव्यवस्था के हाथ और पैर हैं।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र विकास खण्ड नवानगर में कृषि प्रकारिकी (कृषि प्रकारिकी से आ"य फसल उत्पादन में सुव्यवस्थित प्रारूप से है) के निर्धारण में चकबन्दी की अहम भूमिका प्रदर्"ित होती है।

चकबन्दीकृत गॉवों में कृषकों में कृषि के प्रति रूचि बढ़ी है। परम्परागत कृषि में कमी आयी है, जिससे कृषकों की आय में थोड़ी बहुत वृद्धि हुई है पर क्या इस कृषि से कृषकों की आय में वृद्धि वर्तमान विकास के सापेक्ष है? एक महत्वपूर्ण प्र"न है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प"ुपालकों द्वारा प"ुपालन के माध्यम से प्राप्त की जाने वाली अतिरिक्त आय, कृषकों को कृषि क्षेत्र की अनि"चतता से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के साथ–साथ गरीब तथा भूमिहीन किसानों को आत्मनिर्भरता प्रदान करने वाली है, प"ुधन अध्ययन क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

इस शोध पत्र का उद्दे"य कृषि और प"ुपालन की समस्याओं का निराकरण करके मिश्रित कृषि के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कृषकों की अर्थव्यवस्थ को मजबूत करना है।

मुख्य भाब्द– चकबन्दी, कृषिप्रकारिकी, मिश्रित कृषि, परम्परागत कृषि।

अध्ययन की कल्पना

संसाधन के रूप में मिट्टी का सबसे बड़ा उपयोग कृषि क्षेत्र में होता है। कृषि और प"ुपालन के आधुनिक विकास व वृद्धि के लिए यह आव"यक है कि इन क्षेत्रों में कृषि और प"ुपालन करने वाले कृषकों के वास्तविक स्तर को समझा जाए। इसी आधार पर मिश्रित कृषि की समस्याओं और समाधान पर चिन्तन करना आव"यक जान पड़ता है। क्योंकि मिश्रित कृषि के प्रतिरूप में सामाजिक स्तर पर असमानता पायी जाती है।

किसी भी क्षेत्र में चकों का आकार कृषि विकास अथवा कृषक के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है, जबकि अध्ययन क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी के हो जाने से इस समस्या के समाधान में सहयोग मिला है, फिर भी कृषि से यहॉ के कृषकों का विकास उस स्तर का नहीं हो पाया जो कि आपेक्षित है।

वर्ष 2009–10 में भारत सरकार द्वारा ''राष्ट्रीय प"ुधन बीमा योजना को विस्तारित करते हुए ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की बची हुई अवधि में दे"ा के 300 जनपदों में लागू करने सम्बन्धी नई गाइडलाईन्स प्राप्त हुई। इसके अनुसार योजना में अब उत्तर प्रदे"ा के कुल 39 जनपद सम्मिलित किये गये जिसमें बलिया जनपद और इस जनपद के अध्ययन क्षेत्र में ये योजना लागू है।

अर्थात् कृषि के लिए उपयुक्त जोत आकार व प"ुओं की सुरक्षा के लिए प"ुधन बीमा योजना के होते हुए भी अध्ययन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों के आर्थिक स्थिति में उपयुक्त सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। आज के परिवे"ा में इनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सूक्ष्मतम अध्ययन की जरूरत है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र– उत्तर प्रदे"ा के बलिया जिले का विकासखण्ड नवानगर जो घाघरा नदी के तटीय क्षेत्रों में 24º 4′ 33′′ उत्तर व 8º 58′ 48′′ पूरब स्थित है।

यह विकासखण्ड उत्तर प्रदेष के दक्षिण पूर्व में उत्तर व पूरब दि"ा में फैला हुआ है जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 16941 हे0 तथा कुल जनसंख्या 158024 है जिसमें ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या 50 है।

इस विकास खण्ड में घाघरा के किनारे वाले गॉव अध्ययन के प्रमुख क्षेत्र हैं।

अध्ययन का उद्दे"य एवं भाोध प्रविधि– इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्दे"य अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कृषि और प"ुपालन के क्षेत्र में आने वाली समस्याओं को चिन्हित कर इन समस्याओं के समाधान की खेज करना है जिससे इन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसानों के सामने आने वाली कृषि और प"ुपालन के क्षेत्र में छोटी–छोटी समस्याएं जो उनके परम्परागत तरीके और आि"क्षा के कारण आती है, को दूर किया जा सके तथा इनके सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास के साथ–साथ व्यवहारिक विकास पर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा सके।

शोध प्रविधि के अर्न्तगत बलिया जिले के नवानगर विकासखण्ड में घाघरा के किनारे कुछ गॉवों जैसे–सिसोटार, लिलकर, कठौड़ा और डूहा–बिहरा ग्रामसभा के 100 छोटे–बड़े किसानों तथा प"ुपालकों का प्रतिचयन विधि द्वारा साक्षात्कार किया

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* प्रवक्ता–श्री नरहेजी स्नात्तकोत्तर महाविद्यालय नरही, रसड़ा, बलिया सम्बद्ध–जननायक चन्द्र"ेखर वि"वविद्यालय

गया है जिसमें इस गाॅव के कृषक और प"ुपालक 3600 हे0 क्षेत्रफल व 43450 जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। इस शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक ऑकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

विकासखण्ड नवानगर के विभिन्न गाॅवों सिसोटार, लिलकर, कठौड़ा, डूहा—बिहरा में कुल जनसंख्या में साक्षरता का प्रति"त आकार कुल आवासों की संख्या में छाटे—बड़े प"ुपालकों की संख्या को तालिका—५ में वर्णित किया गया है जिससे यह स्पष्ट है कि साक्षरता की कमी आधुनिक कृषि में प्रमुख बाधक है।

<div align="center">

विकासखण्ड नवानगर के विभिन्न गाॅवों में साक्षरता— वर्ष 2011

</div>

ग्राम	कुल जनसंख्या	कुल साक्षरता (प्रति"त में)	आवास	प"ुपालक	
				छोट(0—5)	बड़े(5 से अधिक)
सिसोटार	19458	58	2918	2000	28
लिलकर	9611	55	1346	1210	21
कठौड़ा	5374	52	911	785	26
डूहा—बिहरा	9007	58	1488	1350	24

तालिका—५ में देखने से स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि छोटे प"ुपालकों की संख्या बड़े प"ुपालकों से काफी अधिक जिससे यह स्पष्ट हो जा रहा है कि सरकार द्वारा चलायी गयी कामधेनु और गोपालक योजनाओं से भी सूक्ष्म योजना को धरातल पर लाने की जरूरत है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक परिवार जो छोटे प"ुपालक हैं लाभान्चित हो सके।

समस्या— फसलों के विक्रय के लिए सरकारी व प्राइवेट मंडियों का न होना व्यापारिक व बागवानी कृषि की उदासीनता को प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

⇒ एक ही फसल की बार—बार बुआई जो मिट्टी की उर्वरता को समाप्त कर रहा है उनकी कृषि के क्षेत्र में अि"क्षा को प्रकट कर रहा है।

⇒ खेती योग्य भूमि में युकेलिप्टस जैसे पौधों की बुआई किसानों की विव"ता को परिलक्षित कर रही है।

⇒ कृषि में आधुनिक उपकरणों का न प्रयोग कर पाना उनकी आर्थिक विव"ता को प्रकट कर रहा है।

⇒ फसलों का सही समय व उचित पूल्य पर न बिक पाने का प्रभाव उनकी भविष्य की फसलों पर दिखता है।

⇒ बिचौलियों द्वारा कम मूल्य पर किसानों की फसलों की खरीददारी सरकारी तंत्र की विफलता को परिलक्षित कर रहा है।

⇒ सब्जी और फलों की खेती न कर पाना पूॅजी और सुरक्षा का अभाव प्रदि"त कर रहा है।

⇒ एक वयस्क प"ु के लिए 20—30 वर्गफुट बन्द क्षेत्र या पर्याप्त खाली जगह होनी चाहिए जो कि इन क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक प"ुपालक के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

⇒ बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले लोन का छोटे प"ुपालकों तक न पहुॅच पाना।

⇒ प"ु बीमा योजना का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में न पहुॅच पाना।

ये समस्यायें कृषि और प"ुपालन के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है जिसका समाधान आपेक्षित है।

समस्या का समाधान— कृषि क्षेत्रों के समस्याओं के सामाधान के लिए सरकारी मंडियों के साथ—साथ उसी मानक पर प्राइवेट मंडियों का विकास करना होगा जिससे मंडियों की संख्या अधिक हो व किसान व्यापारिक व बागवानी कृषि कर सकें। मिट्टी की उर्वरता सम्बन्धी समस्या को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक 5 गाॅवों के अन्तराल पर एक निः"ुल्क मिट्टी जाॅच केन्द्र की स्थापना करनी चाहिए जिससे कमजोर किसान भी मिट्टी की जाॅच कराकर आव"यक उपचार तथा उचित फसल की बुआई कर सके।

कृषि में आधुनिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग करने के लिए आधुनिक उपकरणों पर सर्वाधिक सब्सिडी दिया जाना चाहिए और ऐसी योजनाओं को उपकरणों के साथ प्रद"नी से किसानों को जागरूक करना होगा जिससे कृषि में उन उपकरणों का प्रयोग कर सके।

किसानों की फसल की खरीद के लिए क्रय केन्द्रों को सही समय पर चालू करके तथा छोटे—बड़े व्यापारियों का पंजीकरण करके किसानों की फसलों का उचित मूल्य दिलवाया जा सकता है जिससे उनकी कृषि विकसित हो सके। प"ुपालन के क्षेत्र में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कुछ ऐसे किसानों का चयन करना जिनके पास पर्याप्त भूमि उपलब्ध हो उन किसानों को उस भूमि पर प"ुओं के रहने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं के तहत बैंकों में लोन दिलवाना होगा जिससे उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के प"ु उस प"ुपालन केन्द्र में रहें जिससे दुग्ध उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि होगी तथा उन प"ुपालकों के दैनिक आय में भी वृद्धि होगी।

ऐसे फर्मों की स्थापना से सरकारी योजनाओं को पहुॅचाना, उनकों क्रियान्वित करवाना आसान हो जायेगा जिससे छोटे प"ुपालकों के लिए यह वरदान साबित होगा।

निश्कर्ष– विकास खण्ड नवानगर मिश्रित कृषि में नवाचार के प्रयोग में काफी पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है जिस कारण कृषि और प''ुपालन के विकास से काफी दूर है, शोध पत्र तथा इसमें अध्ययन क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न समस्याओं तथा उसके समाधान से सपष्ट है कि कृषि और प''ुपालन की समस्याओं को समाप्त करने के लिए यहा के कृषकों तथा प''ुपालकों को ि''िक्षित करने की आव''यकता है।

सन्दर्भ

1– उत्तर प्रदे''ा प''ुधन विकास परिषद

2– उत्तर प्रदे''ा ज्योग्राफिकल जनरल, 2013 पृ0– 221–27

भगवान जी चौबे–''तहसील सिकन्दरपुर बलिया (उ0प्र0) में कृषि प्रकारिकी पर भूमि सुधार का प्रभाव''

3– कृषि भूगोल : डॉ0 जे0 एन0 पाण्डेय, डॉ0 एस0 आर0 कमले''ा, वसुन्धरा प्रका''ान, गोरखपुरं

Male Rape in India: A Legal Perspective

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Abstract

Historically, rape is still believed to be a crime against women specifically, for many men the subject is so discomfiting that it is rarely discussed as is a virtually taboo. Experts say such a consideration is mainly because of societal notions about masculinity and the idea that men are invulnerable and can take care of themselves. After several instances of male casualties and assaults the subject is now turning out to be of public discussion. Indian penal code describes "Rape" in the section 375 by stating "When a man rapes a woman………" here it's an assumption that "Female rape" is a crime, no space for "Male rape", which has also been emerging as a legal issue. In the contemporary India, there are many movements going on which intends at "Gender neutral legislation" and awaking people towards male rape and other issues. Lyndon B. Johnson once quoted, "We have talked enough about equal rights. It is time now to write the next chapter- and to write it in the books of law". Considering this statement, it is glaring fact that law should be changed and should be based on "Gender equality" rather than providing privilege to a particular gender.
Keywords- Male rape, Taboo, Legal issue, Gender neutral legislation

Introduction

The word rape has been historically associated with non consensual sexual encounter where the female is the victim and the male is the perpetrator. While this is also a serious issue which is still prevalent in our society, we cannot ignore the fact that men also could be the victims too. Sexual abuse can happen to men, adolescent males and male children too. While there is a law pertaining to child sex abuse, there is no fixed set of laws for the sexual violence on adult men. It has been generally assumed that males cannot be victims of rape. Some cultures consider it unmanly if a male child sheds tears. So men have been raised in a society which consider them the stronger gender and that they are capable of self protection, even though they maybe vulnerable. Parents too are more protective of their daughters and are generally relaxed when it comes to their sons.

Though the attitude is rapidly changing in today's society, the general attitude still persists. Several decades ago, abuse of women and children was a neglected section, but has now gained momentum. Similarly, the status of men undergoing such trauma is also a neglected section in our patriarchal society. Most of the sections of the society are not aware of the same, and lack knowledge on how to react if they came across such a victim. When men undergo rape, the perpetrator is usually another man, but there are instances where men have undergone sexual abuse at the hands of women. The frequencies of such crimes where the female is the perpetrator is much lesser and less researched and documented as well.

Objectives of this study

- To understand the need of research on this legal issue.

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- To evaluate the growth and speed of initiatives this sector
- To find out problems which India is facing on the path of creating awareness for this legal issue
- To suggest future plans for policy makers

Research Methodology

A descriptive cum analytical research design has been adopted for the purpose of the study. The present study examines the necessity of awareness and the need of promoting gender equality for the sustainable growth of country. The study is mainly based on secondary data collected from various reports and journals. A comprehensive study of available journals has been conducted to explore and analyze various aspects of this legal issue in India and its need. As the aim of the study extends towards predicting the future area of development various articles have been assessed. Various reports, circulars, manuals, newsletters, bulletins and factsheets as well as latest published articles were referred to supplement the facts. Various variables are identified using brainstorming technique going through the literature thoroughly and taking expert opinion.

Main Findings

Whenever there is an incidence of sexual abuse on an adult male or a child, it was usually by a male care taker, relative, neighbours, older schoolmates and even teachers. Adult men are vulnerable too, especially during war times and prisons. Such rapes do not get reported to a larger number than the rapes occurring in the general population. Such incidences are often not reported because of the stigma associated with homosexuality. Most of the time, they go in denial, and fear being labeled as weak, which is a huge threat to their masculinity. They also fear being accused of why they were not strong enough to not let it happen or they actually enjoyed it. Such feelings subdue them to come out and talk about it or report it. Even if they do talk about it, it is generally not taken seriously, due to the notion that men can never get raped as they are not vulnerable. Hence the victims often endure a lifetime of silence, thanks to the macho image expected from them by our society. Though the rape of men is not as widely researched like the rape of women, statistics suggest that the prevalence of men being raped is much broader than we assume. It cannot be ignored that men have undergone sexual abuse, where female has been the perpetrator too. This has been under researched to a large extent, when it comes to the crimes faced by men. Since the society always believes that the man often is the perpetrator, such crimes really run a cumbersome course of getting reported. There have been numerous instances when they have undergone harassment by a female colleague, be it passing lewd comments or indecent touch and sexual coercion, secondary to threats regarding job. Erection and subsequently ejaculation can happen secondary to stressful conditions. These are physiological responses and do not imply that the victim found pleasure in the ordeal. The perpetrators take this as an opportunity to suppress them from reporting the crime mentioning that they enjoyed it, further subjecting them to confusion and guilt. In this case, if the perpetrator is a man, it puts them in a place where they begin to doubt their own sexuality. Like mentioned earlier, being aroused while being sexually tormented has got nothing to do with the sexuality, as erection and ejaculation are physiological responses of the body.

Optimal Initiatives by Government towards this issue

The Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, backed by the United Nations Children's fund conducted a study and found that around 53.22% of the children have faced some form of

sexual abuse. Among them, the percentage of boys abused was comparatively more, 52.94% were boys while 47.06% were girls. Boys can get abused by heterosexual as well as homosexual men and also women. Reporting was a difficult task for these innocent children as they feared being victims again. Along with sexual abuse, boys also undergo physical abuse. The sexual abuse can be penetrative and non penetrative. Penetrative includes sodomy and oral sex. Non penetrative sex involves molestation, fondling or indecent touch. The most common is orogenital abuse. It often cannot be proved as salivary specimen of semen will not be available by the time the crime has been reported. Maneka Gandhi, Minister of Women and Child Development supported a petition on change.org by activist and film maker Insia Dariwala. In the petition, she had requested Maneka Gandhi to order an exhaustive and a comprehensive probing of the sexual abuse of the male child in India. Her first short film, The Candyman deals with male sex abuse. It was released in 2009, and created an impact as it was the first film in India, which portrayed a young boy as a victim and survivor of sexual abuse.

She has also founded, "The Hands of Hope Foundation", whose goal is empowerment of children against being abused sexually. Their aim is to help children identify, prevent and safeguard themselves from any form of sexual abuse. They have initiated creative projects which instills awareness of the same issue. 'Betrayed'- The Kala Ghoda Art Installation project which was held in Mumbai 2016, 'Tara and Raju'-Puppetry Animation Video, in collaboration with Pearl Academy-2016-2017 and 'End the Isolation'-Phase 1-A Photo Campaign Project 2017 were the projects. The latter was the first ever movement on the abuse of the male child, which was released online. It featured only 7 men, who shared their ordeal of abuse and pain. It also received significant media coverage. It made our society aware about such a hard hitting reality, which never received attention in the past and how the victims suffered in silence and suppressed themselves fearing social stigma and shame. These campaigns helped Insia Dariwala gather 89,000 signatures via change.org on her petition to Maneka Gandhi. The second phase of the campaign is also coming up too, featuring all 3 genders. She has also conducted workshops educating children and parents about the perils of sexual abuse. This will definitely be an eye opener to all parents and care takers to be vigilant about such crimes.

The Solution
The need of the hour is to encourage men to talk about their bitter experiences of abuse rather than keep it suppressed within. We need to understand that men also feel traumatized emotionally and physically, like women do after such an ordeal. As majority of them suffer in silence, it leaves a deep rooted psychological impact on their personalities. These include conditions like depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal tendencies, denial, rage guilt, drug abuse and alcoholism, inability to be intimate in relationships and poor self-confidence. The probability of having contracted sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS cannot be ignored too. The prevalence of HIV/ AIDS is quite high in men who have sex with men. Hence they need to be medically examined and all such possibilities should be ruled out. They need substantial emotional and psychological healing in the form of helplines and counselling. As a society, we should also understand the psychology of such victims rather than shun them. They are vulnerable too, and expecting them to be self sufficient at all times, and being ignorant to their cries of help does not help them out of this situation. The stigma associated with such abuses, prevents the victims from talking about it. The men who undergo such trauma should understand that it was not their fault, and that

they are not alone. They will realize that they are not alone only when they go forward and report it or at least talk about it. Rape is a crime which can happen regardless of age, gender, race, sexuality, socioeconomic status etc. So we should be all ears, and not shun such sensitive subjects in order to remove the associated stigma, and hence help them recover. There is a general notion that boys who have undergone sexual abuse as a child will grow up to abuse others. While this is not true in most of the cases, this notion can instill fear in the victims and prevents them from talking about it as well. We require a mentally and physically healthy future generation, and for this happen we need to eradicate such forms of abuse at the grass root level. Unless we rectify such silent prevalent issues of our society and be empathetic towards the victims, we cannot bring about the much needed change the society deserves at this juncture.

Limitations and Scope of Future Research

This study has got limitations too, although all possible efforts have been made to make it complete research paper. Due to secondary data, a limitation can be found here and as there was limited time, few literatures have been left for literature review which somewhere limits this research.

This research has got a scope for further research too where more sectors can be included for assessing this legal perspective in India.

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महात्मा गाँधी और पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का मानववादी चिन्तन

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महात्मा गांधी और पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय दोनो ही युगपुरूष थे। इनका व्यक्तित्व व कृतित्व बहु आयामी था। ये उच्च कोटि के विचारक, प्रतिभा सम्पन्न लेखक, कुशल पत्रकार, प्रभावी वक्ता, निपुण संगठक, चतुर राजनीतिज्ञ व सफल आन्दोलन कर्ता थे। महात्मा गांधी के व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व ने जहाँ उन्हें राष्ट्रपिता और बापू के स्नेहमयी पद पर प्रतिस्थापित किया वहीं पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय अपने व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व के बल पर एक युग द्रष्टा एवं राष्ट्र पुरूष के रूप में स्थापित हुए। जहाँ महात्मा गांधी ने देशवासियों को ऊंच–नीच एवं छुआछूत के भेदभाव और धार्मिक जड़ता से त्रस्त मानवता को मुक्ति दिलाकर उनमें स्वाधीनता की भावना को जागृत किया तथा उन्हें देश की आजादी के लिए करो या मरो के वेदवाक्य के साथ एक झण्डे के नीचे खड़ा किया। तत्पश्चात स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन वास्तव में जन आन्दोलन बन सका। वहीं पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भारत को एक श्रेष्ठ, शक्तिशाली और संन्तुलित राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया तथा पूँजीवादी विचारधारा और साम्यवादी विचारधारा की प्रतिद्वन्दिता में पिस रही मानवता को भारतीय संस्कृति में रची–बसी एकात्मता के सूत्र के आधार पर एकात्म मानववादी दर्शन का विकल्प उपलब्ध कराकर व्यष्टि से लेकर समष्टि तक तथा और आगे बढते हुए परमेष्ठी तक के एकात्म–भाव को स्थापित किया।

भारत में मानववाद के आधारभूत तत्व पर विचार करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी, और दीनदयाल के विचारों को प्रतिनिधि विचार रूप के उल्लेख करना उचित होगा। यह उल्लेख भारत के संदर्भ में तत्वों को समझने के उद्देश्य मात्र से उल्लिखित है। गांधीजी के मानववादी चिंतन–विचार का उपसंहार डार्विन के 'उच्चतम लोगों के जीवन' के लिए त्याग और हाब्स की अवधारणा, 'प्रत्येक का संघर्ष प्रत्येक से' के विरुद्ध 'सत्याग्रह' पर आधारित है। यह बन्धुत्व, प्रेम, परस्पर सहयोग, संबंध एवं अहिंसा के चतुष्कोणीय विधा का मजबूत बंधन है। गांधीजी का मानववाद एकतरफ बहुधार्मिक और नैतिक अवधारणाओं पर स्थिर है तो दूसरी ओर पश्चिम के आधुनिक और उदारवादी अवधारणाओं का मिश्रण है। सत्याग्रह का विचार रखते हुए महात्मा गांधी प्रतिपादित करते हैं कि उनका दिमाग ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से संघर्ष करते समय किसी ब्रिटिश से शारीरिक संघर्ष का नहीं है। उनकी आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अवधारणा की दृष्टि समग्र मानव समुदाय के बिना किसी भेद–भाव एवं अवरोध के 'कल्याण' की रही है।[1]

मानव प्रकृति के सम्बन्ध में महात्मा गांधी का विचार बहुत ही सकारात्मक था। उनका मानना था कि व्यक्ति में स्वार्थपरता और हिंसा से ऊपर उठने की पर्याप्त योग्यता होती है। व्यक्ति को वे समाज जीवन की आत्मा सम्बोधित करते हुए कहते है कि व्यक्ति केन्द्र में रहता है जो एक ऐसे समाज की रचना कर सकता जहाँ मानव की सभी आवश्यकताए पूर्ण हो और समाज पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भर समाज बन सकें। महात्मा गाँधी समाजवाद द्वारा चित्रित संघर्ष की वर्ग–संघर्षवादी संकल्पना का खण्डन करते है। उन्होंने संघर्ष को सकारात्मक और अभीष्ट भी माना है! वास्तव में संघर्ष स्वयं को और समाज को रूपान्तरित करने का और मानव एकता को और अधिक सुदृढीकरण करने का अवसर उपलब्ध कराता है। महात्मा गांधी का मानना है कि संघर्ष व्यक्ति मे नहीं अपितु सामाजिक संरचनाओं में बना हुआ है। अतः उनकी संघर्ष समाधान की संकल्पना का उद्देश्य व्यवस्थित रुप से सामाजिक संरचना को दुरूस्थ करते हुए व्यक्ति को संरक्षण प्रदान करना एवं व्यवस्थित करना है। संघर्ष का गांधीवादी दृष्टिकोण सम्पूर्ण जीवन की एकता/समरुपता को आवश्यक मानता है। वे दिसम्वर–1924 में यंग इण्डिया में लिखते है कि ''मैं मानवता की अनिवार्य एकता में विश्वास करता हूँ और यह सभी जीवों के लिए सभी मामलों में लागू होती है।''

गांधीजी से पृथक डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने धर्म और अध्यात्म से अलग सैद्धान्तिक विचार प्रस्तावित किया। उनका समाजवाद ही मानववाद है। वे कहते हैं, "हमने समाजवाद, स्वतंत्रता और अहिंसा जो हमारे देश के सुन्दर सत्य हैं, के संयुक्त स्वरूप को देखा है। लम्बे समय तक समाजवाद को वैरभाव के रूप में परखा गया। समाजवाद के दुबले–पतले हड्डी को मसलकर अहिंसा के साथ मिश्रित कर उसे मोटा बनाया जाय तथा सहानुभूति के साथ विवाह रचाया जाय।" डा. लोहिया गरीब लोगों और देश के गरीबी से अत्यधिक क्षुब्ध रहे हैं उनका मानना था कि विश्व के दो–तिहाई लोग खतरनाक गरीबी से संत्रस्त हैं। फलतः डा. लोहिया पूरे विश्व के लिए चार सूत्रीय आयोजन की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हैं। इस कारण वे पूरे विश्व में पर्याप्त रूप में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति, सभी देशों की स्वतंत्रता, सभी जातियों की समानता और पूर्ण निरस्त्रीकरण के पक्षधर थे। इसका आचार्य कृपलानी समर्थन करते हुए कहते हैं कि वस्तुतः उन्होंने प्रत्येक कदम गांधी के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप बढ़ाया है।

पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय भी समाज जीवन में व्यक्ति को केन्द्रीय इकाई मानते है। उनका मानना है कि व्यक्ति केवल शरीर नहीं है अपितु शरीर, मन, वृद्धि और आत्मा का समुच्चय है जिसके कारण उसमें मैं के स्थान पर हम के सामूहिक भाव परिलक्षित होता है। उनका मानना है कि व्यक्ति को चरित्रवान बनाकर, उसे सुसंगठित कर एवं उसमें राष्ट्रीयता

* दूर शिक्षा निदेशालय महात्मा गाँधी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा

की भावना जगाकर एक चरित्रवान, सुसंगठित, सुसंस्कृत तथा राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओत–प्रोत समाज का निर्माण किया जा सकता है, जिसके बल पर सनातन सत्य के ज्ञान की प्राप्ति सम्भव हैं। एकात्म मानववाद इसी प्रकार की सामाजिक व्यवस्था का घोतक है! यह न केवल भारतीय संस्कृति का युगानुकूल विवेचन है बल्कि वैश्विक विचारों के लिए पूरक भारतीय चिन्तन भी है। पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने भारतीय संस्कृति, व्यक्ति और समाज, राजनीति और अर्थनीति को एकात्म मानववाद के चिंतन दृष्टि का आधार तय किया। उनके सिद्धांत का आधार सम्पूर्ण मानव का ज्ञान है, जो उपलब्धियों से संकलित है। उनके तत्वों पर विचार करते समय वे इस बात पर बल देते हैं कि जो हमारा है उसे युगानुकूल बनायें तथा जो बाहर का है उसे देशानुकूल बनाकर विचार करें।[2] सम्पूर्ण समाज का 'ऐतिहासिक विकास' और 'राष्ट्रीय चरित्र' राजनीतिक संस्कृति का प्रत्यय हैं। मानवता इसका आधारभूत पक्ष है।

पं. दीनदयाल जी का मन्तव्य था कि पिछली शताब्दियों के आर्थिक चिंतन और उस पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था का यह परिणाम हुआ कि हाड़–मांस का वास्तविक मानव हमारी दृष्टि से ओझल हो गया है। पूँजीवादी अर्थशास्त्री मनुष्य को एक अर्थ लोलुप प्राणी मानकर चलता है। उसके सभी निर्णय आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से होते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति के सामने पांच रुपये सदैव चार रुपये से अधिक होते हैं। जहाँ पूँजीवादी अर्थरचना है वहाँ आर्थिक लक्ष्य उसका उद्येश्य है। ऐसी अवस्था में वह प्रतिस्पर्धा को कोसता है तथा दूसरे पर नियंत्रण को अन्याय बताकर–एकाधिकार द्वारा मनमाने कीमत वसूलने का तरीका तय करता है।[3] किंतु, पं. दीनदयाल जी ने व्यक्ति को एकांगी की तुलना में बहुरंगी कहा। राज्य के समान और संस्थायें भी आवश्यकतानुसार समय–समय पर पैदा होती हैं। व्यक्ति एक नहीं अनेक अंगों का सदस्य है। समाज 'स्वयंभू' है, राज्य उसकी संस्था है। व्यक्ति राष्ट्र की आत्मा को प्रकट करने का एक साधन है तथा राष्ट्र का उपकरण है।

आत्मा के आधार पर राष्ट्र खड़ा होता है और यह राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति के आचरण द्वारा प्रकट होती है।[4] गांधी और लोहिया से पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का मानववाद पूर्णतया भिन्न है। वे गांधीजी के तरह मानववाद में धार्मिक और नैतिक तत्वों को जोड़ते हैं। उसे वे एकीकृत मानववाद कहते हैं। विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के अवदान एवं मानव धर्म के विश्वास के आधार पर वे विश्व राज्य की कल्पना करते हैं। उनके मानववाद का विचार–दर्शन इस तर्क पर आधारित है कि "हिन्दू संस्कृति भौतिक और अध्यात्म के जीवन मूल्य को प्रोत्साहित करती हैं।"[5] इसके लिए वे पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय – धर्म, अर्थ, काम, और मोक्ष के समन्वित मार्ग का सुझाव देते हैं। अर्थ और कर्म को धर्म संचालित करता है। दोनों परस्पर संबंधित एवं परस्पर पूरक हैं। अकेले में मोक्ष आत्मा की संतुष्टि के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। वे रिलीजन को मात्र एक पद्धति कहते हैं जबकि धर्म पूजा पद्धति का विचार किये बगैर सभी के लिए शुभ का साधन है तथा रक्षा का मार्ग भी है। धर्म लोक या जनसमुदाय को धारण करता है। लोकधारणा के कारण सामाजिक नियमबद्धता के साथ कुछ नैतिक तात्पर्य भी परिगृहीत हो जाता है। जिस धर्म की वे बात करते हैं वह सर्वोच्च है, यहां तक कि सरकार, आमजन या बहुमत से भी। वे मार्क्स के शोषित, गरीब एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के दयावानभाव से प्रभावित थे किंतु उसे अधूरा मानते थे। मार्क्स के सिद्धांत के अनुसार प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता–योजना के प्रति उनको भय था। पं. दीनदयाल जी के समन्वित मानववाद का प्रारूप सभी के लिए एक सादृश्य चतुर्दिक विकास की योजना थी।

भारतीय राजनीति में राजनीतिक दल और विचारधारा में विश्वास को मानव प्रतिष्ठा और स्वतंत्रता के साथ जोड़ते हुए पं. दीनदयाल जी ने कहा कि यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो लोकतंत्र नहीं है। राजनीति के विचार दर्शन में गांधीजी के सन्निकट मत प्रकट करते हुए वे कहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र स्वशासन की आत्मा है तथा सभी राजनीतिक दलों को अपने लिए इस आशय की संहिता–पालन की आनिवार्यता करनी चाहिये। 10 जुलाई 1961 उन्होंने लोकतंत्र के बारे में एक घोषणात्मक प्रश्न उठाया, "लोकतंत्र के लिए पाकिस्तान के सेनाध्यक्ष जनरल अयूब खाँ द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों पर प्रतिबंध तथा पं. नेहरू के द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को काम करते रहने देने की अनुमति में अन्तर केवल उनकी रूचि के चुनाव और उनके अस्तित्व का है।" इस आलोचना का वे एक विकल्प प्रस्तावित करते हुए कहते हैं कि वस्तुतः ऐसे चयन का अवसर जनता के पास हो न कि शासकों के पास। प्रजातंत्र के अस्तित्व पर चयन के तरीके यदि सत्ता में बैठे लोग करने लगें तो इसे तानाशाही कहा जायेगा न कि प्रजातांत्रिक। इस आधार पर वे कांग्रेस के राजनीतिक पद्धति की आलोचना करते हैं। कांग्रेस सत्ता के प्रभाव एवं सत्ता में बने रहने के लिए प्रजातंत्र के साथ ऐसा ही कर रही है। प्रभाव और निर्णयात्मक दृष्टि से भारत प्रजातंत्र के रूप से समस्याग्रस्त है।[6] अस्तु पं. दीनदयाल जी का भारतीय राजनीतिक दर्शन अमानवीय साम्राज्यवाद और राजनीतिक सीमा बंधन से मुक्त है। संकीर्ण पंथवाद एवं विचारवाद से मुक्त धर्म आधारित राजदर्शन के वे प्रणेता थे। इसके लिए वे ऐसे प्राकृतिक नियम बनाये रखने के पक्षधर थे जहां सभी प्राणी बगैर किसी को हानि पहुंचाये अस्तित्व में बने रहें। भारत में परस्पर निर्भरता के रूप में जहां मनुष्य अपना विकास करते हुए समाज का सहयोग करे। उसी प्रकार राज्य भी विकास करते हुए पूरे विश्व की हित पूर्ति करे। इस प्रकार दीनदयाल जी का चिन्तन–दर्शन समन्वित मानववाद एवं जीवन की एकता पर आधारित राजनीतिक दर्शन है।

आर्थिक दृष्टि से मानव को केन्द्र में रखकर पं. दीनदयाल जी ने एकात्म मानववाद का अर्थ–दर्शन प्रस्तुत किया है। 'प्रत्येक को काम' अर्थव्यवस्था का लक्ष्य है। हर एक को न्यूनतम का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। तात्पर्य यह कि समाज की ओर से जीवनयापन और विकास के लिए न्यूनतम की गारण्टी होनी ही चाहिये। यही एकात्म मानववाद का मूल है। वे

महात्मा गांधी की ही तरह उद्योगों के यंत्रीकरण के विरोधी थे। उनके अर्थदर्शन का संवाद मानव से जुड़ा विषय था। वस्तुतः यह दर्शन आज के आर्थिक झंझावात का उत्तर भी है। उनका दर्शन–संवाद इस प्रकार है, "यदि यंत्र ने मानव को उद्योगों से बेदखल कर दिया तथा ऐसी स्थिति में व्यक्ति की मृत्यु भुख से होती है तो वह उद्योगों के यंत्रीकरण की पराजय होगी।"[7] पं. दीनदयाल जी देश में अधिक उत्पादन के पक्षधर हैं। अधिक उत्पादन का अभिप्राय लघु या कुटीर उद्योग धन्धों और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों से प्राप्त उत्पादन से है जहां बड़े पैमाने में मानव शक्ति शामिल होती है। इसी को वे राष्ट्र की पूंजी कहते हैं। सामाजिक उद्देश्य से वे उत्पादनों का मेल बिठाने का परामर्श देते हैं। उनका सुझाव है, "हमें औद्योगिक नीति का विचार करते समय श्री मो. विश्वेश्वरैय्या के सात 'एम' करना चाहिये। ये सात बातें :– (1) मनुष्य; (2) वस्तु या पदार्थ; (3) मुद्रा; (4) यंत्र; (5) प्रबंध; (6) प्रवृति क्षमता; और (7) बाजार;।

इन सातों का ठीक–ठाक मेल बिठाये बिना यदि हमने उद्योग–धन्धे प्रारम्भ किये तो वे चल नही पायेंगे। ये सभी एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। यदि इनमें से एक भी बदल दिया तो फिर दूसरे में परिवर्तन आवश्यक हो जाता है। जो मनुष्य एक साधारण छापे की मशीन पर काम करता है, वह 'रोटरी' पर उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता। बैल से चलायी जाने वाली गाड़ी पेट्रोल से नहीं चल सकती। जहाँ धोतियों के लिए बाजार है वहां फ्राक बनाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं होगी। जिसके पास केवल दस हजार रूपये हैं वह एक लाख की मशीन लगाकर उद्योग नहीं प्रारम्भ कर सकता। जो दस आदमियों के एक छोटे से कारखाने की देखभाल कर सकता है वह हजार आदमियों के मिल का प्रबंधक नहीं बन सकता। जहाँ पत्थर नहीं मिलता वहाँ पत्थर काटने की मशीन लगाना निरी मूर्खता ही होगी।"

प्रो. विश्वेश्वरैया के उल्लेखित आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्पादन प्रणाली के सात प्रकारों–मैन, मैटेरियल, मनी, मोटिव पावर, मैनेजमेण्ट, मार्केट और मशीन–में कोई भी उत्पादन के लिए अपरिवर्तनीय नहीं है, किंतु वास्तव में प्रत्येक नित्य बदलता है। यह बात नियोजकों को तय करनी होगी कि परिवर्तन विकास की दिशा में हो। मानव श्रम को महत्व देने का अभिप्राय है अधूरी उत्पादकता। इसका दुहरा घाटा है। खाली मशीन केवल पुरानी पूँजी खाती है नया कुछ नहीं किंतु बेकार मनुष्य आज भी खाता है। फलतः आज तो 'कमाने वाला खायेगा' के स्थान पर 'खाने वाला कमाएगा' यह लक्ष्य रखकर हमें भारत की अर्थ रचना करनी होगी।[8] व्यापक मानव धर्म की अधिष्ठान प्राप्त न हो पाने की स्थिति में पुरुषार्थ के राक्षसी महत्वाकांक्षा में परिणत होने की संभावना होती है। भगवद्गीता में आसुरी सम्पदा वर्णित है–

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असौ मया हतः शत्रुर्हनिष्येचापरानथि।
ईश्वरोऽहमहं भोगी सिद्धोऽहं बलवान् सुखी।। अ.16 / 14

समष्टि के ऐसे धर्मविहीन काम पुरुषार्थ को दुर्भाग्य से धर्मविहीन अर्थ पुरुषार्थ का साथ मिल जाय तो "पहलेहि बौरी वानरी ता पुनि बीछीमार" जैसी अवस्था उस समाज की हो जायेगी और उसकी उन्मत्त मर्कट–क्रीड़ा से सारा मानव समाज त्रस्त हो जायेगा। इसके विपरीत इन समष्टिगत पुरुषार्थों को धर्म का आधार मिल जाय तो पुरुषार्थ सारे विश्व को स्वर्ग बना देगा। वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र एवं स्वनिर्भर रोजगार के पक्षधर थे। यहाँ वे अनुत्पादक कर्म को अर्थात पुरुषार्थ विहीन व्यक्ति को समाज पर भार मानते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता पूरी होती भी रहे तो पुरुषार्थ न करने के कारण उनका विकास एकांगी है। मानव को पेट और हांथ दोनो मिले हैं। यही ऐसा तत्व है जिस आधार पर प्रत्येक को काम की अर्थव्यवस्था तय होनी चाहिये। पं. दीनदयाल जी ने इस परिकल्पना को भी खारिज किया कि प्रौद्योगिकी का संबंध केवल मशीन से है। श्रमिक केवल उपभोक्ता बनकर अस्तित्ववान नहीं रह सकता।[10] "सार्वजनिक उद्यम ही सम्पूर्ण मांग को संतुष्ट कर सकता है" जैसे समाजवादी उद्यम नीति के वे समर्थक नही थे। जोखिम उठाने वाले को वे उद्यमी की संज्ञा देते हैं। अविकसित एवं विकासशील देशों में उद्योग–धन्धों की व्यवहारिक मर्यादाओं को वे सीमांकित करते हैं। उनकी उपयोग नीति स्पष्ट है, "सुरक्षा और आधारभूत उद्योगों को राज्य के स्वामित्व में, व्यवसायों का ज्ञान रखने वाले अपनी पूंजी से संचालित उद्योगों को निजी क्षेत्र और निजी उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की अपेक्षा राज्य के द्वारा आवश्यक नये उद्योग–धन्धों की स्थापना हो।" वे महात्मा गांधी के विचारों से साम्यता रखते हुए श्रम करने वाले श्रमिकों के स्वामित्व के पक्षधर हैं तथा अंशधारी के रूप में लाभ और प्रबंध में भागीदारी प्रदान करने का परामर्श देते हैं। संचालक मंडल में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के वे पक्षधर हैं। यंत्र मानव का सहायक है, मानव का प्रतिस्पर्धी नहीं। जहाँ मानव श्रम को विनिमय समझकर उसका मूल्यांकन रूपये में होने लगा वहां मशीन मानव का प्रतिस्पर्धी हो जाती है तथा यही पूंजीवाद का दुर्गुण है। वे श्रम और पूंजी के संबंध को पुरुष और प्रकृति का संबंध मानते हैं एवं अर्थव्यवस्था आधारित व्यक्ति और समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं जो विकेन्द्रीकरण और स्वदेशी आधारित है। वे यह मानकर चलते हैं कि 'स्वदेशी' की बात करते हीं इसे बीते युग की प्रतिगामीपन का द्योतक माना जायेगा। किंतु उनका स्पष्ट विचार है कि विचार, व्यवस्था, पद्धति, पूँजी, उत्पादन प्रणाली, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा उपभोग के मापदंड सभी क्षेत्रों में हम विदेश पर निर्भर हो जाय, यह प्रगति का रास्ता नहीं है। इससे विकास नहीं होगा। यह स्व की विस्मृति एवं परतंत्र होना है। इसलिए वे उसके सृजन के आधार का सुझाव देते हैं। उन्होंने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का उद्देश्य निर्धारित किया;[11] जो निम्नांकित है–

- प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर की गारंटी तथा राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा सामर्थ्य की व्यवस्था।

- इस स्तर के उपरान्त उत्तरोत्तर समृद्धि, जिससे व्यक्ति और राष्ट्र को वे साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें जिनसे वह अपनी चिति के आधार पर विश्व की प्रगति में योगदान कर सके।

- उपर्युक्त लक्ष्यों की सिद्धि के लिए प्रत्येक सवयव एवं स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को साभिप्राय रोजगार का अवसर देना तथा प्रकृति के साधनों को मितव्यियता के साथ उपयोग करना।

- राष्ट्र के उत्पादक उत्पादनों का विचार कर अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना।

- यह व्यवस्था 'मानव' की अवहेलना न कर उसके विकास में साधक हो तथा समाज के सांस्कृतिक एवं अन्य जीवन—मूल्यों की रक्षा करे। यह लक्षमण रेखा है। जिसका अतिक्रमण अर्थ—रचना, किसी भी परिस्थिति में नहीं कर सकती।

- विभिन्न उद्योगों आदि में राज्य, व्यक्ति तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के स्वामित्व का निर्णय व्यावहारिक आधार पर हो।

अर्थव्यवस्था पर विचार प्रकट करने के अतिरिक्त पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने एकात्म मानववाद की संस्कृति के शाश्वत मूल्यों, राष्ट्रीयता, प्रजातंत्र, समता और विश्व एकता के आदर्शों पर भी विचार प्रकट किया। वे भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षण की बात नहीं करते अपितु संस्कृति को गति प्रदान कर सजीव और उसे अधिक सक्षम बनाना चाहते हैं। जिससे समाज स्वस्थ एवं विकासोन्मुख जीवन व्यतीत कर सके। वे राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए छुआछूत और भेदभाव का अन्त कर मानव की मानव के प्रति समझ भाव विकसित करना चाहते हैं। पश्चिम का चिंतन वैचारिक इतिहास पर आधारित है। पश्चिम के चिंतकों ने प्रतिक्षण की समाजिक और राजनीतिक घटनाओं में बदले के आधार पर इतिहास के परिवर्तन की समझ विकसित की है और इसी आधार पर निष्कर्ष प्रस्तावित किया है। कमोवेश राजनीतिक पद्धति का निर्माण एवं निर्धारण विचारधारा से प्रभावित रहा। भौतिक और आर्थिक जीवन मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्धा पर तथा समानता का सिद्धांत कानून द्वारा सुनिश्चित होता है। पश्चिम में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय का अन्तर 1:80 का है। इसे समाप्त किये बगैर वर्गों की विद्यमानता को बर्दाश्त किया जा रहा है। जाहिर है हण्टर लगाकर समानता नहीं लायी जा सकती।[12] व्यक्ति, परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र के टूटते—जुड़ते संबंधों की असंगतियाँ हैं। विवाह हुआ परिवार टूटा, परिवार और समाज के मध्य समुदाय, व्यक्ति और समाज के बीच धर्म के स्थान पर समुदाय, संप्रदाय जाति आदि संस्थाओं का तेजी से विकास हुआ। इन्हीं के अध्ययन में व्यवहारवादी समय भी लगाते हैं। फलतः व्यक्ति, परिवार, राष्ट्रीय समाज, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता आदि की जो भूमिका हमारे यहाँ है, उनमें उन्हें अन्तर्विरोध दिखाई देता है।

पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने समानता एवं विश्व एकता को मिल रही चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रजातंत्र और राष्ट्रवाद का विचार किया। राष्ट्र संगठन योजना के लिए वे भारत को एकात्म राज्य के रूप में देखना चाहते थे। भारत के लिए एकात्मक व्यवस्था इस कारण तर्कसंगत है कि कई प्रकार की क्षेत्रीयता के भावनात्मक विकास और उसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता से बचा जा सकता है। 'भारत माता' के विषय जातीय संयोजन में आन्ध्र माता, केरल माता, कश्मीर माता अति लघु माताओं के विलगाव को रोका जाय। इस आधार पर विविध राज्यों के निवासियों में विलगाव की संकीर्ण भाव के विकास को रोका जा सकता है। उनके एकात्म राज्य का दर्शन भारत के एक राष्ट्र और विविध राज्यों के आंगिक अवयव का दर्शन है। किंतु वे अधिकाधिक मात्रा में शक्तियों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं। वास्तविक रूप में इसके लिए वे पंचायतों को मजबूत बनाना चाहते थे तथा यह कार्य अकेले शीर्ष शक्तियों के प्रदत प्रायोजित अधिकार से पूरा नहीं हो सकता। वे भारत के विभाजन से आहत थे तथा उनका विचार—दर्शन इस कारण एकात्म राज्य की शक्तियों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के पक्ष का समर्थक था। लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए वे प्रजातंत्र, राष्ट्रवाद, समानता और विश्व एकता के एकात्म को प्राप्त करने के लिए मानवीय चेतना का विकास विश्व चेतना के स्तर तक करना चाहते थे। इसी कारण उन्होंने प्रत्येक की स्वचेतना, परिवार के प्रति चेतना, गांव आदि के प्रति चेतना के विविध स्तरों के विकास की कल्पना प्रस्तुत की। पश्चिम के इस सोच में भले आस्तिक—नास्तिक, द्वैतवादी—विशिष्ट द्वैतवाद, ईश्वरवादी—अनिश्वरवादी, मूर्ति पूजक—निराकार जैसा भेद दिखाई दे किंतु हम सभी इस रचना के अंगभूत हैं। हमारे यहां व्यक्ति की रचना के लिए ''मातृ देवोभव, पितृ देवोभव'' कहा गया। अर्थात् परिवार की मान्यता के बाद अपना स्थान बनाया गया। समाज के लिए व्यक्ति का साथ हो इसके लिए कहा गया, ''त्यजेदकं कुलस्यार्थे'' साथ यह भी कहा गया कि ''आत्मार्थे पृथिवी त्यजते'' आत्मा के लिए कुल तथा सम्पूर्ण पृथ्वी को छोड़ दो का दर्षन प्रत्येक की मर्यादा तय करता है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रवाद को जग संस्कृति कहा तथा प्रार्थना की, ''प्रादुर्भूतः सुराष्ट्रेऽस्मिन कीर्तिमृद्धि ददातु''।[13]

एकात्मवाद का एक अन्य पक्ष राजनीति से संबंधित है इस पर भी पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने प्रकाश डाला है। पं. दीनदयाल जी का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में था, किंतु वे इसके भीड़तंत्र के स्वरूप एवं सत्तावादी प्रकृति की कमजोरियों से पूर्ण परिचित थे। इसके लिए वे लोकमत के जागरण, संगठित ओर अनुशासित राजनीतिक दल, मजबूत विपक्ष आदि के पक्षधर थे। वे बहुमत के शासन के अत्याचार से भी परिचित थे। उनका मन्तव्य था कि संभव है बहुमत दल की सरकार समाज हितों के विरुद्ध शासन करे। इसके लिए वे समाज की आवश्यकतानुरूप नागरिक प्रतिरोध की बात करते हैं। गांधीजी के 'रामराज्य' की तरह वे धर्म राज्य की स्थापना पर बल देते हैं। राजनीतिक अनुक्रम की समझ विकसित हो सके इसके लिए वे समाज को प्रमुख और राज्य को उसका अभिकर्ता मानते हैं। यहां धर्म के अभिप्राय के

दो तत्व हैं : प्रथम; शासक धर्म धारण करता है, वह उसका स्थापक नहीं है। वह धर्म का निश्चयकर्ता भी नहीं है, उसका उत्तरदायित्व केवल यह है कि उचित रूप में धर्म का क्रियान्वयन करे। धर्म का अभिप्राय शाश्वत और सृष्टि नियमों से है जो जीवन के लिए प्रेरक और सृष्टि के संचालन करने वाले हैं। इनकी खोज विज्ञान युग के पूर्व ऋषियों द्वारा किया गया। इनकी मौलिक विशेषता इस कारण है कि ये राष्ट्रजीवन और किसी राष्ट्र की प्रक्रिया जीवन के निर्धारक हैं। शासक का पवित्र कर्तव्य है कि इस जीवन प्रक्रिया की रक्षा करे जिसे हम धर्म कहते हैं।

वस्तुतः शासन अथवा राज्य राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिए होता है। राष्ट्र की आत्मा होती है चिति। इस चिति की अभिव्यक्ति और व्यवहार के नियम ही राष्ट्रधर्म कहलाते हैं। इस राष्ट्रधर्म के मार्ग के सभी रोड़ों को दूर करना और चिति की अभिव्यक्ति के मार्ग को सुगम बनाना शासन के कर्तव्य होते हैं। इस राष्ट्रधर्म की दक्षता के साथ पालन करना तथा उसकी मर्यादाओं का उल्लंघन न करना भी शासन का दायित्व होता है। इस दायित्व को ठीक ढंग से निभाने के लिए ही समाज शासन को कुछ अधिकार देता है। समाज द्वारा दिये गये इन अधिकारों का उपयोग केवल कर्तव्य–भावना से तथा विवेकपूर्वक करना, शासन का काम होता है। किन्तु कई बार शासकों को इस कर्तव्य–भावना का विस्मरण हो जाता है। चतुर्विध पुरुषार्थों की परिभाषा में कहा जाये तो अर्थ पुरुषार्थ का धर्म के साथ नाता टूट जाता है, और फिर स्वाभाविक रूप से सत्ताधारियों का नैतिक अधः पतन प्रारंभ हो जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार के माध्यम से प्रतिष्ठान बनाये जाते हैं। सत्ता समाज–सेवा का साधन न रहकर अधिकाधिक सत्ता तथा अधिकाधिक शक्ति केन्द्रों पर अधिकार करने का साधन बन जाती है – केवल इन्हीं कामों के लिए उनका उपयोग होने लग जाता है। ये सब दण्डशक्ति के प्रभाव के लक्षण हैं। ऊँचे पद पर बैठने वालों का आचरण ऐसा होने लगा, तो फिर यथा राजा तथा प्रजा के न्याय से निम्न श्रेणी के शासकीय कर्मचारी भी उसी पथ पर चल पड़ते हैं।

धर्म के अधिष्ठान पर जाग्रत निग्रहानुग्रहक्षम एवं संगठित समाज–जीवन खड़ा करना ही दंडशक्ति के अभाव–प्रभाव के दुष्परिणामों से मुक्त रहने का श्रेयस्कर मार्ग है।

व्यक्ति के जीवन पद्धति पर विचार करते हुए पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय शरीर, मन, बुद्धि और आत्मा की प्रगति का विचार प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनका चिंतन दर्शन समृद्धि की मौलिक गलती से बचने का परामर्श देता है। भारतीय संस्कृति में प्रगति से अभिप्राय शरीर, मन, बुद्धि और आत्मा की प्रगति से है। मानव की और यह सम्पूर्ण प्रगति का विचार है जहां मनुष्य की पूर्णता का विचार न करके केवल समृद्धि का विचार है वहां समृद्धि के बाद भी सुख नहीं मिलता। अपने विचार दर्शन की पुष्टि में पं. दीनदयाल जी ने मार्क्स के रोटी के दर्शन का प्रमाण प्रस्तुत किया है। रोटीमय समाज ने राज से संघर्ष किया किंतु अनुभव यह आया कि राज तो हाथ से गया ही रोटी भी नहीं मिली। इसके विपरीत अमेरिका में रोटी भी है और राज भी किंतु आत्मा की प्रगति पर न विचार होने के कारण सुख और शांति नहीं है। आज वहां लोग मानसिक रोग के शिकार हैं तथा नींद हराम है। इसलिए पं. दीनदयाल जी वे शरीर को धर्म का प्रथम साधन मानते हैं (शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्) तथा धर्म को आधारभूत पुरुषार्थ। फलतः राज्य मनमाना न करे इसलिए वे धर्मराज्य की कामना करते हैं। वे संविधान को उपरी अर्थात् दिखावे का शासन कहते हैं। संविधान से व्यवहार एवं अधिकार प्राप्त होता है किंतु अन्दर की मर्यादायें कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और न्यायपालिका से नहीं तय हो सकती। इसीसे बहुमत की चुनौती से प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा और धर्मानुसार चलने से अल्पमत की श्रेष्ठता स्थापित हो सकती है। संप्रति भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली में पं. पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की उक्त आशय की भविष्यवाणी परिलक्षित हो रही है।

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ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ

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ਕਿਰਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ**

ਸਾਰੰਸ਼

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਰੱਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਿਰਫ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਹੀ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ। ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆਏ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਥਾਂ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਗ-ਜਨਣੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਸਮਾਜਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੱਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੂਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਦਾਂ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ-ਲਿਖ ਕੇ 'ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਪੇਪਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਵਧੀਆ ਸਥਾਨ ਬਣ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਧੀਆ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਆਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਲ ਲਈ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇ ਜਿਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਹ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉਮਰ, ਜਾਤ, ਧਰਮ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ, ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਧਨ ਆਦਿ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਾਨਣਾ ਪਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ, ਸੋਚਣ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ, ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਖੋਜ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੋਚ, ਵਿਵਹਾਰ, ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਵੱਖਰੀ-ਵੱਖਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੈ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੀ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਰਕ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਖੋਜ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।

ਕੁੰਜੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ: ਔਰਤ, ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ, ਉਮਰ, ਜਾਤ, ਧਰਮ, ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਯੋਗਤਾ, ਆਮਦਨ।

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* ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਮਾਨਵ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

** ਖੋਜਾਰਥੀ, ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਮਾਨਵ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ

"ਔਰਤ" ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਰਚਨਾ। ਸੁੰਦਰ, ਕੋਮਲ, ਤਿਆਗ ਦੀ ਮੂਰਤ, ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਮੂਰਤ, ਦਿਆਲੂ, ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਦੇਵੀ, ਅੰਧਕਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦਿਖਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ, ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਲਾਡਲੀ, ਸਮਾਜ ਰੂਪੀ ਗੱਡੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਹੀਆ, ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਹੀ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ। ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਨਾਂ ਜਗਾ-ਜਨਣੀ ਹੈ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਇਸ ਜਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ। ਔਰਤ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਜਗਾ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਪਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਹੈ, ਮੋਹ-ਮਮਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਨੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੜੇ ਤੋਂ ਬੜੇ ਕਸ਼ਟ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਸ ਕੇ ਸਹਿਣ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਨਹਿਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ "ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤੱਕ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ, ਜਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ"।

ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਉਲਝਣਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਆਮ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਵ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ, ਸਮੁਦਾਇ, ਧਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਵਿਆਹਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਉਸਦੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਛੱਤ ਦੇ ਨੀਚੇ, ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹਤਾ ਨੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਕੱਠਪੁਤਲੀ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਨ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਦਾ ਖੇਤਰ ਤੱਕ ਵੀ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਸੀ, ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਸੇਵਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ। ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਦੇਵਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨੀ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪਾਲਣ-ਪੋਸ਼ਣ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਦਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਜਾਣੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸਤਰੀ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਚੱਜਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਸਮਝੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਆਦਮੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਢੋਗ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇੱਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ ਪਰ ਇੱਕ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ। ਇਸਤਰੀ ਦੇ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਬੱਚਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ 'ਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਹਨੇਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ।

ਮਨੂ ਸਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ "ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉੱਥੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਖੁਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਆਗਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਉੱਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਸਫਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ"।

ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਰਿਗਵੈਦਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੱਕ ਦਰਸਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ:

ਰਿਗਵੈਦਿਕ ਕਾਲ: ਰਿਗਵੈਦਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਮਾਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਨਤਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਂਦੀਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ

ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਈ ਅਸੈਂਬਲੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਗ੍ਰਾਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਹੋਇਆ। ਜਦੋਂ ਵੇਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਯੁੱਗ ਆਇਆ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਕਾਫੀ ਮਾਣਯੋਗ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਰਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਅ ਕਰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਉਤੇਜਨਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਤੀ ਆਪ ਚੁਨਣ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੰਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ ਰਾਜ ਚੰਹਾਨ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਆਪ ਕੀਤੀ ਸੀ। 15ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਬਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਂਦ ਬਾਈ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਮਹਾਨ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਮੋੜ ਲਿਆ।

ਵੈਦਿਕ ਕਾਲ: ਵੈਦਿਕ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬੜਾ ਉੱਚਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਰ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਦਾ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਪਰਦੇ ਦੀ ਰਸਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਰੋਕ ਦੇ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਮਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣਾ ਪਤੀ ਆਪ ਚੁਣ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਮੱਧ ਕਾਲ: ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਹ ਕਾਲ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਉਥਲ-ਪੁਥਲ ਦਾ ਕਾਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਸ਼ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਸਾਮਰਾਜ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਕੀਤੇ। ਔਰਤ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਆਹ, ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਆਹ, ਪਰਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ, ਸਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ ਆਦਿ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਧਰਮ ਬਦਲਣ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਕੋਈ ਥਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਹੀ। ਉਹ ਕੈਦੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਬੰਦ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਦੇ ਚਾਨਣ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ।

ਬ੍ਰਿਟਿਸ਼ ਰਾਜ: ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਰੁੱਕ ਗਈ। ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਨਾਲ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਨਸਲ ਸੁਧਰ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੌਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ (ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ) ਲੜਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਸੁਆਰਥ ਸਿੱਧ ਕੀਤਾ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਫਰਾਂਸ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ ਆਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਭਿਅੰਕਰ ਰੂਪ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜੱਦੋ-ਜਹਿਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਪਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। 1792 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ।

Lady Mary Wollostonecraft ਨੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਾਨਤਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਔਰਤ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਲਈ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਸ਼ਖਸੀਅਤ

ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰ ਸਕਣ। 1825 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਈਆਂ। 1888 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਬਾਹਰਲੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਗਿਆ।

ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ: 1947 ਈ: ਵਿਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਚਲੇ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਿਰਤੋੜ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜੋ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਰੋੜਾ ਬਣਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਗਾਂਧੀ ਜੀ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਉੱਨਤੀ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਗਏ। ਗਾਂਧੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਮਹਾਨ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਸੀ। ਗਾਂਧੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੰਵਿਧਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜੇਕਰ ਔਰਤ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਅਪਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢਾ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਨੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੌਸਲਾ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਵਧਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਾਥੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਅਪਣਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਸਰੋਜਨੀ ਨਾਇਡੂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਸਫਲ ਔਰਤ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਯੂ.ਪੀ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਗਵਰਨਰ ਔਰਤ ਰਹਿ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਜਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੌਰ ਵੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਹੈਲਥ ਮਨਿਸਟਰ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨਿਯੁਕਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਗੱਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਘੱਟ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇੰਦਰਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਆਦਿ।

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਕਾਫੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੈ। ਅੱਜ ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ। ਅੱਜ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਯੁੱਗ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਜਟਿਲ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਵੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਲਾਤਾਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੋਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਮ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਇਕ ਔਰਤ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਸੰਦ ਦਾ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਅਪਣਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਫ ਉਸ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ 1ਉਸ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੀਆ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਭ ਸਕੇ।

ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ: ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਹਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਉਣੀ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ। ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਜਿਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਅੰਤਰ ਹੈ। ਮਰਦ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਆਪ ਆਨੰਦ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਉਮੀਦ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ

ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜਿਉਣ। ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਨਵੀਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਕਠੋਰਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਤੋੜਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣਾਂ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਹੀ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਿਉਂਦੀਆਂ। ਬਲਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਲੈ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਣ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਜਾਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਔਰਤ, ਇੱਕ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ:

ਕੰਮ

- ਉਹ ਸਰਗਰਮੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਾਨਿਸਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਰੀਰਿਕ ਤ੍ਰਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ।

- ਨੌਕਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਰਗਰਮੀ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਣ।

ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿਆਲ ਨੇ ਕੁਸ਼ਲ ਭਾਵ ਅਕੁਸ਼ਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਜੀਵਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਉਹ ਯਤਨ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰੀਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਸਾ ਕਮਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਪੱਧਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕਦਾ ਹਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਮ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀਆ ਬਲਕਿ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਗ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਬਣਾ ਲਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਸਹੀ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੀ ਪੜਚੋਲ

ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ (2004) ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਧ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਧੀਆ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਈ ਹੈ। ਇਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣਾ ਕੋਈ ਨਵਾਂ ਨਮੂਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਸਗੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢਾ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹਰੇਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਗਵਰਨਰ, ਮੰਤਰੀ, ਵਾਇਸ-ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਮੈਨੇਜਰ, ਪੁਲਿਸ ਅਫਸਰ, ਕਲਰਕ, ਚਪੜਾਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਡਰਾਇਵਰ ਵੀ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਦੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਕੁਮਾਰ (2012) ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ, ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਸਮਾਂ ਬਦਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਵਧ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਪਰ ਔਰਤ ਨੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਦੋਹਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਵਿਵਾਹਿਤ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਸੰਭਾਲਦੀਆਂ ਸੀ, ਜੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਕ ਕੰਮ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ, ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਕੰਮ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਜੋ ਕੰਮ ਪ੍ਰੰਪਰਾਗਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਠੀ ਅਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਠੀ (2011) ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਪਜੀਵਕਾ ਕਮਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਰ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ? ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ, ਇਹ ਉਹਨਾ ਦਾ ਕਰਤੱਵ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਪੂਰਾ ਦਿਨ ਦਫਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਘਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨੇ। ਇਹ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਉੱਠਦੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਜਲਦੀ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੇਰ ਰਾਤ ਤੱਕ ਕਿਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਸਤਰਾ ਨਸੀਬ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਉੱਚ ਵਰਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੋਵੇ। ਜਿਵੇਂ-ਜਿਵੇਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਘਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਪਾਸੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਿਭਾਉਣੀਆਂ ਪੈਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਕਪੂਰ (1970) ਦੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਖਿਰੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਹਾਕਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੱਧਵਰਗੀ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਦੂਜੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਯੁੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੱਧ ਵਰਗੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਚ ਵਰਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਸਨ। ਮੱਧ ਵਰਗੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇਖਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਰਯੋਗ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। 1943 ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ 1947 ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੱਧਵਰਗੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੱਡੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਦਫਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਨੌਕਰੀਆਂ ਲਈਆਂ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ।

ਕਪੂਰ (1974) ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਈ ਕਾਰਕ ਪਰਖੇ ਗਏ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਵਿਆਹ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਅਧਿਐਨ 300 ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਮਲਟੀਪਲ ਰੋਲ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਪਤਨੀ, ਘਰੇਲੂ ਪਤਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮ ਅਤੇ ਘਰ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਕੂਲਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਦੇਸ਼: ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਨਣਾ।

ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿਧੀ

ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਜਾਨਣ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆਤਮ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢਾ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਗਿਰਾਵਟ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਵੱਜੋਂ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਲਈ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆਂ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ (ਸਕੂਲ), ਬੈਂਕ, ਨਿਗਾਂਪਾਲਿਕਾ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪੰਜ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 50 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਤਮਕ ਸੈਂਪਲਿੰਗ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਉੱਤਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਭਾਵ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਕੁਝ ਇਕਾਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ 2 ਬੈਂਕ ਚੁਣੇ ਗਏ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 5-5 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ 10-10 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੈਂਡਮ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਚ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦੋ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਪਹਿਲੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਅਨੁਸੂਚੀ, ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਮਲਟੀਪਲ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਉਮਰ, ਜਾਤ, ਆਮਦਨ, ਧਰਮ, ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਕਿੱਤਾ, ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਆਦਿ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਅਨੁਸੂਚੀ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੀ-ਟੈਸਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੀ-ਟੈਸਟਿੰਗ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁਝ ਸੋਧਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਅਨੁਸੂਚੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਵਿਚ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਲਏ ਗਏ। ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊ ਅਨੁਸੂਚੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਜਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਸਵੈ-ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਸਦੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਔਰਤ ਮੋਢੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਢਾ ਮਿਲਾ ਕੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਹਿਣ-ਸਹਿਣ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਚੁੱਕ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੁਣ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਲੱਭਤਾਂ

ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ:

1.1 ਉਮਰ

ਹਰੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰੁਤਬਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਮਰ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਮਰ ਹੀ ਹਰੇਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਬੁੱਢੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਵੀ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਸ ਵਿਚ ਆਤਮ-ਸੰਜਮ, ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੰਭੀਰਤਾ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰੇਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਵੀ

ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਵਡੇਰੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਮਰ ਦਾ ਤਜ਼ਰਬਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਿਭਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਬਿਲ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਉਮਰ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

1.1 ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਉਮਰ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	20-30	18	36
2.	31-40	22	44
3.	41-50	05	10
4.	51-60	05	10
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.1 ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਉਮਰ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਡਾਟਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ 31-40 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਤੱਕ ਦੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ 44 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ 20-30 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿਚ 36 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਅਤੇ 41-50 ਸਾਲ ਵਿਚ 10 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਸੰਖਿਆ 51-60 ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ 10 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹਨ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਚਲਦੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜਾਤ ਜਨਮ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਧਾਰਿਤ ਮੰਨੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜਿਸ ਜਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਨਮ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਸੇ ਜਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਭੁਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਬਦਲ ਸਕਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਾਤ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਜਾਂ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਸ ਉੱਚ-ਨੀਚ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਪਰ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੋਜ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ, ਜਰਨਲ, ਅਨੁਸੂਚਿਤ ਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛੜੀਆਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ।

1.2   ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	ਜਨਰਲ	20	50
2.	ਅਨੁਸੂਚਿਤ ਜਾਤੀਆਂ	15	30
3.	ਪੱਛੜੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ	10	20
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	100	100

ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.2 ਵਿਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੁੱਲ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਜਾਂ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਜਰਨਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ 50 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਨੀਚੇ ਅਨੁਸੂਚਿਤ ਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿ 30 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਛੜੀਆਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ 20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਹ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਜਰਨਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਦੂਜੀਆਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੈ।

1.3   ਕਿੱਤਾ

ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆਂ ਗਿਆ। ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਜਾਤ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜਿਸ ਜਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਜਨਮ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਤ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਹੁਣ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਤ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਆਪਣੀ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਆਪਣਾ ਕਿੱਤਾ ਚੁਣਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 50 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਭਾਵ ਹਰੇਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿਚੋਂ 10-10 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਭਾਗਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੈ।

1.4   ਧਰਮ

ਧਰਮ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਧਰਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਚਾਰੇ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਕੁ ਹੀ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਜਾਂ ਅਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਵੇ, ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਮੌਜੂਦਗੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਧਰਮ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਨਗਣਨਾ 2001 ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚ 59.9 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਅਤੇ 36.9 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਉਮਰ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	ਸਿੱਖ	32	64
2.	ਹਿੰਦੂ	18	36
3.	ਮੁਸਲਿਮ	0	0
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.4 ਵਿਚ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਮਿਲੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ 64 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ 36 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਿਮ ਧਰਮ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ 0 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦਾ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੈ।

1.5   ਆਮਦਨ

ਹਰੇਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਆਮਦਨ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪੱਖ ਹੈ। ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਉਸਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਜਾਂ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਰੱਖਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਾਤ ਦੀ ਜਗਾ ਹੁਣ ਵਰਗ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਨੀਵੇ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਰੁਤਬਾ ਪੈਸੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਭਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਆਮਦਨ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	10,000-20,000	10	20
2.	21,000-30,000	18	40
3.	31,000-40,000	15	30
4.	41,000-50,000	2	4
5.	51,000-60,000	2	4
6.	61,000-70,000	1	2
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.5 ਵਿਚ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਆਮਦਨ 21,000-30,000 ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ 40 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ

31,000-40,000 ਵਿਚ 30 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ, 10,000-20,000 ਵਿਚ 20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ, 41,000-50,000 ਵਿਚ 4 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ, 51,000-60,000 ਵਿਚ 4 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਅਤੇ 61,000-70,000 ਵਿਚ ਵੀ 2 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਹੈ। ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ 51,000-60,000 ਅਤੇ 61,000-70,000 ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ 2 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ।

1.6   ਸਿੱਖਿਆ

ਹਕੇਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇੱਕ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹਕੇਕ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਵਾਧਾ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਕਾਸਸ਼ੀਲ, ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	ਉੱਚ ਸੈਕੰਡਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	05	10
2.	ਗ੍ਰੇਜੁਏਸ਼ਨ	10	20
3.	ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੇਜੁਏਸ਼ਨ	20	50
4.	ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਕੋਰਸ	10	20
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.6 ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੁਲ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੇਜੁਏਸ਼ਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ 50 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਗ੍ਰੇਜੁਏਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ 20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ, ਕਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ 20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਉੱਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਸਿਰਫ 10 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਉੱਚ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹਨ।

1.7   ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਇੱਕ ਸਮੂਹ ਜਾਂ ਸਮੁਦਾਇ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਕੱਠ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਗੂੜ੍ਹੇ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਖੂਨ ਦੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਸ ਵਿਚ ਜੁੜੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜੀਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ

ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਤਵ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੇਠ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਸਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ	30	60
2.	ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ	20	40
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.7 ਵਿਚ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਵੰਡਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਕਿ 60 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ 40 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਪਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਯਾਦ ਰੱਖਣਯੋਗ ਗੱਲ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਘੱਟ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

1.8 ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ

ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ	ਗਿਣਤੀ	ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ (%)
1.	0	10	20
2.	1	15	30
3.	2	20	40
4.	3	05	10
	ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋੜ	50	100

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰਣੀ 1.8 ਵਿਚ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਸੱਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ 2 ਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ 40 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ। ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ 1 ਬੱਚੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ 30 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਦੀ ਹੈ। 20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਜੇ ਕੋਈ ਬੱਚੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ 10 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਹੀ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ 3 ਬੱਚੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ।

ਸਿੱਟਾ:- ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਚੁਣੇ ਗਏ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਰੂਪ-ਰੇਖਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਾਰੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਵਿਆਹੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਣੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 31-40 ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਜਰਨਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਹਨ। ਕੁੱਲ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੰਜ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ 10-10 ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ

ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ 21,000-30,000 ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਵੈ-ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਣ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਬਦਲਾਅ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਚ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਸਾਰੇ ਉੱਤਰਦਾਤੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਪੋਸਟ ਗ੍ਰੇਜੁਏਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰੱਖਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਲਈ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਪਾਏ ਹਨ। ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਹੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ 10,000-50,000 ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ 2 ਹੀ ਬੱਚੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟ ਹਨ।

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਔਰਤ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਘਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਬਾਖੂਬੀ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇਹ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਸਥਾ। ਪੁਲਿਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ 24 ਘੰਟੇ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਰਾਤ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਫਟ ਵੀ ਲਗ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਕ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਉੱਭਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਕੰਮਕਾਜੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਤ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਫਟ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

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A Critical Analysis of Dowry System in India

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Abstract
Dowry system is grave problem persisting in our Indian society. Its existence can be traced back to the ancient times. It is a major evil associated with the institution of marriage. Dowry System, in direct ways or indirect ways, reflects the dominance of male-dominated society or in other words a Patriarchal Society. Even though, with the changing times, new laws and policies have been framed to uproot this social evil, it continues to prevail on a larger scale in India. The problem seems to be widespread in both urban and rural areas, and thus acts as a major hurdle in the path of progress, harmony and development.
This critical analysis aims at understanding the complex, varied and deep-rooted causes, adverse impacts and legislative measures taken by the Government of India.
Keywords:- Dowry System , deep-rooted evil , causes , effects and critical analysis.
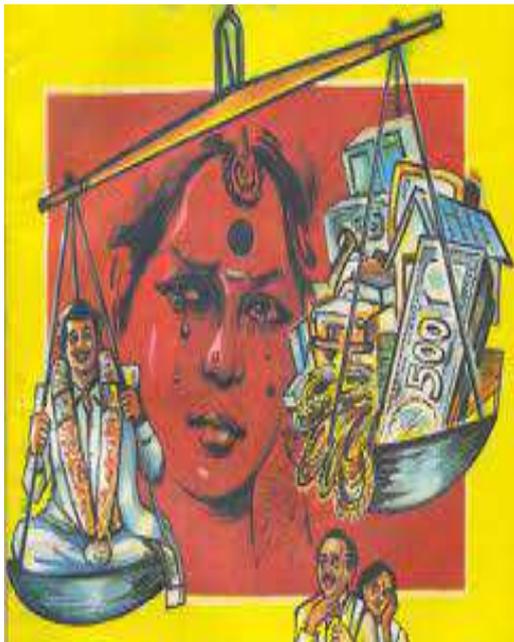
Introduction
Dowry system is the most common and obligatory Indian custom which is performed by bride's parents. In this practice, the girl's parents provide a sizeable amount of cash , lavishly designed jewelry, properties , items of furniture and other equipment's to the groom's family. Initially, dowry seemed to be a way by which girl's parents assured their daughter's stability in financial aspects. However, the current scenario is completely different. Today, it has become a means and way by which parents assure their daughter's well – being.

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With the changing times and circumstances, many new and socially unacceptable modifications have been made into our traditions and customs as evident in the case of paying dowry. Furthermore, the custom of paying dowry has no fixed limit, standard or yardstick. Commonly, it is believed that girl's family is inferior while boy's family stands to be superior. Hence, in order to earn respect and raise their standard while ensuring the well – being of their daughters, parents pay huge amount of dowry to the groom's parents in the form of expensive and lavish gifts. They try their level best to please the other family and maintain cordial and amicable terms of interaction and relationship with each other. Dowry system played and is still playing a significant role to plague the Indian society to a great extent. Its roots can be traced back to the ancient times that of the Vedic Period. The ceremony of Kanyadan in Hindu marriage played a crucial role in the evolution of dowry system. Kanyadan was greatly in association to Varadakshina. Varadakshina refers to the gifts or cash to be paid by the bride's parents to the bridegroom. In ancient times it was a voluntary act and did not involve any compulsion or burden. However as decades rolled by, the custom of paying dowry soon got converted into a "greedy monster". Paying lavish dowry has become an unstoppable malpractice. Moreover it has also become part and parcel of the institution called marriage. All the wealth and expensive gifts that the girl's parents intend to give to their daughter for her self-sufficiency, is all taken by the groom's parents. Further, over the years from a mere voluntary practice, it has transformed into an obligation or a mandatory act to be performed by the bride's parents. On the auspicious occasion of marriage, people can never neglect this practice for they call it in the "name of tradition". They follow it blindly, even though it becomes a great burden for her parents. For some sections of society, dowry is no less than a "status symbol". It seems it has rather become a competition these days which stresses upon: who gives better?" It is believed that the more expensive and costly gifts the parents give, the more high is their status in the society. It has also emerged like a rats-race. All those who indulge in this unethical practice are the real culprits and are no less than a curse for our Indian society. In worst and extreme cases, the bride, whose parents are not able to pay huge dowry at the time of wedding, commits suicide. It highlights the malicious aspect of our society and casts a gloom over our goals and aspirations.

The following article indulges in deep and objective study of Dowry System, prevalent in India. The article also consists of grave cases which prove that dowry is a demon snatching away innocent lives. Some of the cases are as follow for your references which are no less than an "**EYE OPENER**"!!!!

Case 1: In the city of Kolkata, two men, bride's husband and her father – in – law were arrested for indulging in mal practices associated to dowry. They were arrested on a dowry harassment complaint. The handcuffing was successfully done in Phoolbagan area of Kolkata. Pinky Malik, aged 32, had lodged the complaint. she had been admitted to the M R Bangur hospital in November 2017 due to the critical burnt marks , scars and injuries found all over her body. Pinky's husband has made a claim that she died due the catching of fire while cooking in the kitchen, whereas on the other hand the bride's parents claim and accuse the husband and the father in law to deliberately set fire to Pinky. This was done due to the failure in fulfilling the demands of the dowry as put up by the other family.

 Following are some vital and note – worthy allegations due to which the two got arrested by the cops.

- Dilip Mallik, the father of Pinky Mallik had alleged that her daughter was murdered after a planned set of events.
- The couple got married 6 six years ago and the miserable and harsh treatment started soon after their so called happy marriage.

Actions taken:- The police has arrested and handcuffed the above mentioned two persons as they were found guilty. The police officers claim that soon they would take an appropriate action as they are still investigating and searching for other deep rooted and complex links associated with this case.

Hence the above – mentioned case highlighted the extent of geed of an individual in present era. It proved that in today's money and lavish lifestyle in the form of dowry matters more than a daughter's and a wife's life.

Case-2: In the Muzzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India , a bride was burnt alive for her family failed to pay the desired car in the form of dowry to the groom's family. A 25 year old woman named Parul was allegedly burnt by her in – laws and husband. The incident took place at Nagla Jasoi village, Muzzarffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh.

Following allegations make the cases look even more grave and serious in nature.

- Parul got married to her husband Vijay Kumar one and a half years ago.
- The father of parul has filed and lodged a complaint against her husband and in laws, who indulged in a conspiracy and after harassing for several months, eventually killed her.
- The registration of this (above mentioned case) has been done against Vijay Kumar, her husband, Vinod, her father - in law and Rekha, her mother – in-law and brother in law chottu.

Actions Taken: The police are trying its level best to find the accused the members of the family. However, all the four accused are on a run, but the police assure that they would soon be arrested, handcuffed and put behind the bars so as to provide justice to the departed soul and her family members.

Major Factors Responsible For Emergence of Dowry System in India
1. Greed
Greed is an important factor that has provided an impetus for the emergence and development of the dowry system in India. Dowry is often demanded so as to compensate with the cost of the education and status of the groom and his financial stability. Due to the greed of groom's parents and groom himself, dowry was asked for. However, if the demand was not fulfilled then either the wedding was cancelled or the bride had to bear the consequences of the former. Demands are put forward by groom's parents without shame and are expected to be fulfilled with silence and sincerity. The threats with regard to withdrawal from the wedding, losing status and reputation in front of the relatives makes the bride's parents fulfill the desires of the other family in form of dowry.

Therefore, the first and the foremost crucial and contributing factor with regard to the emergence, growth and development of the dowry system in India is "greed" itself.

2. Social status
The second important factor responsible for dowry system in India is the "social status".
According to our Indian society the practice of exchange of lavish and expensive gifts during the time of marriage rests upon the financial background and economic stability of both the families. The more the bride's parents pay at the marriage ceremony of their daughter, the more they get appreciated and their social status also gets raised. However, in the present

era, the status of the bride and her parents is of less or no significance in comparison to the status of the groom ad his parents. The bride's parents are made to feel subjugated and inferior to that of the groom's family.

Furthermore, if the girl's parents fail to pay the desired dowry at their daughter's marriage, they may lose the proposal. Thus, in order to safeguard their social status in the society, the bride's parents by hook or crook pay a huge amount of dowry.

3. Illiteracy

The third considerable factor responsible for the above mentioned social evil is "illiteracy". Due to low literacy rate prevailing in our society, a very small section of Indians hold knowledge about such dangerous social evils. Due to lack of knowledge and appropriate information, illiterate Indians make themselves indulge in the vicious cycle of problems and fall prey to the malpractice of paying dowry. Illiteracy also paves the path for bride burning, which is socially unacceptable. Lack of education plays a poignant role along with lack of awareness in fueling the practice of dowry in the Indian society. Moreover, lack of formal education from which the women are deprived, is also to be kept in mind. It is a myth that imparting education to the girls or women might snatch away their quality of being apt and a good wife in the coming future.

4. Social Constraints

The fourth note – worthy factor is "social constraints", that are obligatory and mandatory in nature. These social constraints have been based and associated to the social status and age – old practice of caste system which is peculiar to our Indian society. It is firmly believed that while making a perfect and appropriate match, the known practices like clan – exogamy along with the fact that caste is an endogamous group must be kept in the mind. These imposed limitations reduce the number of eligible bachelors, and hence lead to similar circumstances for demanding desired amount of dowry from the bride's parents.

5. Women's Status

The fifth significant cause with regard to dowry system is the status of the women. Not only from the ancient times, medieval times but also according to the present era. The patriarchal Indian society does not give equal rights and respect to the women. Women are merely treated as commodities and goods by the members of the society and by the women themselves for they lack formal education and social awareness.

6. Other reasons

Paying dowry is often considered as a means by which an individual ties to boost or show off his / her assets and lavish lifestyle. Moreover, in order to maintain their social status, lime light and reputation, people indulge in taking and giving dowry.

Eefects of Dowry System on the Indian Society

1. Injustice

Due to the practice or custom of paying dowry at their daughter's marriage, parents of a girl child find it difficult to bear a girl child and to educate her further. Hence, the importance of a girl child faces a steep decline as it is associated with the ritual of giving dowry. Furthermore, in the other areas or spheres of life like education, job, employment opportunities, girl child faces discrimination. Furthermore, in worst cases parents indulge in the malpractices like female infanticide or female feticide to get rid of a girl or a female child and to eventually get rid of the obligatory custom of paying dowry at her marriage.

2. Violence

Dowry is not a onetime practice; rather it keeps on taking place as an agreement.

The demands are constantly and continuously made by the greedy groom's parents. However, when the demand does not get fulfilled, they target the newly – wed bride. It leads to severe evils and mal practices like verbal issues, abuses, cold wars and in worst and extreme cases, even deaths. Moreover, the women also undergo physical and mental illness and torture. As a result of these severe and brutal circumstances such women lose the hope of living further and commit suicide. as per the year 2006 , 20 women commit suicide everyday due to dowry related issues and such chaotic social problems.

3. Burden for parents

During the process of making arrangements for the wedding ceremony of their daughter, the bride's parents sometimes face economic instability and financial burden. At times such parents also borrow huge amount of money and get trapped into the vicious cycle of debt trap. Therefore, one of the major adverse impacts of dowry evil in India is that is creates a major imbalance in the economic life of the bride's parents.

4. Inequalities and Disparities

Due to the custom of paying dowry, many inequalities have been generated and have emerged in our Indian society. Girls are regarded inferior whereas on the other hand boys are valued and regarded superior. The girls are not considered worthy and therefore are not made to go to schools to grasp education and gain knowledge. Furthermore, their opinions and viewpoints are valued. Hence, it would not be wrong to say that the custom and ritual of paying dowry at the time marriage leads to disastrous impacts like disparities in all the aspects of life.

5. Sex – Ratio

The long term adverse impacts include imbalance in the demographic factor of our Indian society called "sex ratio". The practice of female infanticide leads to downslide and such a steep decline in the sex ratio of girls and boys. it is clearly evident here, that due to one major social evils many other evils take birth and grow up to become a big menace for the society and further act as a major hindrance in the path of progress and development.

6. Decline in status of women

Due to the unethical practice of dowry, being prevalent in our communities and societies from a long period of time, the status, self – esteem and self – regard to women has encountered many challenges. Women now feel subjugated, low and inferior. dowry system has triggered the influential position of women in Indian society and has made it fall sharply therefore , it would be right to connote that women now have low – self-regard , low self-esteem and low – societal status due to the dowry system.

They get trapped into the vicious cycle of low confidence and fail to raise their voice against crimes and other social evils, and choose to be a silent witness.

7. Bride burning

Bride burning is a completely socially unacceptable practice that throws light on the malicious aspect of our Indian society. Bride – burning is more prevalent in backward areas such as Haryana etc. The above - mentioned evil practice takes place or occurs in the case when the bride's parents fail to pay the dowry as asked by the groom's parents. Initially, the bride suffers domestic abuse and violence. But later on the violence takes the monstrous form of bride burning. According to the popular news channel and platform Times Now, every one hour a bride is burnt in India due to the dowry related issues. Bride burning is also known by the name Dowry Death. The young, newly wed bride is murdered or assassinated by her own husband or in laws or by both after a conspiracy against the former. This also

happens when the bride's family fails to pay additional dowry and fails to fulfill additional demands of the latter.

Solutions to Overcome This Problem

Dowry prohibition Act 1961: It is an anti – dowry act that declares dowry as a punishable offence, and also provides a penalty for those who are found guilty in section 3. This legislation in initiated by the government of India in the welfare of the bride and her family. This law is against taking and giving dowry.

Education: Educating a girl child can turn out to be an effective and fruitful solution for uprooting the age – old custom of Dowry from our Indian society. Education will further provide self-awareness and awareness about the world. It enhances the mental and intellectual stability of women by imparting right knowledge from the very childhood itself.

Gender Equality: Gender Equality is another important weapon to battle against the budding issues related to the dowry. It can play an incredible role in eradicating not only the underbelly (darkside) of dowry, but the mal practice of dowry system itself.

Conclusion

From the above studied facts and case studies it is clearly evident that the social evil of dowry prevails and exists on a large scale in our society. We all are equally responsible for this growing menace. Dowry system acts as a major obstacle in the path of progress and development of our country. It is one of the most talked about loopholes of our Indian society. It is not only unethical but also against the basic level of humanity. Using the above-mentioned solutions, we all need to make quick and joint efforts so as to curb this evil. It is believed that if each one of us aims and contributes to halt this practice, we would soon be able to get rid of it.

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A Study on Investor Awareness on Risk Free Investment Instruments for Minor's In India

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D. Ratna Poojitha**

Abstract
The investments in the name of people aged below 18 are called minor investments. The investments are done by the parent on behalf of their child. Parents in India are always concerned about their child's education and money required for marriage of their children. Parents will think about their children on how to do investment planning on their children and how to give security to their future even in their absence. Every parent wants his/her child to get the best possible education without any financial hurdle. For this, it becomes significant for parents to invest in best options to meet their educational expenses and secure their future. An investment made in the child's name cannot have a joint holder or a nominee. Which is an ideal investment strategy that provides the largest corpus at the end of plan term? This is a difficult question to answer and mostly depends upon the individual capabilities and expectations. When formulating a strategy for finding a proper option the 4 key factors to keep in mind include investment tenure, your personal risk taking capabilities, projects returns, and the related taxes.

Introduction
An ideal strategy always is the one that allows minimum investment and maximum return with negligible risk involved. As your child grows up, his/her requirements change. In the initial stages, you may require money for meeting school expenses and later on for higher studies or for courses abroad. Later on you require solid finances for helping your children set up business or for their wedding. By having a clear projection regarding how much you will need after a definite tenure, it is possible to find an ideal investment option.

Investment for a minor
Investments on behalf of people under the age of 18 are called minor investments. The investments are made by the father on behalf of his son. Parents in India are always concerned about the education of their children and the money that is required for the marriage of their children. Parents will think of their children about how to plan investment in their children and how to provide security for their future, even in their absence. All parents want their child to get the best education possible without any financial obstacle. For this, it becomes significant that parents invest in the best options to cover their educational expenses and ensure their future. An investment made on behalf of the child cannot have a joint holder or a candidate.

Objectives of the Study
1. Study about investment instruments for minor in India.
2. Give a broad idea about basic concepts, structure, components, characteristics, advantages, disadvantages, types and risks associated with minor investments.

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3. Study about the tax benefits of investing in mutual funds and other government schemes on behalf of a minor.

4. Understand investor awareness of risk-free investment instruments for children in India.

Need For the Study

- The study provides information on various minor investment instruments.
- The study provides a brief knowledge about the importance of minor investments.
- The study shows that investing in children increases aptitude and discipline.
- At the end of the study, one can understand the tax benefits of minor investments.
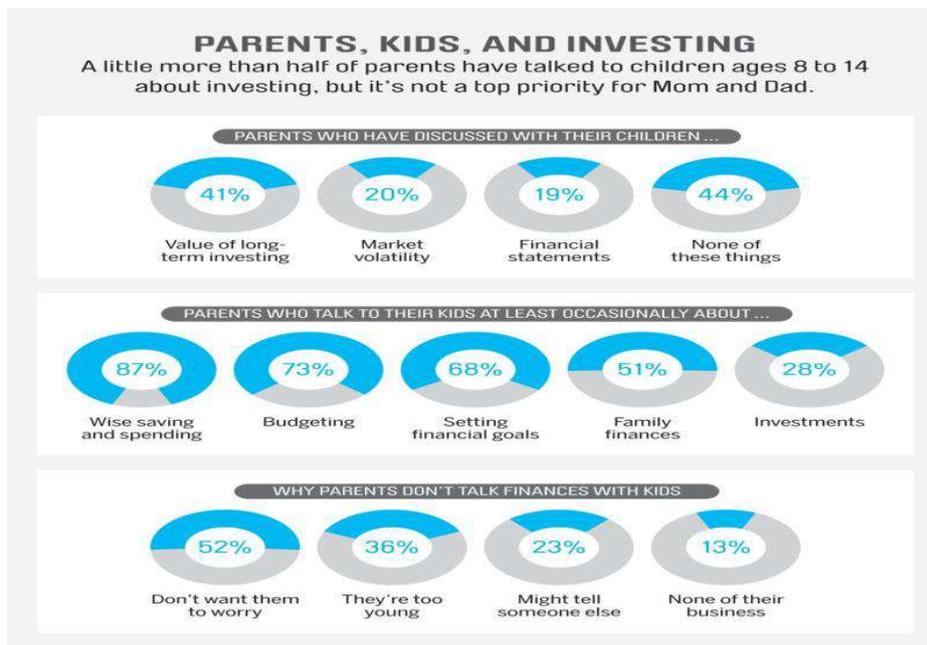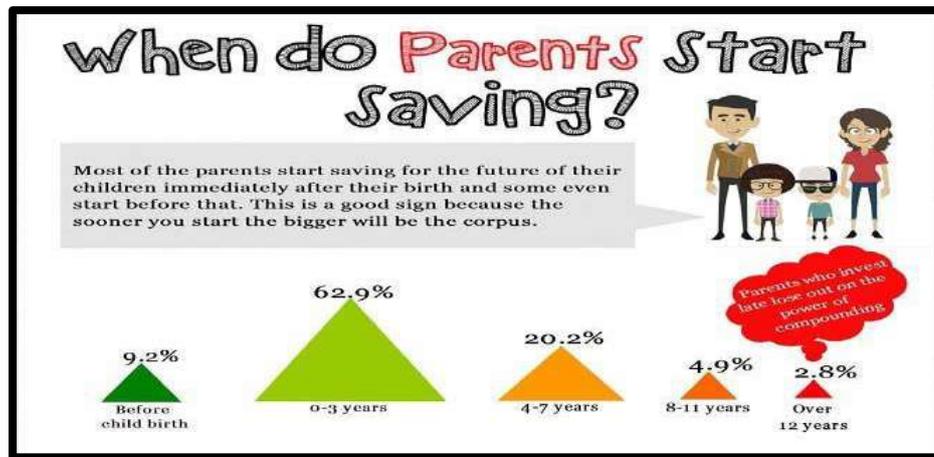
Figure 1, percentage of discussion about investments

Source: www.time.com

Literature Review

Bose, D. (2014) The cost of living in general and the cost of education in particular has risen at such a pace in India that relying on low-yield investments can leave parents without meeting the goals they have set for their children or force them to commit to other

important goals, such as retirement planning. Parents can also opt for plans for children from mutual funds. Mutual fund houses like HDFC, ICICI Prudential, UTI, Templeton, Tata and SBI offer a variety of options when it comes to plans for children. Yeung (2015).

Investment in children is a central mechanism through which the advantages and disadvantages are transmitted from generation to generation. How and why parents spend on children has long-term implications for children's life opportunities. As parents from different backgrounds differ in their decisions about allocating resources to invest in their children, they shape intergenerational patterns of mobility for social groups.

Dhanorkar. S. (2016) the costs of higher education may be increasing rapidly. The benefits of an early start cannot be emphasized enough when you save for a long-term goal. Starting early also puts a lower burden on your finances because it requires a lower flow of output as well. It is important to review the progress of your investment plan. You should check every year if you need to increase your contribution to the higher education kitten. For parents of adolescent children, the investment strategy focused on the protection of capital.

Guru, S. M. (2016) Equity is volatile in the short term and can only be overcome by being patient and investing in the long term. Equity funds have the capacity to generate reasonable returns, especially in the long term. A continuous profitability analysis for the holding period of 10 years of large capitalization, diversified capital and small and medium funds, represented by CRISIL-AMFI mutual fund performance indexes, exceeded their benchmarks, on average, by 4% , 4% and 2%, respectively, from the beginning of the respective indexes.

Guru, S. M. (2016) To accumulate wealth to ensure the future of children and also protect them against uncertainties, parents must not only save regularly but also start investing early. It is better to look beyond traditional financial instruments, through mutual funds and the systematic features they offer, to generate the best of the underlying investment class. However, keep in mind that mutual funds are subject to risks and, therefore, investors are advised to do adequate due diligence and to assess their own appetite for risk, profitability expectations and the investment horizon.

Rego, A. (2016) you should also plan and invest not only for the child's immediate requirements, but also for your education and (especially in India) your wedding. The sooner you start planning and saving money for these essential parts of your child's life, the greater the corpus will be. It is also advisable to save for short-term objectives (such as food, toys, medicines) in debt instruments and invest in long-term equity instruments, such as education or marriage.

Child Investment Plans
- Sukanya Samriddhi account
- Fixed deposits
- Gold savings
- Mutual funds

Research Methodology
The research is conducted using primary data through a questionnaire. The sampling has been done using convenient sampling. Sample size was 112 respondents from Hyderabad. Data is collected through a questionnaire that must be collected from the parent or guardian

to a minor (who has adequate income) and analyze their needs based on their answers. Data is collected through questionnaire.

The main objective of this questionnaire is to know about the awareness that parent have about the various minor investments and also about the percentage of their child savings in their total income. Questionnaire was given to income earning parent. The questionnaire was given to government employees, corporate employees and self-employed people. The questionnaire feedback was collected through Google forms. The sampling technique used was purposive and convenience.

Secondary data: Sources
- Annual reports and fact sheets of asset management companies (AMC)
- Indian Securities and Exchange Board (SEBI)
- Website www.policybazar.com,www.moneycontrol.com, www.economictimes.indiatimes.com

Data analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Age of respondents

Age of respondents	30-40	41-50	51-60
No of respondents	28	63	19

Table 2: Income category of earning parent

Respondents	Below 1 lakh	Between 1-5	5 to 11 lakhs.	and above
No.of Respondents	2	25	71	14

Occupation
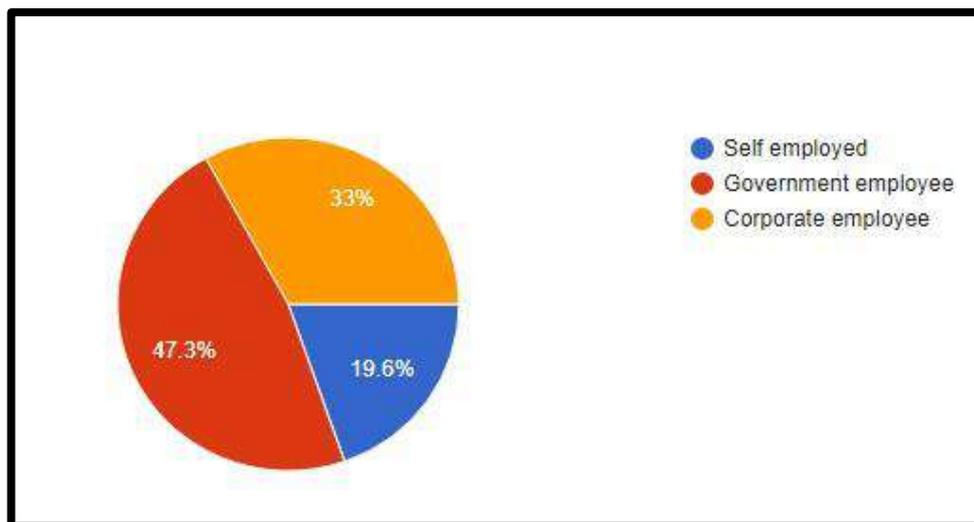
Figure 2, Occupation of the respondents

Figure 2 shows the various occupations of income earning parent 47.3% are government employees, 33% are corporate employees 19.6 are self employed. Highest members were government employees.

Table 4: Investment Preference for boy child

Responses	Mutual funds	Fixed deposits	Insurance	Post office savings
No of Responses	53	53	0	7

Table 5: Investment preference for girl child

Responses	Mutual funds	Fixed deposits	Gold	Post office savings
No of Responses	44	13	24	10

48% are interested to invest in mutual funds.26.4% are interested to gold savings. The remaining percentages of investment interest are fixed deposits.

Table 6: Reason for not taking a child plan

Responses	Lack of awareness	No proper guidance	Not yet planned
Responses	2	15	1

Above details shows about the percentage of people who have not taken any child plan and reason for it. 83.3% of members mentioned the reason of absence of proper guidance. 11% of members due to lack of awareness. He remaining percentages of members have not yet started planning for investment.

PURPOSE OF SAVING
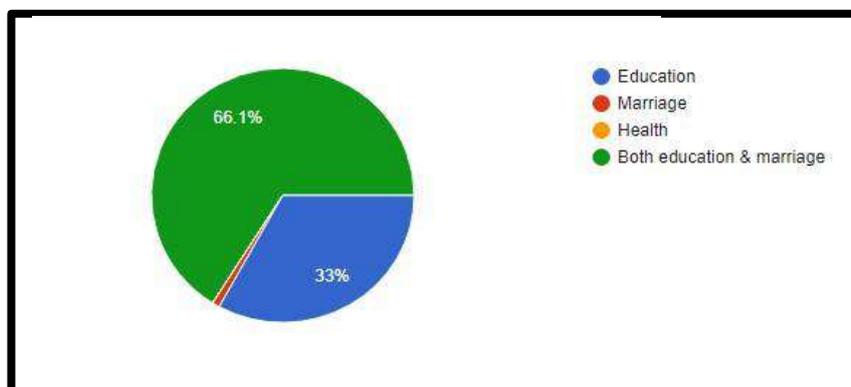
Table 8 Reason for selecting a plan

Responses	Risk factor	Return factor	Based on suggestions
No of responses	15	45	51

51(45.9%) members have mentioned that they choose the scheme or plan just by the suggestion of their fund manager or by the advice of their bank officials. 45(40%) members have mentioned that they choose a plan on the basis of return factor. 15(13.5) members have mentioned as risk factor.

Conclusion

Investing is not just about investing your saved money and then forgetting about it. It is a means of generating a second source of income. In the same way that you work hard to generate your primary income, in the initial stage, even the investment will require an effort on your part. Investing has a multiple purpose.

The cost of professional education in India today is easily in the range of ₹ 10 - 12 lakhs.

According to market surveys, the cost of education is growing at a rate of 20 to 25% per year. The cost of living in general and the cost of education in particular has increased at such a pace in India that relying on low-yield investments may leave parents below the goals they have set for their children or force them to commit to other important goals such as retirement planning. An early investment for a child is very important to avoid any kind of financial problems in the near future. Investment is not child's play; therefore, adequate knowledge and education are important.

Mutual funds do not require a special time or skill from the investor because they are maintained by professional fund managers. This can be a huge help to an inexperienced investor who is looking to increase their financial goals. Cost of living in general and cost of education in particular has been increasing at such a pace in India, that relying on low yield investments may leave parents short of the goals they have set for their children or force them to compromise on other important goals like retirement planning. Parents can also opt for mutual fund child plans. Mutual fund houses like HDFC, ICICI Prudential, UTI, Templeton, Tata and SBI offer a variety of choices as far child plans are concerned. Child plans also help earmark funds for specific goals, dividing the portfolio into several categories. Higher education costs may be rising at a fast clip.

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Financial Inclusion and Rural Development with special Reference to Jharkhand State

NALINI KUMARI[∗]

Financial Inclusion has become the top priority of the Union Government's and central Banks around the world with an objective to achieve inclusive growth. It is the process of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of disadvantages and lone income groups. Inclusive growth is participatory growth and contributes to growth process through poverty reduction, equality in distribution of resources sustaining the growth momentum. The task of achieving sound inclusive growth can be met by policies that encourage easier and affordable access to formal banking services or financial inclusion. In this direction, in Indian Banking sector has been shown remarkable growth in volume and complexity during the last few decades. Despite making significant improvements in all the areas of financial viability, profitability and competitiveness, banks have not been able to bring vast segment of the underprivileged population into the ambit of basic which banking services is called as financial exclusion has resulted in the biggest hurdle in achieving inclusive growth and seen as a critical mechanism for generation of persistent income inequality and slower growth process.

The rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well – being of people living in relatively isolated and separately populated area. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) 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.

Jharkhand is located in the eastern part of India. In India, Jharkhand is one the leading states in terms of economic growth. The SDP growth of the state at 10.22% in 2017 – 18. Jharkhand is one of the world and boasts of 40% and 29% of India's mineral and coal reserves respectively.

In the department of rural development of Jharkhand state, following are the major programs:-

- Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)
- National Rural Livilihood Mission (NRLM)
- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY)
- District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)
- Socio Economic Caste Cense (SECC)

The state is gifted with rich mineral resources, but lags behind in development activities. The state is facing many problems like under nourishment, illiteracy, unemployment and naxalism, migration of youth for study and jobs, irregularity of electricity supply, problem of drinking water, lack of education etc. These problems are the big enemy for path of rural development. The government should make proper and efficient policies for solving the same problems by the effective strategies.

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Introduction

The causality between economic growth, financial depending and financial inclusion has been well recognized in India's development strategy, particularly since the reforms of the early 1990s. However an accelerated effort through targeted interventions has been a more recent story. The eleventh fifth year plan (2007-12) of the Government of India has further emphasized the initiatives of financial inclusion with its great focus "**inclusive growth**". The farming, micro, small and potential to play a critical role in achieving the objective of faster and more inclusive growth as these sectors contribute to output and employment generation in a significant way with capacity to expand regionally diversified production and generating widely dispersed off farm employment.

Rural Development is the backbone for any country's economic development and its helps the economy to grow and sustain. Rural development is the axis of the economy involving the labor ethics impacting the potential of business in big way. It is a popular belief that economic development takes place because of rapid industrialization. But the industrial development itself cannot takes place without agriculture. Specifically, agriculture contributes to economic development by product contribution and market contribution.
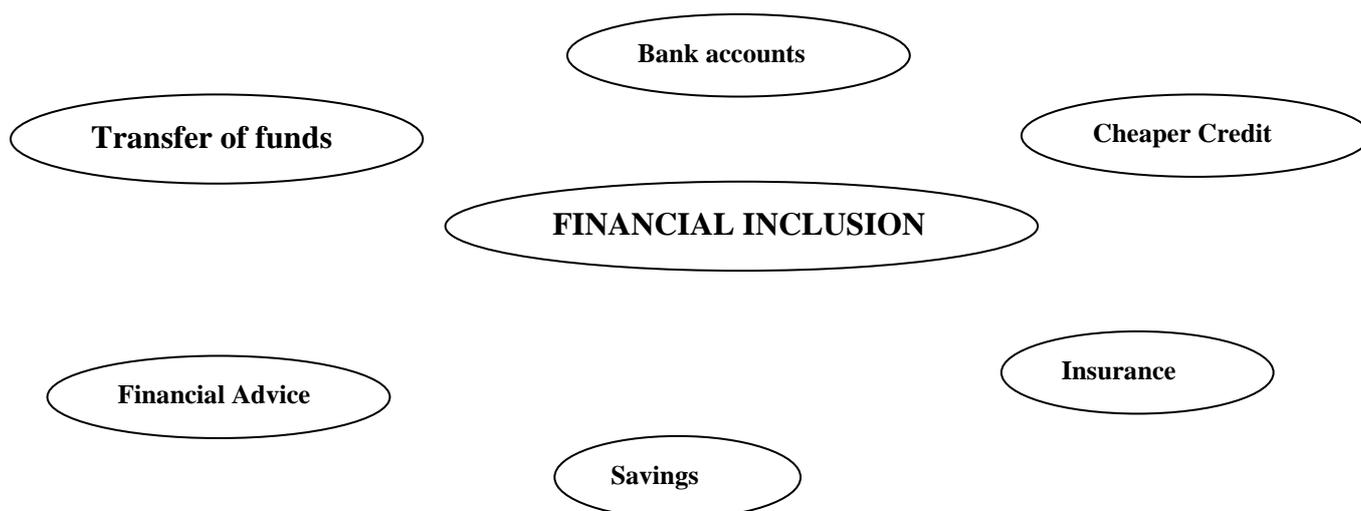
Fig : 1: An overview of Financial Inclusion services

Financial Inclusion: An Overview

- "Financial inclusion" focuses attention on the need to bring previously excluded people under the umbrella of financial institutions.
- According to **Rangrajan's Committee** :-

"Financial inclusion may be defined as the process of access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost".

- The financial services include the entire gamut – savings, loans, insurance, credit, payments etc. The financial system has to provide its system of transferring resources from surplus to deficit units but both deficit and surplus units are those with low incomes poor background etc.

By providing these services the aim is to help them come out of poverty. So far the focus has only been on delivering credit (it is called as microfinance but is microcredit) and has been quite successful.

● The Access to Finance could be divided into 5 segments :-
(i) The proportion of the population that uses a bank or bank like institution.
(ii) Population which uses services from "non-bank" other formal financial institutions.
(iii) The population which only uses services from information financial service providers.
(iv) Percentage of population transacting regularly financial service providers.
(v) The population which uses no financial services.
● **Factors Affecting in not access the financial inclusion by its own way :-**
i) **Financial Exclusion**
It has been found that financial services are used only by a section of the population. There is demand for these services but it not has been provided. The excluded regions are rural, poor regions and also those living in harsh climate condition where it is difficult to provide these financial services.
ii) **High Cost**
It has also been seen that poor living in urban areas don't utilize the financial services as they find financial services are costly and turns are unaffordable. Hence, even if financial services are available, the high costs deter the poor from accessing them.
iii) **Non – price barriers**
Access to formal financial services also requires documents of proof regarding a persons' identity, income etc. The poor people do not have these documents and thus are excluded from these services.
iv) **Behavioral Aspect**
Research in behavioral economics has shown that many people are not comfortable using from financial services. The reasons are difficulty in understanding language, various documents and conditions that come with financial services etc.

Factors Affecting Access to Financial Services
i) **Gender Issues**
Access to credit is often limited for women who do not have, or cannot hold title to assets such as land and property or must seek male guarantees to borrow.
ii) **Age Factor**
Financial service providers usually target the middle of the economically active population, often overlooping the design of appropriate products for older or younger potential customers.
iii) **Legal Identity**
Lack of legal identities like identity cards, birth certificates or written records often exclude women, ethnic minorities, economic and political refugees and migrant workers from accessing financial services.
iv) **Limited Literacy**
Limited literacy particularly financial literacy ie, basic mathematics, business finance skills as well as lack of understanding often constraints demand for financial services.

v)   Place of living

Although effective distance is as much about transportation infrastructure as physical distance, factors like density of population, rural and remote areas, mobility of the population, insurgency in a location etc. also affect access to financial.

vi)   Psychological and cultural barriers

The feeling that banks are not interested to look into their cause has led to self-exclusion for many of the low income groups.

vii) Bank Charges

In most of the countries, transaction is free as long as the account has sufficient funds to cover the cost of transactions made.

viii) Terms And Conditions

Terms and conditions attached to products such as minimum balance requirements and conditions relating to the use of accounts often dissuade people from using such products/services.

Major Milestones in Financial Inclusion in India

- 1969 – Nationalization of Banks
- 1971 – Establishment of Priority Sector Lending Banks
- 1975 – Establishment of Regional Rural Banks
- 1982 – Establishment of NABARD
- 1992 – Launching of the Self Help Groups bank Linkage Programme
- 1998 – NABARD sets a goal for linkage one million SHGS by 2008
- 2000 – Establishment of SIDBI foundation of Micro Credit
- 2005 – One million DHF Linkage target achieved 3 years ahead of date 2006 committee of Financial Inclusion
- 2007 – Proposed Bill on Micro Finance Regulation introduced in parliament
- 2008 – Committee submitted its Union Finance Minister in January.

Concept of Rural Development

a)   The term rural development is used to mean **'organizing things'** so as to change existing conditions in favour of a better state. There may be variants development drawing their nomenclature from the sphere of activity where the change is managed or the type of change or the method how the desired things is attained.

b)   Rural development is not a charity programme and its objective is to raise the capacity of producing more crops, better crops, variety crops greater output per unit of input and higher quality of output.

It is concerned with increased incentives for putting more efforts and investments for raising efficiency per worker. Therefore education, information, training, research and application of research is within the range of rural development.

c)   Rural development in India pre-independence :-

Rural Development traces back its history to the 17th century when voluntary efforts to serve the mankind were untainted. A religious society of people known as **'Friends'** or **'Quakers'** had emerged as a movement in this direction for the first time in England and then it other parts of the world in rapid strides. It aimed at proving service to mankind transcending bonds of religion, territory and culture.

The first attempt for rural development in India was made in 1885 with an ultimate objective of bringing immediate relief and development of rural areas in Baroda. In 1922, the **"Swaraj Ashram"** was established at Baroda by **Maganlal Gandhi**. The Ashram aimed at preparing

for non-co-operation, and the civil disobedience movement launched by the Indian National congress under the leadership of Gandhi. Moreover, with the start of the Reform movement by Adivasis during the period 1915-20, the Government suffered heavy losses in revenue, sales of liquor by contractors reduced, drastically and the Adivasis also refused to do the agricultural work on low ways **'Grow More Food'** campaign was started in 1939 with a view to augmenting the level of food production through planning and implementation of short term and long term improvement programs in agriculture. Besides a good number of projects aiming at community development were introduced in different parts of the country of Government of states/ union territories.

Rural Development in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is a state in eastern in India, carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000.

Department of Rural Development of Jharkhand

This department implements several programs that aim at alleviating rural poverty through creation of infrastructure by generating sustainable employment opportunities for the rural poor. There is a program which caters to skill development and promotes opportunities of self employment for eligible categories of Individuals and Self-Help Groups.

Major Programs of the Depertment

1) Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)

It is a social welfare flagship programme created by the Indian Government to provide housing for the rural poor in India. It was launched in 1985 by Rajeev Gandhi, the then P.M. of India to construct houses for B.P.L. population in the villages.

2) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

It ensures that states adopts saturation approach, where at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. The mission will adopt different strategies for social inclusion and mobilization of all identified BPL households into functionally effective and self-managed institutions.

3) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY)

It is a rural development programme broadly focusing upon the development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people on social mobilization of the village community.

4) District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)

It has been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The agency was created originally to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Subsequently the DRDA administration was instructed with number of both state and central governments.

5) Mukhyamantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojna (MMVY)

It is all about the providing the meritorious students with some fee benefits. The meritorious students who have scored high ranks in the all India entrance exams shall get fee waivers under this scheme. The fee waivers can be availed by students at both government as well as private colleges.

6) SECC

7) AGY

Objectives of the study

i)   To understand the meaning and concept of financial inclusion as well as rural development.

ii) To analyze the situation regarding rural development with special references to Jharkhand state.

iii) To discuss various programmes of Jharkhand Rural Development Department.

Research methodology

This research paper is mainly prepared by the help of secondary data.

Conclusion

By the preceding discussions, we may conclude that financial inclusion can be created by various job opportunities in the rural areas. There are many programmes are conducted by rural development of Jharkhand which focuses on the development of rural areas with several aspects ie, education, health, livelihood, sanitation, pure water, agriculture, food arrangement etc.

The department is a growing with the day by day by promoting various programmes to enhance the job opportunities in rural area. The programmes of the department are too conducted properly so that the rural development is to be created in the stream of financial inclusion.

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Dysfunction Analysis among Alcoholics

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Abstract
The awareness among the society about the Alcoholism is very poor. Till today is seems very difficult to understand and accept Alcoholism as a disease. So the patients many more times faced stigma and discrimination, loneliness, grief and depression along with this; it might be enabling to create dysfunction in various areas of life. **Objective:** To study and identify the dysfunction level (Social, Vocational, Personal, Family, and Cognition) of alcohol dependence cases. Method: The sample consist 30 male patients of alcohol dependence in the age range of 18 to 35 years. Cases were selected from Muktangan De-Addiction center, Pune. Dysfunction Analysis Scale was administered individually to collect the data for present study. **Result & Conclusion:** Patients of alcohol dependence were found to have dysfunction in the areas of social, vocational, personal, family and cognition. However, high level of dysfunction was observed in personal area.
Keywords: Social, Alcoholism, Family, Dysfunction, Stigma

Introduction
Alcoholism can be defined as a chronic illness, psychic, somatic or psychosomatic, which manifests itself as a disorder of behavior. It is characterized by the repeated use of substance, to an extent that exceeds customary, dietary use or compliance with the social customs of the community and that interferes with the user's health, or the social, or economic functioning.
The characteristics of alcoholism are as follows:
➢ It is a primary disease which causes mental, emotional and physical problems. These associated problems cannot be effectively dealt with, unless alcoholism is treated first.
➢ It is a progressive disease and if not treated, it would from bad to worse. It would become a terminal disease, if not treated. A person may die due medical complications like cirrhosis or pancreatitis, but these would be induced due to excessive consumption of alcohol.
➢ It is a treatable disease, which cannot be cured but can be successfully arrested, with the help of timely, appropriate and comprehensive treatment. An alcoholic can never go back to social drinking; even he has remained sober for quite a number of years. Hence alcoholism is considered as a permanent disease.
There are three distinct phases in the disease of alcoholism:
Early Phase
Increased Tolerance: This is the first warning sign of the development of alcoholism. A higher amount of alcohol becomes necessary for us to get us the same degree of pleasurable feeling produced by just one or two drinks.
Black Out: This is not unconsciousness, nor falling flat. During a black out, we go through many activities, without being able to remember or recollection even a trace of it.

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Pre-occupation with drinking: Even when we are not drinking, we are always preoccupied with the thoughts of how, when & where to get our next drink.

Avoiding discussion about drinking: This is the result of our feeling of guilt. We do not want to talk about, listen to, or even read anything which has reference to drinking and its consequences.

Middle Phase

Loss of control: Initially, there is loss of control over the amount of alcohol consumed. Later on, we lose control over the time, place and occasion of drinking.

Justifying our drinking: We feel guilty & depressed. We justify our drinking by giving excuses like unhappy married life, tension at the office, pressure from friends to drink.

Grandiose behavior: We talk 'big' about ourselves and spend much more than what we can afford.

Abstaining for a temporary period: At this stage, we would have developed a number of health problems, problems at home and at the office In order get control over drinking, we repeatedly try to abstain for a period of time, but eventually go back to excessive drinking.

Changing drinking pattern: After trying to abstain, we try to change our drinking pattern. We change drinks; we shift the place and time of drinking. But no matter how many changes we make, we get immersed in the same problems which haunted us before.

Chronic Phase

Binge drinking: We drink continuously for days together, do not eat and do not involve ourselves in any other activity. At the end of each binge, we are left in a shaken, frightened, guilt ridden condition.

Ethical breakdown: We start telling lies, steal or borrow in order to maintain our supply of alcohol.

Paranoia and hallucination: We may hear voices or noise, see things or feel something, even though nothing exists in reality.

Lack of motor co-ordination: We are not able to do even simple things like holding a coffee cup or having a shave until we 'steady' ourselves with a few drinks. This is the final stage when the vicious cycle begins. We get sick, drink to feel better and become ill again. When we reach this stage, two things may possibly happen to us. We continue to take alcohol and become mentally ill OR we continue drinking and die a premature, painful death. The only solution to this problem of ours is to stop drinking totally for life. But the mere abstinence from the substance is not the only requirement. There has to be qualitative change in attitude regarding self, others and the world.

In the brain, alcohol interacts with centers responsible for pleasure and other desirable sensations. After prolonged exposure to alcohol, the brain adapts to the changes alcohol makes and becomes dependent on it. For people with alcoholism, drinking becomes the primary medium through which they can deal with people, work, and life. Alcohol dominates their thinking, emotions, and actions.

Causes of Alcoholism

Alcohol use disorder (AUD) can stem from different factors. After a long period of drinking, your brain begins to rely on alcohol to produce certain chemicals. This is what makes it difficult for heavy drinkers to quit and can cause uncomfortable.

There are many factors contributing of alcoholism- Biological, Social, Environmental, Psychological, Family history with alcohol addiction, High level of stress, Drinking early age, Peer pressure and Alcoholism risk factors.

The severity of this disease is influenced by factors such as genetics, psychology, culture, and response to physical pain.

Loss of Control

Alcoholism can develop insidiously; often there is no clear line between problem drinking and alcoholism. The only early indications of alcoholism may be the unpleasant physical responses to withdrawal that occur during even brief periods of abstinence. Sometimes people experience long-term depression or anxiety, insomnia, chronic pain, or personal or work stress that lead to the use of alcohol for relief.

Brain Chemistry and Genetic Factors

The craving for alcohol during abstinence, the pain of withdrawal, and the high rate of relapse are due to the brain's adaptation to and dependence on the changes in its own chemistry caused by long term use of alcohol. Alcohol causes relaxation and euphoria but also acts as a depressant on the central nervous system. Even after years of research, experts still do not know exactly how alcohol affects the brain or how the brain affects alcoholism. Alcohol appears to have major effects upon the hippocampus, an area in the brain associated with learning and memory and the regulation of emotion, sensory processing, appetite, and stress.

Risk Factors for Alcoholism

Family history and ethnicity: The risk for alcoholism in sons of alcoholic fathers is 25%. The familial link is weaker for women, but genetic factors contribute to this disease in both genders. In one study, women with alcoholism tended to have parents who drank. Women who came from families with a history of emotional disorders, rejecting parents, or early family disruption had no higher risk for drinking than women without such backgrounds. A stable family and psychological health were not protective in people with a genetic risk. Unfortunately, there is no way to predict which members of alcoholic families are most at risk for alcoholism.

Medical Problems

Alcohol can affect the body in so many ways that researchers are having a hard time determining exactly what the consequences are of drinking. It is well known, however, that chronic consumption leads to many problems, some of them deadly.

➢ Heart Disease. Large doses of alcohol can trigger irregular heartbeats and raise blood pressure even in people with no history of heart disease.

➢ Cancer. Alcohol may not cause cancer, but it probably does increase the carcinogenic effects of other substances, such as cigarette smoke. Daily drinking increases the risk for lung, esophageal, gastric, pancreatic, colorectal, urinary tract, liver, and brain cancers, lymphoma and leukemia.

➢ Liver Disorders. The liver is particularly endangered by alcoholism. About 10% to 35% of heavy drinkers develop alcoholic hepatitis, and 10% to 20% develop cirrhosis. In the liver, alcohol converts to an even more toxic substance, acetaldehyde, which can cause substantial damage.

Mental and Neurologic Disorders:

Alcohol has widespread effects on the brain. One study that scanned the brains of inebriated subjects suggested that while alcohol stimulates those parts of the brain related to reward and induces euphoria, it does not appear to impair cognitive performance (the ability to think and reason).

Pregnancy and Infant Development:

Even moderate amounts of alcohol may have damaging effects on the developing fetus, including low birth weight and an increased risk for miscarriage.

Drug Interactions:

The effects of many medications are strengthened by alcohol, while others are inhibited. Of particular importance is its reinforcing effect on antianxiety drugs, sedatives, antidepressants, and antipsychotic medications. Alcohol also interacts with many drugs used by diabetics. It interferes with drugs that prevent seizures or blood clotting. It increases the risk for gastrointestinal bleeding in people taking aspirin or other no steroidal inflammatory drugs including ibuprofen and naproxen.

Malnutrition and Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome:

A pint of whiskey provides about half the daily calories needed by an adult, but it has no nutritional value. In addition to replacing food, alcohol may also interfere with absorption of proteins, vitamins, and other nutrients. Of particular concern in alcoholism is a severe deficiency in the B-vitamin thiamin, which can cause a serious condition called wernicke korsakoff syndrome.

Psychoactive drugs

"Any chemical substance which, when taken into the body, alters its function physically and/or psychologically" (World Health Organization, 1989)

Why do people initiate drug use?

Key Motivators & Conditioning Factors, Forget (stress / pain amelioration), Functional (purposeful), Fun (pleasure), Psychiatric disorders, Social / educational disadvantage experimental use, peer pressure

Drug addiction

Drug addiction is a complex illness characterized by compulsive, uncontrollable drug craving, seeking, and use that persist even in the face of extremely negative consequences.

Characteristics of drug addiction

Compulsive behavior, behavior is reinforcing (rewarding or pleasurable), Loss of control in limiting intake, Important terminology, Psychological craving, Tolerance, Withdrawal symptoms, Psychological craving is a strong desire or urge to use drugs. Cravings are most apparent during drug withdrawal. Tolerance is a state in which a person no longer responds to a drug as they did before, and a higher dose is required to achieve the same effect.

Withdraw symptoms.

Tremors, chills, Cramps, Emotional problems, Cognitive and attention deficits, Hallucinations, Convulsions, Death

Long-term effects of alcohol use decrease in blood cells leading to anemia, slow-healing wounds and other diseases Brain damage, loss of memory, blackouts, poor vision, slurred speech, and decreased motor control increased risk of high blood pressure, hardening of arteries, and heart disease Liver cirrhosis, jaundice, and diabetes Immune system dysfunction Stomach ulcers, hemorrhaging, and gastritis Thiamine (and other) deficiencies Testicular and ovarian atrophy Harm to a fetus during pregnancy

Dysfunction

Dysfunction is a concept which falls in the category of psychological terms such as 'adjustment' and 'disability' but is different from them. Adjustment refers to the adaptation and feeling of comfort even when maximum available potentials are not utilize. Disability signifies impoverishment of functioning due to real or organic or physical defects, and as in vogue, indicates disturbance of permanent nature, viz.-visual/ physical/ auditory/ mental

disability. Thus it connotes a passive approach. Dysfunction on the other hand, implies lowering of functioning irrespective of whether adjustment is made with the circumstances or not, whether it is of permanent nature or not and whether it can be corrected with treatment or not. Thus it has a much wider scope and whether it can connotes an optimistic approach. It can, therefore, be concluded that dysfunction is a psychological concept which is concerned with the present functioning of an individual at a particular point of time in comparison to a particular reference point in his life, without charging one with adjustment, without labeling it permanent or temporary and without attaching personal views of curability.

Any disturbance of sufficiently long duration (at least of three months duration) may cause lowering function in various areas i.e. social, personal, vocational, familial and cognitive. Depending upon the nature of disturbances. In the functional psychiatric problems the effect might be generalized, orthopedic problems might effect vocational and social functioning so also neurological problems of the brain may have more dysfunction in the areas of cognition. Post sterilization problems may give rise to dysfunction in the area of family, personal and social.

Significance of the Study

The awareness among the society about the Alcoholism is very poor. Till today is seems very difficult to understand and accept Alcoholism as a disease. So the patients many more times faced stigma and discrimination, loneliness, grief and depression along with this; it might be enable to creates dysfunction in various areas of life, So in present study the researcher wants to study and identify level of dysfunction among Alcoholics.

Review of Literature

There is general agreement that alcohol use is low in the population as a whole. The National Household Survey of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 2000- 01 (Ray et al., 2004), conducted on a nationally representative sample of males, estimated that 26% of male adults had ever used alcohol, while the prevalence of current users was 21.4%. Previous studies of male drinkers showed wide variations in estimates of prevalence between different regions of the country (16.7 percent in Madras city in southern India to 49.6 percent in a Punjab village in northwest India). The prevalence of alcohol use among women (wherever data is available) has consistently been estimated at less than 5 percent (Mahal, 2000., Isaac, 1998., Sundaram et al., 1984).

A study of drinking habits conducted in Bangalore city (Kumar, 1997) reported that a fifth of young people who frequented pubs on weekends were girls aged between 13-19 years. Interviews with women drinkers identified boredom and lack of work at home as factors for drinking among the high-income group; the low-income group identified fatigue and spousal violence as triggers for drinking.

The little information that exists about patterns of alcohol use in India indicate that women who do drink at all have patterns of equally heavy alcohol use as men. A study from southern India of a representative sample of 7445 adult men and 6919 adult women (Benegal et al., 2003) found that the average consumption on typical drinking occasions, in both men and women, was five standard drinks (12 gm. of ethanol per drink)

Objective of the Study

To study identify the level of dysfunction among Alcoholics.
To assess the various dysfunction areas among Alcoholics users

Hypothesis

1. Total scores of alcoholics will show high dysfunction level.

2. High level of personal dysfunction will shown by Alcoholics.

Methodology

*Population***:** The study was undertaken in (Muktangan) De- Addiction center, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Study Design: This study was cross sectional hospital/centre based study.

*Sampling Procedure***:** Samples were selected from random method for data collection

Sample: Total sample Consisted 30 patients.

Variables: The variables include in the present study are divided in to two groups as follows:

Independent Variables: Alcoholic patients, Age, sex

Dependant Variables: The level of dysfunction.

Tools: Dysfunction Analysis Questionnaire (DAQ).This is a five point scale developed by Dr. Dwarka Persha, Dr. S. K. Verma, Dr. A. Malhotra, Dr. S. Malhotra (1985) to assess the level of functioning..The test covers five areas of functioning – social, vocational, family, personal and cognitive. 10 items on each area had included in the DAQ. Thus DAQ consists 50 items.

The test standardized on 641 subjects. The test- retests and split half reliabilities which ranged from 77 to 97. The test also showed high validity-convergent, divergent and construct validity.

Procedure of Data Collection

Taking Permission:

The first step of data collection procedure is to take permission from the institutes where the data can be collected. This data had collected from Muktangan de-addition center

Establishing Rapport:

Researcher had introduce himself to the staff and the clients whom he intended to interviewed in the first meeting and then try to interact the patients. Then he ask about the information to the patient about the name, address, age, family members and as soon as the patient starts sharing his views and opinions researcher take permission from the patient to ask some questions. Sometimes it seems very difficult for some patients but after two sessions they are also ready to share their information, Institute provide us a cabin for interviewing the patient and the working staff in the sections are helping to interact with the patient. So it proves very helpful for establishing a rapport.

After taking permission researcher explain the instructions of test and again assure the confidentiality to the patient to make him more comfortable and stress free. Researcher clears the doubts about the instructions if any and then allows the patient to perform or solve the test. Sometimes some patient wants the researcher to ask and noted down the answers for the questions; in that case researcher noted down their responses on the answer sheet.

In this way the data had collected from the above mentioned institutes.

Data Analysis Results

The obtained results and brief explanatory comments are given. The data was then statistically analyzed to test the hypothesis and graphically represented. The statistical techniques used for data analysis.

This study were covered one domain namely; The dysfunction domain consisted of five areas namely Social dysfunction, Vocational dysfunction, Personal dysfunction, Family

dysfunction and Cognitive dysfunction. The total score for dysfunction was calculated by adding scores on these five areas of dysfunction.

The Means, Ns for the various areas of dysfunction are given in table. The descriptive statistics given in table would be useful for analysis.

Table No. 1 shows mean in terms of various areas of dysfunction among alcoholic patients.

SN	Type of illness	Type of dysfunction	N	Mean
1		Social	30	64.67
2		Vocational	30	59.49
3	Alcoholism	Personal	30	68.4
4		Family	30	61.74
5		Cognitive	30	60.87
6		Total Dysfunction	30	63.03

The value of Mean, N presented in table showed that the total sample size is 30. The total Mean for Alcoholic patient is 63.03. Highest score of dysfunction shown in personal area that is 68.4, Lowest score of dysfunction shown in vocational area and it is 59.49. The social dysfunction is 64.67, family dysfunction is 61.74 and cognitive dysfunction is 60.87.

According to interpretation provided into manual of dysfunction analysis questionnaire score 40 and mean dysfunction. Higher the greater the dysfunction it mean we can clearly say that alcoholic patient shows high level of dysfunction because mean is average score of sample.
.
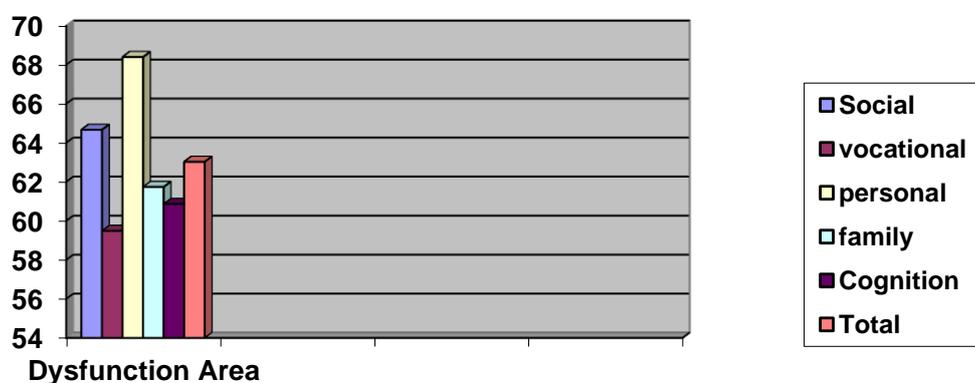
Graph - Bar diagram showing the Mean scores for Alcoholics patients on the various dimension of dysfunction.

Interpretation

The main objective of the present study is to study and identify the Dysfunction level among Alcoholics. According to the obtained results after the statistical analysis it is clear that Personal dysfunction among alcoholics were very high. One of the main causes of this dysfunction level is might be the sexual dysfunction faced by the patient, the physical and mental dependency of alcohol. The study by Eva-Maria Fahrner (2005) on sexual dysfunction supported this result.

The total dysfunction score was also indicated high level of dysfunction among alcoholic patients because as the amount of alcohol consumption increases the person get unable to work and the physical dependency creates many physical problems such as liver problem. The acceptance from society is not there for an addict so he feels alone, depressed. Many

more time he himself decide to come out form the addiction but it is not possible for him. He requires help for that. Addiction affects almost every aspect of life such as self esteem, interpersonal relationship, socialization, economical stability, prestige too. So the patient finally feels the unmanageability in his total life due to alcohol. In this study the total score of dysfunction is also focus on the high level of malfunctioning in patient due to alcoholism.

Conclusion

By observing the results on Dysfunction one can conclude that alcoholic patient shows high dysfunction (Total).

The score on social dysfunction through light on the conclusion that alcoholic patient were shows social dysfunction.

The score on Vocational, Family, Cognitive dysfunction shows greater dysfunction

Alcoholic patients in this sample were shown highest level of dysfunction in the Personal area.

Limitations

It is obvious that there are certain limitations in every empirical research. It is not practically possible for any research to control or to study each and every variable, which is associated with the investigation. The researcher in the present research work also faced some problems such as:

➢ There was the limitation regarding the size of the sample. The size was limited. The large sample size could have prevented the error.

➢ The sample consist the patient from Rural and Urban area but it was not separately considered.

➢ The researcher had not controlled the age, sex, and duration of illness, stage of illness and socio-economic status of the patient.

➢ The research was restricted to a particular region only i.e. Maharashtra region.

➢ In the present study, the tools used for data collection were self report questionnaires researcher has been criticized in the literature. The same criticism can be levied against the present research as well. As noted by Salzinger, data from questionnaire imply that we trust the respondent to be self aware of the information provided in the question and reply correctly on the questionnaire from. However, a study that is able to explore required information by using other measures rather than self-report is needed.

➢ The limitation of any paper pencil tests such as social desirability, response biases, lack of seriousness, positive or negative faking, tendency could have affected the responses. Being used of paper-pencil test, this study is not free from all these biases.

➢ One of the limitations of the study was the nature of the sample. The study should have been extended to the other sections of the population viz the youngster and aged, then working and retired and also youth.

Suggestions

➢ A more systematic study can be done on the basis of socio-economic status, educational background, duration of illness, manifestation of illness, past history etc.

➢ The present study was limited for Alcoholics. A similar study may be conducted on conducted on other patient with a sample from different age group.

➢ The separate study can be conducted for rural and urban areas.

➢ This study could be replicated by interview technique along with the paper pencil tests, which perhaps may given more insight into the subject and might affect the outcomes.

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ग्रामीण विकास में पंचायती राज संस्थाओ की भूमिका

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प्रस्तावना

भारत में ग्रामीण विकास की प्रक्रिया पुरातनकाल से किसी ना किसी रूप में चलती आ रही है। अगर हम भारत के अतीत में झांके तो हमारे यहाँ प्राचीनकाल से ही पंचायती राज व्यवस्था अस्तित्व में रही है, भले ही इसे विभिन्न नाम से विभिन्न काल खंडों में जाना जाता रहा हो। भारत के प्राचीनतम उपलब्ध ग्रन्थ ऋग्वेद में 'सभा' एवं 'समिति' के रूप में लोकतांत्रिक स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं का उल्लेख मिलता है। ऋग्वेद ग्रंथ में 'ग्रामणी' शब्द भी आता है जो पंच का पर्याय है।

रामायण, महाभारत महाकाव्यों के काल में शासन की सबसे छोटी इकाई ग्राम थे। गाँव के पंच लोगों द्वारा स्थानीय जन से कर वसूल कर राजा का सहयोग करना वर्णित है। मनुस्मृति में भी मनु ग्राम के प्रशासन में स्वशासन का उल्लेख है। इसके अलावा कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में भी कम-से-कम 100 परिवार तथा अधिक से अधिक 500 परिवार के एक गाँव की रचना का उल्लेख किया गया है।

लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में पंचायतों की परिकल्पना नई नहीं है बल्कि यह प्राचीनकाल से ही हमारे समाज के ताने-बाने का अटूट हिस्सा रही है। देश के ग्रामीण विकास में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं से जो सहयोग प्राप्त हो रहा है वह अद्वितीय है। पांच व्यक्तियों की सभा अर्थात पंचायत के साथ हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति जुड़ी हुई है। पंच परमेश्वर यानी पांचों पंच जब एक साथ कोई निर्णय देते थे तो वह परमेश्वर की आवाज मानी जाती थी। भारतीय समाज में पंच परमेश्वर केवल स्थानीय स्तर के प्रशासनिक कार्यों तक ही सीमित नहीं थे बल्कि आपसी विवादों को हल करने, स्थानीय विकास गतिविधियों को आगे बढ़ाने, स्थानीय संस्कृति के संरक्षण और सामुदायिक सेवाओं में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते थे। वास्तव में पंचायत उस सभा का नाम है जहां पंच इकट्ठा होते हों, स्थानीय विकास की योजनाएं तैयार करते हों, जनकल्याणकारी और सामुदायिक विषयों पर विचार विमर्श करते हों और इस संबंध में स्थानीय जन भावनाओं के अनुरूप निर्णय लेते हों।

आजादी के बाद देश में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए ढेर सारे प्रयास हुए। इन्हीं प्रयासों में से एक है पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था की स्थापना। इतिहास में झांके तो सबसे पहले ब्रिटिश शासन काल में 1882 में तत्कालीन वायसराय लार्ड रिपन ने स्वायत्त शासन की स्थापना का प्रयास किया लेकिन वह सफल नहीं हुआ। इसके उपरांत ब्रिटिश शासकों ने स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थाओं की स्थिति की जांच करने तथा उसके संबंध में सिफारिश करने के

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* असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आचार्य नरेंद्र देव नगर निगम महिला महाविद्यालय कानपुर

लिए 1882 तथा 1907 में शाही आयोग का गठन किया, जिसके तहत 1920 में संयुक्त प्रांत, असम, बंगाल, बिहार, मद्रास और पंजाब में पंचायतों की स्थापना के लिए कानून बनाए गए। पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को लोकतांत्रिक जामा पहनाने का काम आजादी के बाद शुरू हुआ। 1993 में संविधान में 73वां संशोधन करके पंचायत राज व्यवस्था को संवैधानिक मान्यता दी गई। बाद में संविधान में भाग 9 को जोड़ कर तथा इस भाग में सोलह नए अनुच्छेदों को मिलाकर संविधान में 11 वीं अनुसूची जोड़कर पंचायत के गठन, पंचायत के सदस्यों के चुनाव, सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षण तथा पंचायत के कार्यो के संबंध में व्यापक प्रावधान किए गए।

भारतीय संविधान में पंचायतों के विकास और सशक्तिकरण के बारे में समुचित प्रावधान किये गये हैं। इनके अनुसार राज्य में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतों का गठन अनिवार्य बनाया गया है। हालांकि 20 लाख से कम आबादी वाले राज्यों में द्विस्तरीय पंचायतें गठित की जा सकती हैं। प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष पर पंचायतों के चुनाव आयोजित करने और अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। कम से कम एक तिहाई अर्थात 33 प्रतिशत सीटों का आरक्षण महिलाओं के लिए किया गया है, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की आरक्षित सीटें तथा अध्यक्षों के पद शामिल हैं। हालांकि लगभग 19 राज्यों ने इससे भी आगे बढक़र महिलाओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित की हैं। पंचायत चुनाव स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष ढंग से कराने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य निर्वाचन आयोगों को दी गई है। पंचायतों के लिये करों और निधियों के निर्धारण की सिफारिश के लिए प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष पर राज्य वित्त आयोग के गठन, पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं की योजनाओं के समेकन और जिला योजना तैयार करने हेतु प्रत्येक जिले में जिला योजना समितियों के गठन की व्यवस्था की गई है। पंचायतें राज्य का विषय है और संविधान के अनुसार पंचायतों को शक्तियों और अधिकारों का अंतरण राज्य के विवेकाधीन है। संविधान की 11वीं अनुसूची में 29 विषयों की स्पष्ट सूची का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिन्हें राज्यों द्वारा पंचायतों को अंतरित किया जा सकता है।

पंचायती राज प्रणाली का मुख्य परिणाम सामाजिक परिवर्तन के रूप में सामने आया है और इसने बाल-विवाह, जुए की प्रवृत्ति और नशे की लत जैसी सामाजिक बुराइयों में कमी लाने में मदद की है। पंचायती राज के माध्यम से ग्राम समाज का सशक्तिकरण हुआ है। इससे महिला साक्षरता स्तर में वृद्धि हुई है और घरेलू हिंसा की घटनाओं में कमी आई है। अधिकांश पंचायतों की प्राथमिकता रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में बच्चे और विशेष रूप से बालिकाएं स्कूल जाएं। पंचायत के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों ने जिन प्रमुख विकासात्मक मुद्दों को आगे बढ़ाया है उनमें शुद्ध पेयजल की आपूर्ति, स्थानीय सडक़ निर्माण और स्वच्छता जैसे विषय शामिल हैं। हालांकि, स्थानीय शासन प्रणाली में महिलाओं को अभी कई चुनौतियों से निपटना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन ग्रामीण महिलाओं में संवैधानिक

प्रावधानों, सरकारी नीतियों, सामाजिक गतिविधियों और अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ी है और अब वे राजनीतिक सत्ता और निर्णय प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी कर रही हैं। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में उनका योगदान बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ा है। अब वे पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में अपनी भागीदारी के माध्यम से "गांव बढ़ेगा तो देश बढ़ेगा" का नारा का बुलन्द करते हुए ग्रामीण विकास के क्षेत्र में परचम लहरा रही हैं। गांवों को खुले में शौच मुक्त बनाने में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं और विशेष रूप से महिला सरपंचों की भूमिका अग्रणी रही है।

पंचायतों को कौन-कौन सी शक्तियां प्राप्त होगी और वे किन जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करेंगी, इसका उल्लेख संविधान में 11वीं अनुसूची में किया गया है। ग्राम पंचायत में 6 समितियों का उल्लेख है- जैसे, नियोजन एवं विकास समिति, निर्माण कार्य समिति, शिक्षा समिति, प्रशासनिक समिति, स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण समिति तथा जल प्रबंधन समिति। क्षेत्र पंचायत एवं जिला पंचायत में भी इसी प्रकार की समितियों की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख है। पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था के लागू हो जाने से विकास की अपार संभावनाओं को बल मिला है। गांव के लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ी है। लोग अपने अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के प्रति सजग हुए हैं। साथ ही लालफीताशाही जिसकी वजह से कार्यों में अड़चन देखने को मिलता था, उस पर विराम लग गया है। पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था ने विकास का विकेंद्रीकरण करके उसका लाभ आम जनता तक पहुंचाने में अहम भूमिका का निर्वहन किया है। आज ग्रामीण जीवन की सकारात्मक प्रगति से साफ है कि जिस उद्देश्य से पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था का ताना-बाना बुना गया था, वह अपने लक्ष्य को आसानी से साध रहा है। प्रत्येक पंचायत एक छोटा गणराज्य होता है, जिसकी शक्ति का स्रोत पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की सफलता भी इसी गणराज्य में निहित है।

राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का भारत में अत्यधिक महत्व है । पंचायतों चुनावों में राजनीतिक दल भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करने लगे हैं और पंचायतों को भी देश एव राज्य स्तर की राजनीति का आधार माना जाने लगा है । लोकसभा और विधानसभा के चुनाव में सफलता प्राप्त करने हेतु राजनीतिक दल और उनके नेता यह अनुभव करने लगे हैं कि पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों पर अधिकार किया जाना अपरिहार्य है । अत: ग्रामीण नेतृत्व विकसित हो रहा है क्योंकि 'सरपंच, 'प्रधान और 'जिला प्रमुख' अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका अदा   कर रहे हैं । पंचायती राज के माध्यम से भारत की शासन प्रणाली में एक नवीन एवं सजीव प्रण की नींव रखी जा चुकी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत की पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में अनेक उतार-चढाव देखने को मिलते हैं: भारत सरकार का पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, पंचायतों को सुदृढ़ और सशक्त बनाने तथा संविधान में वर्णित प्रावधानों के अनुसार अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए गहन प्रयास कर रहा है। इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान की नई पुनर्गठित योजना के तहत पंचायतों की शक्तियों का अंतरण करने और उनमें पारदर्षिता एवं जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के ठोस उपाय करने हेतु राज्यों को

प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है और उन्हें आवश्यक सहायता और समर्थन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। पुनर्गठित योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2030 तक सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पंचायतों को सक्षम बनाने, हिसाब-किताब का पारदर्शी तरीके से रख-रखाव और सेवा-सुपुर्दगी के लिए पंचायतों के बीच ई-गवर्नेंस के व्यापक प्रसार का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

वर्तमान समय में पंचायतों के क्षमता निर्माण की चुनौती बढ़ गई है। इसे देखते हुए राज्यों को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए समुचित वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा इस उद्देश्य से स्थानीय शासन के सभी हितधारकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है। ई-गवर्नेंस से संबंधित अवसंरचना और उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री विकसित करने और एक्सपोजर दौरों के लिए भी राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों और पंचायत कर्मियों को उनकी जिम्मेदारियों के बारे में प्रशिक्षित करने के वास्ते श्रव्य, दृष्य तथा एनिमेषन प्रशिक्षण फिल्में तैयार की गई हैं।

निष्कर्ष

पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में व्याप्त विष को काबू करने के लिए वास्तविक सत्ता सम्पन्न लोकतान्त्रिक स्थानीय संस्थाओं की स्थापना आवश्यक है क्योंकि वर्तमान व्यवस्था का लोकतान्त्रिक स्वरूप प्राय: लुप्त होता जा रहा है । अत: प्रशासनिक तनाव को समाप्त करना अत्यावश्यक है । केंद्र या राज्यों की योजनाएँ तभी सफल हो सकती हैं जब पंचायतें इसे पूरे मनोयोग से लागू करें। ग्राम पंचायतें अपनी विभिन्न समितियों के माध्यम से गाँव में विकास कार्यों को संचालित करती हैं जैसे नियोजन एवं विकास समिति, निर्माण एवं कार्य समिति, शिक्षा समिति, जल प्रबंधन समिति समेत अनेक समितियाँ होती हैं जो ग्रामीण विकास से जुड़े मुद्दों की देखरेख करती हैं। अगर हम ग्राम पंचायत के कामों को देखें तो इनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में ग्राम विकास सम्बन्धी अनेक कार्य हैं जैसे कृषि, पशुधन, युवा कल्याण, चिकित्सा, रख-रखाव, छात्रवृत्तियाँ, राशन की दुकानों के आवंटन जैसे छोटे-बड़े बहुत से महत्त्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं जिसके लिये उन्हें किसी और का मुँह नहीं ताकना होता है। गाँव में स्वच्छ पेयजल और खेतों के लिये पानी का प्रबंधन काफी चुनौतीपूर्ण काम है। इस काम में पंचायतों की भूमिका बड़ी हो जाती है क्योंकि ज्यादातर झगड़े पानी के असमान वितरण को लेकर होते हैं। मनरेगा के माध्यम से पोखर, तालाब, कुँओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिससे इस तरह के भयावह हालात नहीं आए।

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Assessment of socio-environmental impact of sewage treatment plant (a sociological study of Bhagawanpur area of Varanasi)

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Abstract
The main purpose of this paper is to show cast the living standard and checking life quality of Bhagavanpur S.T.P.'s local area, and also checking the relation between government programs and public participation. This study examines about the impact of S.T.P. on its surrounding areas and also to investigate the problems of local people. The problem of drinking water is increasing at the present time in whole world, so the people would prefer to use recycled water in their routine work. After the establishment of STP the problem of sewage overflowing persisting in the city. Therefore habitant of that area is still facing the problem of sewage overflowing and sanitation. And this study is about human development in respect to condition of living standard the society. In the present time city of Varanasi is going through the new changes and facing new challenges. Varanasi is uncounted among the "smart city plan" of government; therefore the people of Varanasi are expecting proper facilities from government.
Keyword- water reuse, life quality, water crisis
Abbreviation – **S.T.P**.- Sewage Treatment Plant, **M.L.D**- Million litters per day, **G.A.P**.- Ganga Action Plan

Introduction
Human beings are the real ends of all activities. And development must be centered on enhancing their achievements, freedom and capabilities. It is the lives they lead are of intrinsic important, not the commodities or income that they happen to possess. Income commodities (basic' or otherwise) and wealth of course have instrumently importance but they do not constitute a direct measure of the living standard itself (**Anad and Sen 1994**). Development does not mean an increase in income per capita, it mean enhancement of capabilities, freedom and ultimately achievement of different ends of human lives. On the other hand, an increase in income per capita may lead to development as it enhances capabilities, freedom and many economic ends of human lives moreover economic development is only a part of human development. Human development is the ultimate objective of any society. (**Debashish Mondal, 2005**)
Development – Development is a process of change by which more and more citizen of a country strive to be more educated in higher levels, physical standard while achieving health and long life. In another words development is name of moving towards the desired goal. (**According to dictionary of social science)**
Social development is a process that seeks to recreate a system which opens up the fountain springs of life-force operating both in individuals and in the community. It leaves behind the conventional concept of adjustment of the individuals to a given situation, but tries to create

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a new more congenial situation which can make a progressive equilibrium between the individuals and the community possible. The new comprise of a new set of values, attitudes and practices and different, more suitable and efficacious institutions –that is, structures and organizations to translate those values into practice. (**P. D. Kulkarni**).

But after independence society has taken development concept as economic growth only, During the 18 century the blind race of development damaged the environment very much. Environment degradation creates several problems in world like flood, drought etc, and recently north India faced the problem of smog. To see these problems the concept of sustainable development has developed.

Sustainable development –sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs in the present time India needs to sustainable development and co-ordination between industrial program and communities, but first we need to see the definition of sustainable development.

Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and felling of well being on one hand Preserving natural resources and Ecosystem, on which we and future generation depend some people also believe that the concept of sustainable development should include preserving the environment for other species as well as for people. Looking at India, current it is imperative that we have made all the policies made by government as per sustainable development.

Water and its management

Like another natural resources, water is most important resource for life. 71 % of earth is covered by seawater, and 29 % is land but only 2% water of whole water is drinkable. And with the excessive use of underground water drinking water has reached the brink of end. Thus importance of water has been recognized and its emphasis is placed on the proper use and better management. It is true that potable water is on the brink of end but if it is preserved better ways then it can be saved for future. In India, some state like Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc faced the problem of drought in 2018. Therefore it is necessary that management of water should be done wisely. And its conservation is important; also reiterate of water is must.

In everyday life wastewater isn't often discussed. Once we use the water, very few of us consider where that water goes, how it's treated, if the treatment process is sufficient or if we might have been able to use that wastewater again for other purpose. Freshwater is not infinite resources. In fact at the rate our few remaining sources of freshwater are being exploited. More and more area is going to experience water scarcity problem. That's exactly why the development and implementation of efficient wastewater treatment processes are becoming increasingly critical. Reclaimed water is water produced in any part through the treatment of wastewater that may be used for beneficial purposes; because of such treatment, reclaimed water is considered a valuable resource, and is no longer considered wastewater. Reclaimed water use technology has improved greatly in recent decades, and studies show that for water-stressed regions, reclaimed water is a dependable alternative water source. (**Chaya ravisankar, Sunil nautiyal**)

In today societies, sustainable social development is the main objective. One way to realize this objective is to establish a proper relationship between industrial projects and local community. In other word if the proper interaction between the industry and local community is establish so that the local people accept contribute to the project, it can create new job and development opportunities in the social impacts of projects can be very useful.

(**Salehi, Mohsmmadi, Mir Mohammad Tabar Divkolvi, Saradipour, 2013; 42**) to better achieve the objectives of the projects and provide a more sustainable basis for development (**Talebian, Omarani Mayad 2007;121**)

Varanasi's STP and working process

The biggest of India's 12 major river basins, the Ganga basin covers a landmark area of 861,404 km2 and this river supports 43% of India's population (according to 2001 census) and harvesting 11 states.

A major step to clean ganga has been in progress since 1985, with the Launch of the ganga action plan (GAP), more impetus is, however, sequined to free the river from pollution, which the government lanqets to achieve by 2030. The total wastewater flow generated by the city of Varanasi alone is around 309000m3/d approx., the waste water collected and divested to the city's existing S.T.P's just 33% of the total, while the remaining 97% is discharge into the Ganga and its tributary river Varuna.

There are three STP working in Varanasi, first is Dinapur STP (sewage treatment plant) its capacity is 80 MLD wastewater treat per day , second is Bhagwanpur STP its capacity is 9 MLD per day, and the third is Diesel locomotive works (DLW) it is treating 11 MLD water per day. Treated water is released for agricultural and gardening purpose. And treated water of Bhagwanpur S.T.P.'s released in Ganga. The total capacity is of all S.T.P. approx. 100 M.L.D. per day whereas total generation of sewage in city is 250 M.L.D. daily. Therefore over flowing of sewage and other problem are still present in the city. But to bridge this gap, A 140 M.L.D. S.T.P. proposed at Dinapur and a 120 M.L.D. S.T.P. at Gaitha are being constructed under Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica) assisted project **Namami Gange Scheme** respectively**.(Nagar Nigam Varanasi)**

Methodology

This study has been conducted in Varanasi district of Bhagwanpur area sewage treatment plant. The overall population of Bhagwanpur area is 7,269 by Cansus report of 2011. Bhagwanpur is nearby Lanka of Varanasi city, but this is out of service of Nagar Nigam, it comes in kasha Vidhyapith block. This place is located on border of the Varanasi district and Chandauli district. Chandauli district is towards east to this place and also connected Mirzapur district. This study has included those households which are situated near by S.T.P. within one/ two kilometers.

Data collection

In this study respondents have selected from purposive method. Data collection tool was interview schedule; it was type of close questionnaire. This study population was comprised area of S.T.P (up to 1 and 2 km) considered as cases. Those household included in this study who was permanently living there from 20 to 50 years ago. Every respondent up to 18 years old and above.

The interview schedule was divided in to three sections.

1. The first is attempt to the "impact on economic and demographic structure; form this section table no. 1 to 4 have given. It shows that the population and employment condition of this area after establishment of S.T.P.

2. The second is related to "environment and health condition"; Table no. 5 to 9 analyze the environment and health condition of people. It is checking the government policy for greenery in this area.

3. And the third is attempt to "social impact and life standard"; Table no. 10 to 13 is examine the impact on social relationship of surrounding areas, And checking the life quality.

Hypothesis

These are some hypothesis of the study:-

1. The capacity of STP is not sufficient for city's wastewater
2. The main hypothesis of study is that the surrounding area of STP is not in good condition with respect to sanitation and health.
3. The living standard of local people is not good.

Objective of study

1. To know conditions of surrounding area of S.T.P.
2. To check the impact of STP on local people with respect to employment and living standard
3. To examine the facilities and social structure
4. Examine the demographical status after established STP and responsible factor.
5. The important objective of the study is to know view of localized about water reuse.

Table description and analysis

Table no. 1 - population growth

Population growth		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Increase population	76	69.1
	Decrease population	8	7.3
	Constant	26	23.6
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 1.48, standard deviation .854

After establishment of S.T.P. there is increase in population. Table no.1 is evidence of this statement. This table show that the 69% people said that after the establishment of S.T.P. there is increase in population and 23% people said that population is stable in the area and only 7 % said that population has been decreasing in the area. But most of people believe that population has risen.

But a question has arises here that which factors are responsible for population growth, whereas this area is not so develop. Table no. 2 is telling about the responsible factors.

Table no. 2- what the effective factors of increasing population

Factors of population growth		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Nearby Ganga	18	16.4
	Nearby BHU	53	48.2
	Main city	39	35.5
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 2.19, standard deviation .697

This table shows the responsible factors for growing population. Approx. 16% people believe that this area is situated near by Ganga, and Ganga is a holy river, so people migrate as per different communities. While 50% people believe the responsible factor for growing population this area is situated near by Banaras Hindu University, and hence many students reside there for their studies and after getting job they become permanent resident of Varanasi, and 35% people said that the reason behind population growth, it is close to main urban area of Varanasi, and so people are benefited.

Government should make policy considerably public convenience. In order to facilitate greater benefit to the local public and provide jobs opportunities. After establishment of S.T.P. many jobs were created. Table no. 3 shows the jobs opportunities for localized, Hence government should provide jobs to the people by initiating industrial programs to gain confidence and income source.

Table no. 3- Employment opportunities by STP

Employment condition		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Increase employment	41	37.3
	Decrease employment	24	21.8
	Avarge	45	40.9
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 2.01, standard deviation .873

Table no. 3 shows that 37% people believe that employment is increasing, but 21% people opinion that employment has been decreasing in this area and 40% says that employment is average at present time.

Bhagwanpur is out of service of Nagar Nigam, so problem of proper sanitation is present there. In the rainy season condition of this area becomes worst; a lot of people are forced to live in sewage water and rubble. After establishment of S.T.P. these problem have not been solve yet.

Table no. 4- The condition of surrounding area of STP

Situation of surrounding area		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Road and sanitation problem	24	21.8
	Sewage and water	26	23.6
	Encroachment	10	9.1
	All above	50	45.5
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 2.72, standard deviation 1.250

Table no.4 Shows, 45% people believe that the area is suffering from all problems like road and sanitation bad condition of sewage system and also the problem of safe drinking water and encroachment. 21% people believe that the road and sanitation problem is a big problem, and 23% people believe that there is problem of sewage and drinking water. Only 9% believe that there is problem of encroachment. So the localized suffering from all problems in this locality. Due to unproper sanitation, people are facing health related problems.

Table no. 5- Health condition of people

Health condition		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No any diases	29	26.4
	Suffering from dieses	81	73.6
	Total	110	100.0

Mean, standard deviation

Table no. 5 tells that almost 73% people suffering from illness like fever, typhoid, cholera etc. and 26% people said that they have no health issue.

The condition of environment is also not good due to increasing population, deforestation and no plantation policy is there, whereas the S.T.P. is full of greenery, but the surrounding area is not.

Table no. 6- environmetal condition

Environmental condition		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Cut the trees	80	72.7
	some tree planted	30	27.3
	Total	110	100.0

Mean, standard deviation

Table no. 6 shows that 72% people said that there are cut the trees in large number within two decades, and 27% people said that some trees are planted here at the present time. But Varanasi counted "smart city mission" so people expect development of this area.

There is no park for walking and jogging and no any facilities for entertainment like malls, park, pubic garden etc. and currently there is no efforts by the administration to provide such facilities to public.

Table no- 7 work for save environment

Work for save environment		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Government policy working	67	60.9
	Regional people working	34	30.9
	Ngo working	8	7.3
	Total	109	99.1
Missing	System	1	.9
Total		110	100.0

Mean 1.46, standard deviation .631

Table no. 7 is the evidence that there are no efforts for save environment by government and other Agencies. 60% people believe that government is not trying to save nature, and 30% people believe that they are working for save trees. And 7% people said that NGO also work for save environment here.one person didn't give answer of this question.

It is often seen that some area is very good for living and their residential are satisfied with locality but some areas are not good with respect to health and depredations.

Table no. 8 is it safe for living.

Safe for living		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	64	58.2
	Yes	46	41.8
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 1.42, standard deviation .496

Table no. 8 is evident that many people accept that they are living in fear. Approx. 58 % people said that this area is not safe for living and 41% said that it is safe for living.

Table no. 9 would you like to use treat water at your home in daily routine work

Treat water reuse		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	49	44.5
	No	61	55.5
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 1.55, standard deviation .517

Table no. 9 shows the statistic of people wanted to recycle water. 44% people said that they want to use recycled water but 55 % said that they don't want to use recycled water. so it is necessary that people get aware to water reuse. Underground water is the main source of fresh water, and every household want to use underground water.

Table no. 10 there is any facility for entertainment

	Entertainment facility	Frequency	Percent
	Entertainment facility available	22	20.0
Valid	No any facility	87	79.1
	Total	109	99.1
Missing	System	1	.9
Total		110	100.0

Mean 1.80, standard deviation .403

This table is evident that the entertainment facility is available at this place or not, 79 % people said that there is no facility for entertainment, no park for walking, no park for kinder, no mall etc. And only 20 % people said that entertainment facilities provided in that area.

Table no. 11 is you using water purifier at your home

	Use of water purifier	Frequency	Percent
	Yes	38	34.5
Valid	No	72	65.5
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 1.65 standard deviation .479

Table no. 11 evident that living standard of localized, 65% people are not using the water purifier. And 34 % people are using water purifier, but some household are using filter water from market, they are purchasing filtered water form market on the cost of per day/20 rupees. These problem also effecte the social relation of people. It is often seen that if we have relative residence in the dirty area, then we do not like to visit there. Similarly people of Bhagwanpur area also have to face such problems.

Table no. 12- impact on social relationship

	Social relationship	Frequency	Percent
	Relatives don't like stay	16	14.5
	Family function have to celebrate out of home	17	15.5
Valid	Child and youth don't want to live	19	17.3
	All problems	48	43.6
	Total	100	90.9
Missing	System	10	9.1
Total		110	100.0

Mean 3.01, standard deviation 1.115

This table shows the impact on social relationship because of sanitation problems, 14% people said their relative don't want to come to their home due to smell and unhygienic surrounding, 15% people said that organize every program like marriages and family functions away from their locality and 17% believe that their children and youngsters don't want to live at this place, Approx. 48% people face all the above situation, 9% didn't give the answer of asked question.

This area is directly connected with highway and other districts like Chandauli, Mugalsarai, and Mirzapur. Therefore the transport facilities should be good. Table no. 13 shows the main sources of visiting places.

Table no. 13 transport facility

	Transport facility	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Autoriksha is easily available	57	51.8
	Riksh is mostly use	29	26.4
	orhers	24	21.8
	Total	110	100.0

Mean 1.70, standard deviation .808

This study shows that 51% people use Autorikshaw as a convenience, and it is easily available and 26% people use Rikshaw to visit while Rikshaw is a costly convenience and only 21 % use other sources. Bus is also available but it is irregular and often not on time.

Problems and encounter during investigation

1. During investigation we found there were many people who were illiterate so they could not understand about the research.
2. The field work was done in rainy season so I had to face many problems due to rain.
3. There were so much dirt and smell, hence it was irritating.

Conclusion

The ultimate goal of any policy in any country is to intensify the society and increase the life quality of people. After independence of India several programs had been implemented for the development of several sectors. During 20th century India faced a rapid urbanization growth, industrialization and globalization. These were unplanned development policies which created problems for society, and people are forced to live in worst conditions at some places. Therefore for sustainble development of a society it is necessary that government should make the policies considering the sustainable development. Sometimes its generates conflict between policies and people, but its not a big issue, it can be reduce by proper planning and well management, if government makes any policy for a particular area, it is necessary that policy makers should know about the area, its merit and demerits, then following this policy makers can make a better policy for people and it will be more useful for area development.

This study is to assets the government policy and to check its impact on life standard, livelihood and public perception towards the policy. Bhagwanpur S.T.P is working since 1985, after that its establishment there is hardly any constructive work for improving locality. However this is an important area of Varanasi city, because it is very close to main city area i.g. Lanka, Ramnagar etc, and India's top university Banaras Hindu University. Many students of BHU are living there; due to improper facility they are facing various problems. And main problem of this area is roads and sanitation, due to negligence of administration (Varanasi) it is facing sanitation problem and dessal, and people are forced live in this condition. Bhagwanpur is mainly reside by the backward cast people, and most of people are literate not educated, but after establishment S.T.P. government employees and educated people have started living there, local residential are also influenced by them, and they interact to them and becoming and interested in pursuing   education. The study also concludes that the large no of people are not interested in using reclaimed water whereas are

they are interested using underground water. But underground water is brink of end; therefore it is necessary that government should spread awareness in society for reclaimed water. And this study shows that due to contaminated water people are suffering from disease.

Environment and health is an interconnected subject, in urban sector environment is degrading due to rapid urbanization; urban environment is also effecting surrounding area's of the city. S.T.P of Bhagwanpur is full of greenery but surrounding area is not. This study concluded that after rapid population growth there is no greenery plan which will save the environment. And problem of sanitation effecting the social relation. 56% people are accept their social relation affecting due to these problem, in rainy season condition of this area becomes worst, the relative don't want to visit, natives of area are hiring places out of this area for their family gathering and celebration. Also growing children and youths of this area want to quit this place.

Looking at the water crisis in world, water conservation is must but in the absence of awareness society doesn't wants to use recycled water. Countries like Singapore, the USA and Australia have demonstrated the viability of sustainable reuse practices, there remains negative perception with respect to the use of reclaimed water in some countries. Cape Town becomes first major city in world to run of water. Underground water believes that most trustable drinking water and over consumption of underground water create water crises in the world.

Suggestions- For sustainable development of society and improve the quality of life is necessary that society and government take their responsibility carefully. Government should make the policies to consider the cities requirements and local people requirements. Public participation in industrial program can make the policies more use full for local residential.

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Face Book Marketing: Enhance Brand Building in the Higher Education Sector in India

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Abstract
Analyze the significance of face book advertising and its job in brand constructing deliberately in advanced education part keeping in mind the end goal to help promoting professionals. This paper applies exploratory mixed subjective technique way to deal with reveal the parameters that need to focus while building brand through face book which is a two way correspondence and lead by clients who appreciate the dialog with or without your service being accessible. According (Kotler et al. 2012) For customers brands serve to enable essential expert in acquiring condition, help seeing who made the item and give an affirmation of consistency and a flag of significant worth. The connection between face book advertising and brand fabricating particularly in advanced education has a noteworthy effect in light of the fact that agreeing www.wikipedia.com India is the third biggest advanced education framework after united state and china.
Keyword: Face Book Marketing, Brand Building, Education, Advertisement

I. Introduction

Web based life specifically face book has changed the manner in which institutions work together online in the course of recent years, and as a result, face book marketing has made its own specialty in brand building. Institutions are hiring social media analysts or digital marketing managers, few of them form separate department in order to advertise themselves, in the direction of brand building. It usually comes in the form of a name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of them and is intended to identify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of competitors (Kotler, 2000). Kotler et al. 2012 stated that a productive brand building starts with brand arranging which goes for having an unquestionable place in spotlight on buyers' minds.

The face book is most visited social media tool which established in 2004 and millions of people using but initially available only for the students of Harvard University. Later on Face book expanded for other university students and in 2006 allowed registration for anyone. According to (Constine & Cutler 2012) face book is most popular site and worldwide it has 1871 million active users. The main reason to use of face book is that people around the map wants to stay connected with their friends, family and relative by sharing their thoughts and wants to keep up-to-date (Newsroom 2017). https://www.barrons.com Face book detailed a "potential group of onlookers" of 241 million dynamic clients in India starting at July 13,

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2017 versus 240 million in the United States. Social media specifically face book gives the ideal chance to connect with a particular target group and to develop a brand. Institutions can utilize face book for a successful brand building because utilizing social influencers over the diverse stages is as important as to develop a brand and additionally it is for execution purposes.

II. Research aim & Theoretical Background

This examination plans to inspect the significance of face book advertising keeping in mind the end goal to get use of marketing in the higher education division to help showcasing specialists. The opposition in advanced education area is expanding like other service segments, which expect organizations to separate themselves. Brands accept a significant activity in advancing activities like publicizing (DiMartino and Jessen, 2014). According Nyffenegger et. al. 2015, in the monetary sense, brand are leverage. The benefit of branding accessible to both physical products and to service sectors as well. Fulfilling the brand assurance can assist an establishment's relationship with manufacturing strong brand relationship. Since it mentioned above that brand building starts from brand positioning and higher institutions, should aim to position its service in prospect student's / consumer's mind, which leads to brand identity creation (Kotler et al. 2012). Furthermore brand positioning creates brand image in students mind and it consists perceptions and believes about brand (Kotler et al. 2012). While using face book as a marketing tool it need to keep in mind that brand image should match with brand intended identity and through this channel need to communicate according brand identity in marketing mix. Apart from this brand identity should be spread out through every department either teaching or non- teaching (Kotler et al. 2012). Institutions needs to choose carefully brand elements such as logo for college/ university, hoarding and flex design online (face book) or offline because each components facilitate and recall the brand under different conditions (Kotler et al. 2012). The reason to concentrate on brand elements is that it left impact on students/ customers mind and create brand awareness. In the event that institutions need to lead their prospect to right course then consistency is important amid advertising. Whatever brand picture understudy/customer grow at last his experience about brand prompt recurrent buy e.g. after polytechnic confirmation get enlisted to science qualification and positive proposals to companions or others. The institutions must give an aggregate suggestion; the substance of which surpasses what leaves the generation line. Branding is particularly important as "people choose the brands in the same way they choose friends" (Vrontis, 1998:81).

III. Marketing Through Face Book

Apart from traditional media channels, now days it divided to three main types:

1. Owned media
2. Paid media
3. And earned media

Types of online media (Chaffey & Ellis-Chadwick 2012)

1. Owned media: it owned and controlled by the company, such as company websites, company's Face book page, company's blogs and printed brochures.
2. Paid media: it is the type of media bought by the company in order to attract visitors and display ads, social media ads, TV ads etc. it also controlled by firm.
3. Earned media: it is basically earned by giving your customers promised service and he/she advocate by share companies positive information online or offline or word of mouth. Also called third party media.

So face book showcasing fundamentally apply innovation to achieve prospect customers. The contrast between conventional marketing and present day or face book advertising is the digitalization or utilization of innovation however the objective is same (Ryan and Jones 2009). In the event that one supposes to win through single face book marketing then he/she may not be right since it needs to incorporate with other marketing channels. Newberry 2016 expressed that one ought to recollect that face book is an social network so institutions need to utilize face book for commercial as well as for making unlimited associations with prospect clients/understudies and drawing in them always with significant and intriguing data, for example, government employment opportunity in various parts and so on.

IV. Face book marketing strategy for higher education

Keeping in mind the end goal to create face book advertising technique for prospect understudy/buyer, mark situating is vital. In order to observe understanding of each area such as district or state. Face book page need to observe by looking at each like dislike or comment in order to understand the current situation in particular area. While watch the face book page execution ought to be created and screen alongside the organization target and strategies and detailed description required to record. Current performance need to detailed, it starts from the message which institution post on face book toward audience such as existing students or prospects. Further designer of advertisement on face book needs to be responsible because large audience visualize the message. The target audience need to be

pre defined because it is the most important factor. Before setting face book marketing strategy, objective needs to set as be learned from literature review that objective should be SMART. Essentially after the marketing targets are clear, one can pick the critical key execution pointers to screen accomplishment and beneficially use the data that Face book provides for institutions. It must be furthermore recalled that Face book alone should not be the fundamental divert responsible for accomplishing all the advancing targets yet disengage goals should be set for each marketing channel as demonstrated by given resources and their ability in the general exhibiting of the institutions.

If institutes wants to use face book strategy to build brand, then required to record current performance through the creation of separate face book page for its audience. While institute starts to create the page

The appointment of digital manager is required to manage the page along with the marketing material. The first one of them and perhaps the most important factor is insufficient focus on pre-defined target audience. As we have learned in the literature review, focusing on a certain target market allows companies to optimize their marketing resources and Face book as a tool offers great opportunity for businesses to target their consumers with its advertising targeting features.

Taking into account however the limitation of resources, such as time and finances of this size of a company, all marketing actions should be executed as efficiently as possible to maximize the return on marketing investment. Further consistent communication with regards of brand with audience interest helps to enhance brand building. The counts of users increase or decrease with each message required to record as well. And finally content formats should be different while post on face book, it should include appealing pictures, videos text etc.

V.   Conclusion

According (Palwinder & Shelli rekhi 2017) the client is in the center in the event that one sees the business circle; advertiser and institutions need to see first how client responds to marked product or service. The success of a brand is entirely depending upon the mutual and effective working of each and every employee. Building brand is very important in education sector like other sectors because students can be overwhelmed by too many options. By having a solid brand foundations can appreciate cost affecting promoting efforts, more noteworthy exchange use, higher edges, simplicity of broadening lines, emerges of rivalry and protection against value rivalry. These advantages come because of the brand getting to be conspicuous and set up in the psyches of the customers and consequently activating acknowledgment of the brand name as well as check in an obtaining circumstance. Solid brands prompt solid organizations and to an in general solid training division.

Amid the face book advertising technique need to put by and by both "push strategy" and "pull strategy". Though organizations are utilizing "push strategy" to convey their message to prospect understudy by utilizing new paper or TV commercial instead of "pull strategy " which really scanning for data through online networking, for example, Face book. John, Mochon, Emrich and Schwartz (2017) anyway propose that a blend of both draw and push-techniques is more viable than a force procedure alone.

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Begar and Beth System in Western Himalayan Region
A Study of Erstwhile Punjab Hill States of Suket and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)

Dr. Sandeep Singh Raghav*

Abstract
It is the parents' generation that remembers the days when begar used to be demanded by the landlord and a pittance paid for wage labor. Begar generally implies unpaid forced labor, extracted either by landlords or the State authorities. A few descriptions related with this practice are also found in the folklore of Mandi region of Indian State of Himachal Pradesh. There are some descriptions of this practice in some books on the history of Suket and Mandi. Begar system prevailed not only in the studied region, but almost in every part of western Himalayas. The aim of this article here is to do research on this practice in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh and how this practice affected the society in the past. Also, an attempt has been made to trace the connection between folk traditions and historical development related to begar.

Keywords:
***Begar**- Unpaid labor*
***Beth**- Unpaid labor especially from the low caste people of the Mandi and the Suket States*
***Kanet**- Peasant proprietary*
***Khar**- A local unit of weight measurement*
***Lokgatha**- Folk ballad*

Introduction

Begar or forced labor was central to agricultural production in pre-colonial India. Under colonial impact, these forms of forced labor, while retaining their outward form, were radically changed in content. In medieval times, the subjects of the king were never `free' as in the modern sense and all social classes and groups were linked to each other vertically and horizontally in ties of bondage, dependence and patronage. Under colonialism these ties got removed from their socio-economic context of origin and existence, and functioned differently in the new environment. It would be an attempt of this paper to see how and what changes were brought about in the institution of *begar* and *beth* in the Mandi region under the impact of British rule.

Beth and its cousin category of *begar* were forms of unpaid labor of the agricultural castes. While the latter was given by practically every State subject for community and administrative works, the former was only given by the lowest castes to the higher castes and it usually took the form of semi-serf agricultural labor. When the British gained physical control of the Trans-Sutlej States in 1846, they gave *sanad* to the petty States of the region confirming their formal independence under British Paramountcy. According to these *sanad* that were granted to each ruler it was made imperative on them to maintain roads in their respective territories and to make available an adequate amount of *begari* whenever needed

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by touring British officials and other European travelers. These States, eighteen in all, were given almost complete independence in their internal matters. *Begar* was the only exaction of the colonial state from most of them in the absence of and proper tribute. No or only nominal wages were paid to these *begari*. This seriously disrupted the agricultural work of the hill peasantry in their fields. The *begar* and *Beth* system had become of a particularly oppressive nature by the beginning of 20th century.

A Case Study of *Begar* System in Mandi District (Princely States of Suket and Mandi) of Himachal Pradesh

The present district of Mandi was formed after the merging of two princely states, Suket and Mandi, on 15th April, 1948 when Himachal Pradesh came into existence. Ever since its formation, the district boundaries have not changed. According to the *Gazetteer of Suket state*, the chiefs of Suket and Mandi are from a common ancestor of the Chanderbansi line of Rajputs of Bengal. The Suket is said to have been founded by Bir Sen in 8 C.A.D. and the separation of Mandi took place in the year 1200 A.D. Up to that time, it was a single state of Suket.

In the pre colonial and colonial time, the *begar* system was equally flourished in the both princely States of Suket and Mandi. *Begar* was the labour which all subjects had to provide the state for fixed periods during the year. It was unpaid because there was no choice about wanting to give labour or not. People who served such kind of services in the States were called *bagari* and *bethus*. Since agriculture was backward and most areas were not monetised, only a small part of the surplus could be appropriated through cash or kind. It was for this reason that direct labour services were the predominant form of surplus appropriation by the Hill States. The obligation of *begar* was part and parcel of the revenue system. Originally it was a personal obligation, but later was definitely associated with the possession of land. It represented the ruler's claim to personal services and was of three types of *begar*. According to *Gazetteer of the Mandi State*, the *begar* represented the ruler's claim to personal services and was of three kinds.

The first was *Phutkar begar,* consisting of trifling services rendered to the State such as the carriage of *dak*.

The second was *Phant begar*, consisting of services rendered to the State, such as the mending of village roads, which did not ordinarily occupy more than ten days. In this may be included what is popularly called *badi jadi begar*, services given on special occasions of rejoicing or mourning in the ruling family, and on the tours of high Government officials.

The third was *Pala begar,* which involved service in some department for a fixed period varying in different parts of the State from one to three months.

The last was by far the most important and burdensome form of *begar*. For many Years it had been regarded as a burden attaching to the possession of land, and in theory its incidence varied with the area held. Up to recent times certain classes, however, were exempt from giving *pala begar*. These were the superior clans of Rajputs, non-agricultural Brahmans, Khatris and shopkeepers. The Rajputs were expected to give to military service instead, but, in return for this, they held assignments of land revenue known as *rozgars*; Brahmans were expected to assist at State festivals, to work in the Raja's kitchen on special occasions and always to pray for the long life and prosperity of their Chief; Khatris and other traders had to help with the distribution of supplies and preparation of accounts on occasions of State entertainment. But none of these obligations can be classed as *pala begar* and were rather of the nature of *phant begar*.

State servants and their families were also exempt, this group containing a large number of village officers who escaped the burden by the performance of nominal services. Individuals were exempted either by favour or on payment of *nazarana*. In addition, *malguzars* were sometimes allowed to commute the obligation into an annual cash payment known as *bethangna* and some 16 years ago near about 1904 during the reign of Raja Bhiwani Sen (A.D.1903-1912) this principle was extended to the case of non-agriculturists who were themselves unable to give manual labour. Their old holdings, which had always been free from *begar*, were not assessed to *bethangna*; but all new acquisitions were made liable to the tax.

As similar to Mandi State, Suket State also had three kinds of *begar* which is given in *Gazetteer of the Suket State*, which were as follows:

The first was *Phutkar begar.* It consists of trifling services rendered to the Durbar, such as carriage of *dak*, etc.

The second was *Phant* or *Jhamret begar.* This includes the mending of village roads in which *bagaris* are ordinarily employed for 10 days. It also includes *Badi Jadi begar*- services given on special occasions and on the tours of high British Government officials.

The third was *Pala begar.* It involved services in some department of the State for a fixed period, varying in different parts of the State from 2 to 4 months in a year. In lieu of their services the *bagaris* were paid *baro* which consisted of 2 seers *kham* of *bahe ohawai* (rice), 1 *pao Kham* of dal and 4 *tokas* of Guma salt. This was by far the most burdensome form of *begar*. All persons who cultivated their own land or belonged to the agriculturist classes were liable to *pala begar*. Some individuals were exempted on payment of *nazrana* and *malguzars* were sometimes allowed to have this obligation of *begar* commuted into an annual cash payment known as *bathangna*. This principle of levying *bathangna* generally extended to the case of non-agriculturists who were themselves unable to give manual labour.

The persons usually exempt from *pala begar* were:

(a) Jagirdars, muafidars and sasandars.

(b) Rajputs, Brahmans and Khatris who did not cultivate the land themselves.

(c) Families containing a State servant of any rank.

(d) Village *kardars*.

People generally thought this form of forced labour to be very burdensome. Generally the rich, influential and turbulent escaped and the poor, weak and law-abiding had to meet the obligation.

It is stated in *Gazetteer of Mandi State* that a regular settlement of the State having been desired by the late Raja Bhiwani Sen, it was sanctioned by the Punjab Government. Mr. Garbett, I.C.S., joined as Settlement Officer in February 1911, but owing to illness was obliged to leave in the following June. Mr. Gorden Walker, I.C.S., succeeded him at the end of October 1911, and soon after he assumed charge the work of measurement commenced. He unfortunately had to take leave on medical certificate in February 1915, and was succeeded in the following March by Mr. Emerson, I.C.S. Mr. Gorden Walker, before he gave over charge, had practically completed measurement work, the system adopted being the triangulation method prescribed for hill districts in the Punjab, field books and *khataunis* being prepared in the usual way as measurement proceeded.

During the settlement operations His Highness Raja Joginder Sen was pleased to order in 1916 that *pala begar* should be abolished with effect from January, 1917 and that a cess of

12 ½ percent should be levied instead on the land revenue. The following forms of *begar* have been recognized in future in Mandi State:

(i)   Attendance on the camp of high British Government officials when they happen to visit the State.

(ii)   Arrangements for the camps of State officials when out on tour including the carriage of their *dak* by stages.

(iii)   Service to the Raja on special occasions, such as accession to the *Gaddi*, marriage of the Ruler or of his relatives, *badi jadi*, *shikar* tours of the Raja or of his relatives and the repairs of the existing roads.

A few descriptions related with the practice of *begar* are also found in the folklore of Mandi region. *Saraji* is one of popular *lokgatha* which provides a glimpse of the *begar* system in Mandi region. This *gatha* also frames the hard life and courage of the people of Saraj, and throws some more light on the reign of the great ruler of Mandi State, Raja Sidh Sen (A.D. 1684-1725).

Saraji gatha is as follows:

> *Shuni o bhaiyo sarajiyo ri gatha*
> *Kinhaan chhute shyon raje ri bagariya ka*
> *Baga, kanda, gada janjaihal*
> *Jaigha re mahnu sabhi shaare*
> *Chhute shyon raje ri bagariya ka*
> *O raujeya sidhsena.*
>
> *Ghaur bhi chhadeya, bar bhi chhadeya*
> *Joru chhadi, chhadi jummin*
> *Huyi jummin ajar-jujar*
> *Nakaal ghaure ke padu*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*
> *Saraji shaare hue kathe*
> *Boon mandiyo jo shyon gaye*
> *Nauen mahnu jagahe nauen*
> *Rauje sidhhsena re behde*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*
>
> *Karde kaumo o bhaiyo*
> *Mahnu chust tethi re saare*
> *Mare, bake, jhale na tinhon*
> *Milde bede raja ke gaye*
> *Tumbali kyadiye, jai deva kiti*
> *Aaso bachao arja kiti*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*
>
> *Shuni tinhari fariyada*
> *Raje tebe khoob bacharya*
> *Hor hukm tinhon lagaya*
> *Aapne shyon banaye bagari*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*

Eda kaam tino dasya
Koi na hor kari sake
Saraji mandiyaan talaiya re
Kamo laye o
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Mate re kirdu chake pithi
Door shate dhoi dhoi
Talayi tebe mandiya ri banayi
Naaun sidhhsara ke jaani
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Kamo karde beete bara saal
Tebe ghara ri aayi yaad
Aamo-babo, jumi, joru
Aunde yaad sab tinhon
Aune gharo ra man banaya
Khoob tinhon karindya daraya
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Ta eki dhaide eki sarajiye
Ek taiha beri lamhan laau
Mandi lambi ghadiya tak payi rahi sarajiya ri chhana
Mhari jimmin hui ajar-jujar joru hui bajar bandha
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Lamhan ye raniye shunya bede te
Par samjhi se kuchh na payi
Sira te nikli boli saraji
Khurkadi lagi siro aapne
Puchhe kejo, kejo daso
Ghode akla re khoob daudaye
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Karinde dudaye hukm lagya
Sarajiyo tejo lyayo toli
Boliye aupni lamhan lagaya
Ek puchhaya, saraji, duja puchhaya
Lagi der par laya toli
Lamhan jeyi sarajiye laau
O raujeya sidhhsena.

Raje raniye re samne lyaya
Daso keda laya lamhan
Eda tejo hukm lagaya
O raujeya sidhhsena.

> *Saraji daureya, se ghabraya*
> *Lamhan tine inhaan shunaya*
> *Mandi padi sarajiya ri chhana*
> *Jummi hui ajar jujar*
> *Joru hui bajar bandha*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*
>
> *Par raje raniye se shaumajh ni aaya*
> *Hukm tejo bhi lagaya*
> *Boliya ashari shamjhao*
> *Tidhira sarajiye so matlab daushya*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*
>
> *Raniye tebe hukm chalaya*
> *Chhadi shaare saraji dite*
> *Barah shaule ghauro aaye*
> *Jar joru ke mile*
> *Apna kaal dhora banaya*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*

During the reign of Raja Sidh Sen of Mandi, Saraj was a border area of Mandi State, which adjoined Kullu State in the east. It is highly mountainous. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people living here. They were very hardworking people. According to the *gatha*, Raja Sidh Sen brought a large number of Saraji people as prisoners to Mandi. There, they were badly treated and forced to do hard labor without any kind of payment. They were compelled to work continuously for as many as twelve long years. It was as a result of their labor that a tank was built in front of the palace. On this, Lepel Henery Griffin commented that, 'Sidh Sen built the great tank before the palace, and a lamp is kept burning to his memory on a pedestal in the midst of what should be water, but the tank has fallen out of repair and has been dry for many years.' Griffin was obviously unaware about the making of the tank by the people of the Saraj. What seems quite clear is that the tank was built during the reign of Sidh Sen. After the completion of the tank; they were released from forced labor on the order of the Rani of Mandi when she overheard some of their conversations:

> *Ta eki dhaide eki sarajiye*
> *Ek taiha beri lamhan laau*
> *Mandi lambi ghadiya tak payi rahi sarajiya ri chhana*
> *Mhari jimmin hui ajar-jujar joru hui bajar bandha*
> *O raujeya sidhhsena.*

That is, one day, a Saraji comments that O Raja Sidh Sen! The camp has been setup since long time in Mandi. Because of that our land has lost its fertility, and women have become barren.

This *gatha* describes the construction of the historical Sidh Sar tank by the people of Saraj during the time of Raja Sidh Sen in the 18th century. Such kind of activities that the people of Saraj were forced to do, have not been mentioned in any of the written records. It is only known to us from this *gatha*. The Sidh Sar tank has its own historical importance because according to tradition this tank was constructed by Sidh Sen and he murdered and buried

Raja of Bhangal, Prithi Pal (A.D. 1710-1720) in this tank in 1720. At present, the place where this tank was built by Saraji and the episode of treacherously murder of Prithi Pal by Raja Sidh Sen of Mandi is known as *Ghanta Ghar*. This *Ghanta Ghar* is situated in the middle of present Indira market of Mandi town.
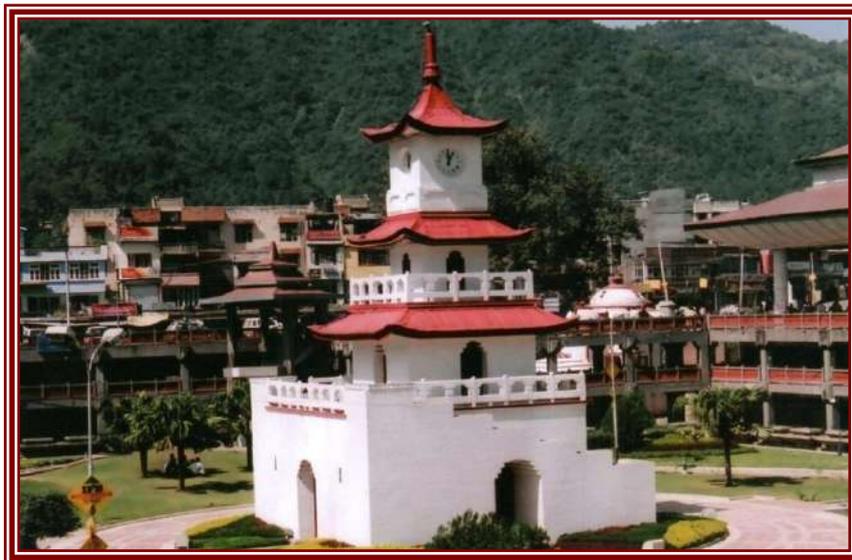
Ghantaghar of Mandi Town where saraji made a tank and the Raja of Bhangal was murdered and buried.

Proverbial saying is one of the most important component of folklore by which people of Mandi expressed their experience of kingship. In Suket, we have one famous proverbial saying which reveals the practice of *begar* during kingship in the region is:

> '*Kharch khana palle ra,*
> *Kam kamana dale ra.*'

i.e. expenses are borne by the people themselves, but the work is done of the *Rajas*.

It was compulsory for the people of both states to work for the *Rajas* without getting anything from them. The practice was known as '*Begar pratha*'. It was the right of the *Raja* to ask for such services and the people were simply to obey.

Begar was also recognized by the British authority's right from 1846, and all the *sanad* granted to these Hill States recorded in detail the types, quantities and other requirements of the labor to be provided by the hill people to the British authority. British records of this period have no mention of the term *beth*, or other forms of unpaid labor, in the Western Himalayas.

Dhani Ram, age 91 years, resident of Village Grohal of Chachyot, is one of the people who had given *begar* to the ruler of Mandi, Joginder Sen and is an eye-witness of this system. To express his feelings about kingship and colonial period, Dhani Ram says that when he was quite young he had paid *begar* for the ruler of Mandi. He says that he, along with other people from the Saraj area carried potatoes, *ogla*, *kodra* and other agriculture products on their back about 60 miles(about 95 km) away, i.e., from Baga Chanaugi to the place Rajgarh, which was a main political centre of the state and they got nothing from the ruler for this labor. While returning back from Rajgarh, they carried Guma salt and jaggery to the different *garh* (local posts of the kingdom) like Siyagarh, Bungagarh, Narayangarh, etc. of Saraj area. For this labor they got only a handful of salt and some pieces of jaggery from the

administration. Dhani Ram also provided *begar* for the maintenance and construction of mule roads in the Saraj area. He also talked about the *bethu*. According to him the lower caste people who worked for higher castes were called as '*bethu*'. *Bethu* helped in doing agriculture related works and also make and provide bamboo baskets, ladders, agriculture tools, etc. For the work done and items provided by them they were paid some food grains and no cash was given to them. Same experiences were expressed by Krishan Chand, age 86, resident of Sakrah Village of Sundernagar.

Beth was a system of forced labor where the lower castes like the *Kolis, Dumnas, Chamars,* etc., provided agricultural labor and other menial and `polluting' services to the Chiefs, the leading families and the village divinity. They also provided agricultural labor to the *Kanet* peasant proprietors (cultivating, inferior Rajputs), though only seasonally. Customarily debarred from land titles, they were dependent on their patron castes (clans) and families for survival. They were not from the same ethnic stock and had different mythic-historic origins than the dominant groups in the villages. Their inferior position was reinforced through the various rituals and ceremonies that embodied the power structure of the village. Situated outside the *bhaichara* of the Brahmins, Rajputs and *Kanets*, the *bethu* (those who give *beth*) were outside the decision making bodies of the villagers.

Reference to *beth* is rare in British records and it was more often than not collapsed as a form of *begar*, or as another form of tenancy. There is not much reference to the social class, political and economic status and/or function in the village society of the *bethu*. This, it seems, was primarily because *beth* and British interest hardly ever came into contact with each other. It was only in the last decades of the 19th century that the British first came to know about *beth* but were able to distinguish it from *begar*, in their policies, only in the last few years of their rule.

Popular Protest against the Forced Labor in Suket and Mandi States

According to *The Regulations of Government of Fort William* compiled by Richard Clarke in 1854, whenever the British officials toured the hills, it was regarded as the duty of the local people to arrange *begari* for their luggage. It was compulsory and the status and the condition of the individual concerned were not kept in view. Not only for the officials but also for their vast entourage of servants and the British tourists, *begari* had to be arranged without payment and the people were penalized if they failed to do so. According to *begari* the hill people had to work for the British officials on tour without payment. For public works too, bonded labor was enforced during British times. The Britishers' attitude towards the *begar* and *begari,* seriously disrupted the agricultural work of the hill peasantry in their fields. There was a lot of resentment against these social maladies and ultimately the people succeeded in eradicating them through a mass movement in the different parts of Western Himalaya.

The people of both states badly suffered from the system of *begar,* oppressive administration, heavy taxes, unfair land taxes, etc. All these factors became the major cause of the people's protests against the rulers in both the states. The resistance to State revenue system was first recorded in Suket State under the rule of Raja Ugar Sen (A.D. 1838-1876) in the mid of 19th century. According to the *Gazeteer of Suket State,* Raja Ugar Sen appointed Dhungal his Wazir in the place of Narotam. The change of officers does not seem to have been an improvement, for Dhungal's administration was oppressive. He realized the fines called *dand* from respectable people, a custom which seems to have originated at the time of Ugar Sen's accession. The people bore with his tyranny for a time, but when he was on tour

in the hills they seized him and kept him a prisoner for twelve days in Garh Chawasi, releasing him only on receipt of the Raja's order. Soon after, Ugar Sen himself went on tour in the hills, and the complaints against Dhungal Wazir were such that he was imprisoned for nine months, and then fined Rs. 20,000. Second protest was also held in Suket State, when Rudra Sen (A.D. 1876-1878) was the ruler of Suket State in 1878. As time went on Rudar Sen's rule seems to have become more and more oppressive, the land revenue was increased and *begar* was strictly imposed on the subject. The people of the State protested against Raja and his officers.

Another major peasant protest against the *begar* was in the Mandi State in 1909, during the reign of Bhiwani Sen, where over 20,000 peasants are reported to have converged on the palace to seek justice from their king. This protest was led by an ex-sepoy Sobha Ram who came back from the British Indian army and found the political, social system "oppressive and unjust". He formed an organization to agitate against this "oppressive and unjust" regime and against the misrule of the *Wazir* Padha Jiva Nand the highest official of the State. Initially the opposition took the form of petitioning the Raja and marching up to Mandi Town for an audience with him. Rebuffed the first few times, they reorganized themselves and came in a large group, 20,000 proprietary peasants, tenants and others. The Raja and his officers ran away and the state fell into the hands of these rebels who started organizing a "people's government".

The Raja appealed to the Commissioner at Jalandhar who marched towards Mandi with two companies of the 32nd Pioneers. The rebels were not prepared for armed combat of this magnitude, even though the local tradition has it that the rebels had been given military training by Sobha Ram the ex-sepoy. The British Indian army had little difficulty taking control of the town after putting down whatever sporadic resistance they met. Sobha Ram, his father and twenty four others, mostly *Kanets* and some *Kolis*, were tried and jailed — Sobha Ram to Kalapani, the others to Multan. All that the British did after the `pacification' in response to popular demand was to remove the *Wazir*. No changes were brought in the *begar* system or in the assessment of land revenue, which were the basic demands of the peasants. But later on with a view to a more even distribution of the land revenue, and a satisfactory solution of the question of *begar* an officer of the Indian Civil Service, in the person of Mr. C. C. Garbett, was, at the request of the Raja, lent to the Durbar as Settlement Officer, and took up his duties in 1911. Another important *begar* protest in Suket State took place in the reign of Raja Lakshman Sen.

The last major upsurge against labor and revenue demands and against `oppressive' officials in the pattern of the traditional protest was in the State of Suket in 1924. It is stated in *Gazetteer of Suket State* that in 1924 Raja Lakshman Sen imposed the heavy land revenue and *begar* on his subject and called *Lakshman dand*. As the result, misrule and mal-administration continued in Suket. The continued high level of taxes and heavy burden of *begar* made the life of people of Suket very difficult. As a result of all this oppression, a revolt finally broke out in 1924. The Raja was compelled to leave his territory and seek refuge at Dehradun in British territory. It was only after the political department of British Government intervened, that law and order was restored in the state and the Raja once again was placed on the throne.

This rebellion, more than anything else, shows the working out of the twin processes whereby the Hill States, buffeted by the British, became increasingly insensitive to the demands of their subjects and were able to get away with it. On the other hand, the people

were getting more conscious of their rights and were redefining the bounds of legitimacy of state action. In other words, this was part of the process by which the peasantry was on its way to transforming itself from subjects to citizens.

This process should not be viewed in isolation and must be contextualized in the general situation of the country as a whole. The balance of forces between the Indian people and the colonial state along with its collaborators was changing in favor of the former. Thus it was becoming increasingly difficult to ride roughshod over the demands of the people by the end of the third decade of 20th century.

Different Stages Related to Reform the *Begar* System in Studied Region

The question of the abolition of *begar* in the hills was of such considerable difficulty, affecting not only the whole economic life of the hills but the revenue of the hill states and their capacity to pay for the service which previously were rendered free. Many of these states had several settlements between 1884 and 1932. The *begar* system had been already abolished in Kangra proper in 1884 and in Chamba and Mandi states. In spite of this the *begar* system was still prevalent in many other ways in these states.

To abolish the *begar*, the first major step was taken during the reign of Raja Joginder Sen (A.D.1912-1948) when a form of *begar*, *Pala* was totally banned in the Mandi state. The system of *pala begar* was abolished with effect from 1st January 1917, the only forms of casual *begar* retained being those described earlier. These entail very light burdens on the people, especially as the rule had then been laid down that every landholder, either personally or through his tenants, is liable to casual *begar*. Formerly, the large number of exemptions increased the calls on the time of those who gave *begar*. The abolition of the system involved considerable administrative changes, the necessary re-adjustments being made in various ways. Compensation was given to private persons entitled to the services of *begari*; the supply of firewood was undertaken by the Forest Department; the number of the subordinate State servants was increased in order to replace *begari* whose work had been of a permanent character, and arrangements were made to obtain casual labor in the open market. The State had, however, reserved the right to impress labor at a minimum daily wage of 4 *anna* should the voluntary supply be inadequate. The opportunity was also taken to improve the pay of State subordinates, many of whom were receiving low wages because they were exempt from *begar*. For the carriage of State loads definite rates of hire were fixed, which on the main roads were the same as for private travelers, and elsewhere were as follows:-2 *anna* for five miles or less; 3 *anna* for five to eight miles; 4 *anna* for eight to twelve miles; and an additional *anna* for every three miles or part of three miles. At the stages on the main roads permanent gangs of coolies were retained who supplied the requirements of ordinary travelers, and when not detailed for this work labor on the roads. These measures had given great relief to the people, and their effect should be soon manifested in the more efficient cultivation of the land, especially-in the portions of the State adjacent to the main roads. The total cost to the State was about Rs. 22,500, a sum much less than was anticipated, and the relative smallness of which proved clearly the immense wastage of the old system.

Opposite to it the ruler Raja Laxman Sen (A.D.1919-1948) of Suket State paid no attention about *begar* and he adopted more oppressive measures to implement *begar* in the state in 1924. Due to it a great resentment had been seen against the ruler in the same year.

In this context, great efforts were made in the fourth decade of the 20th century, when *Praja Mandals* came in action. In October, 1941, the Political Agent of the Punjab Hill States sent an enquiry to all the states and estates in his jurisdiction about "*Begar* service" which

included all forms of forced labor. The questions related to the amount of *begar* levied, the number of holdings giving *begar*, the types of *begar*, the proportion of *begar* to land revenue, the problems foreseen with the commutation of *begar* into cash payments and ways of overcoming these problems. This information was needed "in view of the attention that *begar* service had attracted in the recent years". Apart from the *Praja Mandals* which had come into existence at around this time and their growing agitations under the banner of the All India States' People's Congress, the attention on the issue of forced labor came from two other quarters. One, the demand by sepoys for commuting the *begar* of their families, (one must remember that this was the time of the Second World War). Two, the independence movement, which took up the issue of *begar* in the hills after the firing and casualties at the Dhami State *satyagraha* of the *Praja Mandal*. The All India States' People's Congress met in Ludhiana, Punjab, in 1939 where Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected president and the INC too changed its position of non– intervention in the internal matters of the princely states. All of these combined to make it imperative for the British to 'soften', if not abolish *begar* and other forms of unpaid labor in their present form, in the hills.

On 24 August, 1943 the residents of the Simla Hill States called a meeting of all the Durbars to frame a model policy to abolish *begar* and *beth* in these areas. *Beth* was defined "as an obligation to render personal service in return for certain cultivating rights". There were two types of *bethu* which were classified, (i) *Bethu* employed by the state, and (ii) *Bethu* employed by the cultivating peasant proprietors. The first class of *bethu* was "opposed to the public conscience as having an element of slavery." This was therefore, recommended for immediate abolition, except for "*palki* service." All services had to be henceforth paid for at the scheduled rates. Those *bethu* who had been cultivating the same plot of land for three generations and more were to be made occupancy tenants while others were to be made tenants-at-will on cash rent. Since the *bethus* were not liable to render service to the ruler anymore, they were to pay revenue at double the rate plus cesses and usual contributions.

It is obvious that *Beth* was not being abolished but was rather reformed by turning it into cash payment, more suited for the new context of a monetized and market integrated society. The question of *bethu* under the proprietary peasants was totally ignored. It appears that this was so because the second form of *beth* labor did not concern the income of the rulers and more importantly, the communal forms in which the peasant proprietor *bhaicharas* took *beth*, made it much more difficult to commute it to cash payments. It is also evident from our earlier discussion that the agitations since the coming of the British were centered on *Kanet* proprietary peasant demands and in that context; it was neither necessary nor easy for the British to tamper with the rights of the *Kanets*.

A third variety of *beth* is also recognized, that of *beth* service due to indebtedness. But the major concern of the Britishers, the local rulers and the *Kanet* peasantry was *Begar* and it was reduced considerably under pressure from the *Praja Mandal*, the national movement and the sepoys in the British Indian Army. The files pertaining to the reforms of *begar / beth* contain many petitions by the *bethu* asking for an end to their hardships.

The discontent of the *bethu* came out forcefully a few years later during the movement launched by the *Praja Mandal* at the time of India's independence for the amalgamation of the Hill States into the Indian Union, for the complete abolition of *begar* and for representative government in the region. In 1945, the activities of the *Praja Mandal* movement in Suket, led by Mian Rattan Singh gripped the state. The movement gained considerable popularity amongst the common people, and by 1947 its leadership was ready

to launch a *satyagraha* against the ruler of Suket, Raja Laxman Sen. The repressive 10 measures adopted by the Raja to suppress the revolt were unsuccessful. To take the movement further, the Suket *satyagrahis* met at Sunni in February 1948, under the leadership of Mian Rattan Singh and Padam Dev. On 16th February, 1948, a non-violent protest was started in Suket by the *satyagrahis*. Their primary objective was to set up a democratic province under the centre and abolish the *begar* from the State. Within five days of the launch of the protest, about seventy five per cent of the area of state came under their control. No resistance was offered to the *satyagrahis* by the police of the state. On 23rd February, Raja Laxman Sen appealed to the Indian government to send an army to suppress the revolt. Two days later, on 25th February, 1948 the Suket State administration was taken over by the Government of India. Consequently, thousands of people marched victoriously into Sundernagar town.

With the undermining of the power of the ruling families and their officials, their power to extract *Beth* was equally undermined. The subsequent abolition of land revenue removed the basis for taking cash *beth* which now stood abolished. The requirements of *beth* to the village community continued and in some areas are still prevalent.

Like Suket State the activities of *Praja Mandal* movement in Mandi were very high. Their prime demands were to abolish *begar* and to set up more democratic political system in the State. In 1943, a nominated council for administering the state was established, and this was later expanded in 1944-45 by incorporating an elected majority of members. Eligibility for being elected in the Council was, however, dependent upon a very high value of property ownership. As a result, the leaders of the *Praja Mandal* movement-Krishna Chand, Sadhu Ram and Tej Singh Nidharak were not satisfied. The leaders of the Mandi *Praja Mandal* were arrested in August 1947, but released after only five months. But *Praja Mandal* movement got more and more popularity and the support of thousands of *bethu* along with common masses. The agitation was still continued against the ruler. The Raja Joginder Sen finally agreed to ban the *begar* in State, establish a responsible government and the leaders of the *Praja Mandal* were invited to form the Ministry. The invitation was accepted and the Ministry that was thus formed, functioned till the formation of Himachal Pradesh in 1948.

With the enactment of Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, the central government conferred in the different territories of Himachal Pradesh the occupancy rights as specified in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, on all the *bethu* who had been in cultivatory possession of States' land for three generations, on payment of rent equal to $1^{1/4}$ times the land revenue and cesses chargeable on land. It was further ordered that full proprietary rights in such land were granted to such *bethus* on payment of a sum equal to 10 times, the land revenue and cesses assessed on such lands.

Finally, *begar* paid or unpaid was prohibited within the territory of Himachal Pradesh with effect from May, 1948.

Thus, *begar* system which had heavily suppressed the people for a long time came to an end as people got facilities of education, means of communication and transport. It was also due to the awakening of political consciousness among the people of hill states provoked by the organization of *Praja Mandals*.

Thus in both States saw a large partition of *bethu* in the *Praja Mandal* movements. In the end, the States were merged into the Indian Union and the birth of Himachal Pradesh took place on 15 April, 1948 and the agitation ended for all purposes.

Conclusion

To conclude, it can be said that, there were basically two types of *begar* taken by the States; one, the regular labor extracted throughout the year and two, the contributions in labor and kind made during special occasions like birth, death and marriage in the Chief's family. These types of labor had to be provided by all peasant proprietors and other agriculturalists, exceptions being made for members of the royal family, certain Bramhin and Rajput families and most of the village *devtas* and divinities. This labor service was taken by the State through its officers and the members of the royal family.

Labor which had to be performed regularly included, first porterage, including the carrying of revenue in kind to the Chief's household. Second, manning the *Chaukis* (watch posts) along the village roads and providing village watchmen. Third, postal service within the state and carrying official communication to other States. Fourth, road construction and maintenance. Fifth, providing labor, food and personal attendance to British officials on hunting trips. Sixth, service in the royal household and kitchen, including provisioning grass, fuel wood, etc. Seventh, service to the village deity which included almost everything that was provided to the royal family.

To sum up the argument put forward till now, one can make three broad generalizations about the effect on *beth* of British policy and administration.

First, the role of money became central to the social and economic processes of the hills. The assessment, collection and commutation of kind and labor rent in cash transformed the nature of the surplus extraction. This growing monetization of the economy was not the result of internal dynamics but dependent on colonial intervention. Therefore, the forms of social, economic and political interaction did not change when their substance did. The manner of monetization of hill economy did not lead to a dissolving of the social relations but rather ossified them. The implications of this on the political and cultural expression of the people and on the future development of the economy are areas on which much thought and effort have to be given.

Second, the efforts of the British to reform and abolish *beth* led to a transformation in the manner of surplus extraction from labor rent to cash rent but the perpetuation of the system nevertheless. Not only is there evidence that points to the reluctance of the *bethu* to accept cash commutation, the local states stood to gain from this change. This last point was very much in the knowledge of the local rulers and the British agents. While kind and labor rent was commuted to cash, there is no evidence to show that the *bethu* were emancipated from the various disabilities they suffered from.

The third generalization follows from the earlier two. It has been the accepted wisdom to look at the reforms of *begar* and *beth* as one single process which enabled the final abolition of the systems of forced labor in the Western Himalayas. But one finds that rather than one there were two parallel processes at work. These have different causes, affect separate social groups and have unrelated consequences on later events.

Begar abolition was mainly due to the pressures of the rising assertion of the peasantry and the necessity of the colonial state to face the nationalist challenge while still recruiting soldiers for the Second World War. The controlled reduction in *begar* dues led to its final abolition and the creation of the conditions which enabled the peasants of upper strata of society to take full advantages of the democratic set up of independent India and advance economically and politically so that today they not only are in the forefront of the

horticultural and agriculture revolution but also command immense political clout in Himachal Pradesh.

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Environmental Protection- An Emerging Issues and Challenge in Rural Sector- With Special Reference to Waste Managament

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Abstract
The growing populations need food, clothing, shelter, fuel and fodder for their livestock. With the increasing population, demand for basic needs has been steeply rising during the past five decades in most of the developing countries. They are slow in adopting new practices, which are essential with the changing times. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but most of the illiterate farmers have not been successful in cultivating their land economically. Rainfall is the main source of water for agricultural production in India. Deforestation has been directly suppressing agricultural production, which is yet to be realised by a major section of the rural society.

This paper intends to focus upon the emerging issues of environment and the role of rural society in preserving the local natural resources for the future sustainability and the adaptability to adjust to the existing conditions of environmental issues.   I. Introduction II. Objectives III. Methodology IV. Review of literature   V. Participation of local village community in waste management process VI. Innovative methods, tools and techniques of resource management VII. Suggestions and Recommendations   VIII. Conclusions

A vast effort is now needed to understand the economic, social, and cultural functions of customs and practices of different social groups involved in agricultural development and territorial management in order to prioritize problems and arrive at a consensus of all those affected concerning environmental protection. Social science research is needed into marketing of agricultural products, circulation of cooking fuels, village-town relations, and migration in order to determine the effects of these phenomena on management and conservation of natural resources in rural areas. Local populations must be involved in reforestation, water conservation, and other projects at every stage from preliminary planning to execution, if such plans are to succeed. Local populations themselves should be able to care for equipment and infrastructure involved in these efforts. Improved techniques of environmental protection must also be developed at the micro level of individual farms and pastures.

Key words: Populations, Agriculture, Production, Cultivating, Rural society, Sustainability, Migration, Water conservation

I.   Introduction

Access to information and its effective use as knowledge are critical elements of successfully living in today's world. Environmental protection means that human beings consciously protect and reasonably make use of natural resources, and at the same time, they prevent

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natural Environment from pollution and destruction. Meanwhile, environment protection has the meaning of the general terms of all kinds of actions taken by humans in order to solve the practical or potential environmental issues: coordinate the relationship between humans and environment, and ensure a sustainable economic and social development.

Social Sustainability is the core element of sustainability. Essentially, sustainability is about creating and maintaining quality of life for people. In that regard, financial and environmental factors are important, but they are both means to the end, rather than ends in themselves. Therefore, by working towards financial and environmental sustainability, we are already working towards social sustainability. However, the social element of sustainability does have a number of its own distinct criteria. Social sustainability involves directly protecting the mental and physical health of all stakeholders, encouraging community, treating all stakeholders fairly and providing essential services.

They are slow in adopting new practices, which are essential with the changing times. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but most of the illiterate farmers have not been successful in cultivating their land economically. Rainfall is the main source of water for agricultural production in India. Deforestation has been directly suppressing agricultural production, which is yet to be realised by a major section of the rural society. The growing populations need food, clothing, shelter, fuel and fodder for their livestock. With the increasing population, demand for basic needs has been steeply rising during the past five decades in most of the developing countries.

II. Objectives

1. To understand the interest of rural community in environmental protection.
2. To know the tools and techniques used by them in the preservation of local resources management.
3. To identify the recent challenges addressed due to climatic changes.
4. To protect human health and improve quality of life among people living in rural areas.

III. Methodology

The data is taken from Observation, different news papers, research reports, journals, and websites and research papers and also through informal Interview method.

IV. Review of literature

The general consensus on the goals of' environmental education is (UNESCO 1980): to foster clear awareness of, and concern about social, economic, political and ecological interdependence in urban anti rural areas: to provide every person with opportunities to acquire the knowledge (values, attitudes, commitments) and skills needed to protect and improve the environment to create new patterns of behaviour of individuals, groups and society as a whole towards the environment.

Effective solid waste management is a cooperative effort involving federal, state, regional, and local entities ("Texas Municipal Solid Waste Policy", 2012).

Solomon, 2010, Techno Transfer through Intervention on Biodegradable Waste Management in Rural Settings The existence of a specialized waste management dumpster in location ns that are not far from these places should be implemented by both office administrators and the local government units. Colour coded systems in the segregation of waste materials and in collecting bins will also make it easier for the waste disposal service to do their jobs in keeping the workplace clean and free from trash and environmentally harmful wastes.

The United Nations Statistics Division, 2013 Wastes are materials that are not prime products (that is products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use in terms of one's own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which one wants to dispose. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded.

V. Participation of local village community in waste management process

In rural areas, Examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on. They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by homes, commercial and industrial establishments. The most important reason for waste collection is the protection of the environment and the health of the population. Natural beauty is a legacy and a right for future generations and conserving it, as well as our natural resources, for their benefit is our responsibility today.

To keep the household and village environment clean and to reduce health risks, solid waste (refuse) should be disposed of properly. Untreated refuse is unsightly and smelly and degrades both the quality of the environment and the quality of life in the community. To be effective, solid waste disposal programmes require action at both household and community levels. Fruit and vegetable waste, animal dung and even leaves from trees can break down to form a valuable soil conditioner and fertilizer (compost). Household vegetable waste, for example, can be composted in a suitable container. Animal dung, too, can be spread thinly on the ground and dried in the sun. Once dried, the waste can be stored and used to replace charcoal or wood as a cooking fuel.

All waste from communal collection points should be collected several times a week and taken to a designated disposal site. It can be transported in boxes, or by handcarts, animal carts, bicycles with box containers, tractors with trailers and skip-trucks. The waste should preferably be collected by staff wearing protective clothing and masks, who are trained in safe disposal methods.

Education was the first step by organizing several activities for the kids and grown-ups to know how to separate the different items. There are now recycling bins in the Sheyenne community, as well as the Government School in the villages. The collection of reliable data regarding generation and characterization of the waste is the key to a successful solid waste management. Presently, lack of reliable information and data regarding generation rate, amount, and nature of solid waste creates an obstacle in developing an appropriate waste management plan. The objective of solid waste management in rural areas is to collect the waste at the source of generation, recovery of recyclable materials for recycling, conversion of organic waste to compost and secured disposal of remaining waste.

VI. Innovative methods, tools and techniques of resource management

As waste management climbs the political and environmental agenda, bright sparks in the industry respond with innovation. As people will always produce bio-waste, whether it is food or sewage, anaerobic digestion is seen not only as a waste management process but also as a source of renewable energy. Plants have operated by incinerating waste and converting the resulting heat into energy – and most plants still use this technology today.

The idea of reusing every bit of waste possible and turning the remainder into energy is a commendable and sustainable system of waste management, which could solve many of the

world's environmental problems. Yet there are towns, regions and countries which have given us all an example of how things should be done. Landfill gas also has an up-and-coming role in this field. Most landfill-gas-to-energy projects involve turning otherwise harmful emissions into electricity to power homes. But it is also being increasingly used as a vehicle fuel or as a substitute for mains household gas supply.

The collection of food scraps into a separate bin is one of the most common and has an important role to play in making sure organic waste does not end up in landfill. It also means that bio-waste can be turned into compost or biodegraded in a safe manner without emitting harmful gases.

As waste management evolves through awareness among general public, efforts within the industry, and waste management becoming not just an environmental concern but a political and strategic apprehension too, the industry grows with advancement and innovation. Innovation gave birth to revolutionary and self-sustaining ideas within the industry, which earlier focused on basic waste management is now growing in ways of maximum utilization and management of waste. Waste management is an industry in itself and needs more efforts. The advancement and research if we plan to see a better world in the future. However, the responsibility lies on each and every individual from the population, governments, and manufacturers playing their part in reducing the damage. Compos our organic waste starts a vermin-culture bin. We can convince our neighbours to start a vermin-culture bin also to produce manure.

VII. Suggestions and Recommendations

1. To re-frame the mind setup of rural peoples
2. Promoting leaf plates to avoid plastic usages
3. To built toilets to avoid disease
4. Encouraging waste management rewards
5. Social responsibilities of rural education institutions and local administrations

VIII. Conclusions

The current situation is that India relies on inadequate waste infrastructure, the informal sector and waste dumping. There are major issues associated with public participation in waste management and there is generally a lack of responsibility towards waste in the community. There is a need to cultivate community awareness and change the attitude of people towards waste, as this is fundamental to developing proper and sustainable waste management systems. Sustainable and economically viable waste management must ensure maximum resource extraction from waste, combined with safe disposal of residual waste through the development of engineered landfill and waste-to-energy facilities. India faces challenges related to waste policy, waste technology selection and the availability of appropriately trained people in the waste management sector.

Environmental protection means that human beings consciously protect and reasonably make use of natural resources ,and at the same time, they prevent natural Environment from pollution and destruction. Meanwhile, environment protection has the meaning of the general terms of all kinds of actions taken by humans in order to solve the practical or potential environmental issues: coordinate the relationship between humans and environment, and ensure a sustainable economic and social development.

Social Sustainability is the core element of sustainability. Essentially, sustainability is about creating and maintaining quality of life for people. In that regard, financial and environmental factors are important, but they are both means to the end, rather than ends in

themselves. Therefore, by working towards financial and environmental sustainability, we are already working towards social sustainability. However, the social element of sustainability does have a number of its own distinct criteria. Social sustainability involves directly protecting the mental and physical health of all stakeholders, encouraging community, treating all stakeholders fairly and providing essential services.

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Section 35 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985: A Critical Analysis

AmanA. Cheema[*]

1. Introduction

Modern civilization is an enigma difficult to explain — one who preaches, seldom has he practiced; one who speaks the principles, seldom he believes the same. Scientific pursuits have brought human civilization at the top of the world. Yet despair, disillusionment along with utter frustration has become the fate of the human beings, so as to forgo or run away from his fate, though temporarily, man has thrown himself to drugs least fearing that the threat of drug abuse has much more impact than the possible Third World War. The process of drug addiction sets in where a person knowingly or unknowingly begins to consume narcotic drugs as a medicine for a sound sleep at night, to get stimulation for work to get relief from domestic problems or to repress the depression, failure or downfall. The addict becomes more and more dependent on these intoxicants to escape the realities of life and finallyhe reaches a stage when he cannot live without it.

The problem has attracted a relatively more serious are for the reasons of its broader ramifications on the socio-economic political health of the nation. The problem further gains significance for the reason of its important role in the development of criminal delinquent and other anti-social behaviour among the drug addicts. For example there is a small group who as a result of drug taking have changed their behaviour from non-delinquent to delinquent, another group consists of those who commit crime out of economic necessity, to pay for their expensive habit, and there is also a group for whom drug taking is just an extension of their criminal way of life.

To curb this evil of drug abuse various conventions were signed at the international level and on the basis of these conventions, India too enacted certain laws. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (herein referred as NEWS Act) was enacted in the year 1985 incorporating at itself various provisions to fill up the loopholes found existing in the previous laws. This Act not only brought the new drugs of addiction within its ambit but also very stringent provisions to curb the menace of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Taking into consideration the gravity of the offence under the NDPS Act, various limitations on granting of bail have been incorporated in the Act. These limitations are in addition to the limitations for grant of bail provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions for grant of bail under the NDPS Act have been incorporated under Section 37 of this Act. It has been observed[††††††††††††††] that large number of persons were released on bail prior to 1996 but after 1996 no doubt the Trial Court became stricter in the matter of granting bail to the accused but it has been noticed that even if the bail application is rejected by the Trial Court, the accused, who can afford, go in appeal to the High Court and get the bail orders from the same. This way the criminals are let loose on bail to commit the heinous

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[††††††††††††††] Observation is based on the study of the decisions of 520 case files of the districts of Amritsar, Ferozepur, Jalandhar and Ludhiana of the State of Punjab, from the year 1993 till May 1998, choosing randomly per district two case files from each month.

crime again. This researcher intends to study the judicial trend and various provisions for grant of bail under the NDPS Act and point out the loopholes if any, in the Act or in its implementation.

Section 37 reads as follows:

1.1. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable:

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973—

(a) Every offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable;

(b) No person accused of an offence punishable for[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] [offences under Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A and also for offences involving commercial quantity] shall be released on bail or on his own bond unless

(i) The Public Prosecutor has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release, and

(ii) where the Public Prosecutor opposes the application, the Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offence and that he is not likely to commit any offence while on bail.

(2) The limitations on granting of bail specified in Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) are in addition to the limitations under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or any other law for the time being in force on granting of bail.

1.2. Meaning of the Expression 'Bail'

The Supreme Court in *Sunil Fuichand Shah v. Union of India and Others*[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§], referring to the observations given in Halsbury's Laws of England[*************] has brought out the effect of bail as under:

"The effect of granting bail is not to set the defendant (accused) at liberty but to release him from the custody of law and to entrust him to the custody of sureties who are bound to produce him to appear at his trial at a specific time and place. The sureties may seize their principal at any time and may discharge themselves by handing him over to the custody of law and he will then be imprisoned."

1.3. Offences under the NDPS Act are cognizable

Though as per Part II of First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (herein after referred to as Cr.P.C.) offences under Sections 15(a), 17(a), 18(a), 20(b)(ii), 21(a), 22(a), 23(a), 26, 27, 32, 46, 47, 58, 59(1) of this Act will be non-cognizable and police cannot arrest accused thereof without warrant. But by virtue of Section 37, NDPS Act, all the offences under the Act have been made cognizable, meaning thereby that police can arrest the person who commits any of the offences under this Act without warrant and take up the investigation without orders of any Magistrate.

1.4. All the Offences under the NDPS Act are not non-bailable

Though heading (marginal note) of this section makes a mention of the offences to be cognizable and non-bailable, there is nothing in the body of this section to show that all offences under this section are non-bailable. On the point of offence being bailable or non-bailable, all that body of the section says is that no person accused of offence punishable for offences under Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A and also for offences involving commercial quantity shall be released on bail or on his own bond unless Public Prosecutor

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[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Substituted for "a term of imprisonment of five years or more under this Act" by Act 9 of 2001, section 17, with effect from 2nd October, 2001
[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] 2000(3) SCC 409
[*************] 4th Edition, Vol. 11, Para 166

has been given opportunity to oppose the application, and if application is opposed by him, unless the Court is satisfied that he is not guilty of such offence and that he is not likely to commit any offence while on bail, etc. This section is totally silent regarding offences under the Act which do not come within the purview of Sections 19, 24, 27A and offences involving commercial quantity.

Now the question arises as to whether offences under this Act, which are not punishable under Sections 19, 24, 27A or involve commercial quantity, are bailable or non-bailable? This will now be decided by reference to Part II of First Schedule to the Cr.P.C., which prescribes 'classification of offences against laws other than Indian Penal Code (hereinafter referred to as IPC)'. According to Part II of First Schedule to the Cr.P.C. all the offences punishable with imprisonment for three years or more are non-bailable. Hence all the offences punishable with less than three years imprisonment are bailable.

In ***Dalpat Singh and Others v. State of Rajasthan***[†††††††††††††], bail was granted in a case under Section 58(2) of the Act and under Sections 211 and 120W IPC for planting contraband opium at the 'Dera' of one M in order to falsely implicate him, for the reasons that offences under these sections were punishable with maximum punishment of two years imprisonment and, therefore, Section 37 of the Act could not be pressed.

1.5. Bail under Section 37 can be granted only in case where there is no prima facie case

In ***Nazir Ahmed Wani v. State of Jammu and Kashmir***[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡], Jammu and Kashmir High Courtwas of the view that the sheet-anchor of Section 37 of the NDPS Act seems to be that bail could be granted only in cases where there was no prima fade case against the accused. The Court observed as follows:

"The basis for framing charge obviously was the satisfaction of the Court that prima fade material existed against the accused for framing such a charge, once that was so that bail matter was rejected by the Trial Court because it had in the first breath laid down that there exists prima fade material for such a charge. Section 37 of the Act disallows grant of bail where a prima fade case is made out. The approach of the Trial Court has been correct. Same keeps harmony with Section 37. On the other hand, had it granted bail to the accused, it would have betrayed the essence of Section 37."

This provision requires that notice of the bail application mustbe given to the Public Prosecutor and bail application cannot be heard unless notice of the same is given. The requirement is that by giving notice of the application, opportunity to oppose the application must be given. If, however, even after notice and opportunity being given, Public Prosecutor does not turn up, the Court is not precluded from hearing and deciding the bail application on merits. Giving notice and opportunity for opposing will fulfil the requirement of the law. While dealing with the application for grant of bail under Section 13A of the West Bengal State Act, Calcutta High Court held that the first duty of the Court was to give an opportunity to the prosecution to oppose the application and in spite of this opportunity, the prosecution did not oppose, then the further rigours of that section did not operate and the Court was free to decide the question of grant of bail apart from and independently of that section by reason of Section 5(2) of Criminal Procedure Code (old).[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]

2. Reasonable grounds for believing not guilty of offence

[†††††††††††††] 1996(1) WLC (Raj.) 133.
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] 1998 Cri.L.J. 3176.
[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]BadriParsad v. State, 1953 Cri.L.J. 198 (Cal.) (DB)

Bombay High Court was of the view that what need to be specially noted was that from the material before the Court if it appeared that a particular accused was not guilty of any offence under the Act and was wrongly being prosecuted, bail ought to be granted.[***************]

Orissa High Court was of the view that under Section 37 of the Act, the Court is to only develop a belief and not to make a finding of not guilty under Section 248 of the Cr.P.C.[††††††††††††††††] Allahabad High Court was of the view that mandatory provisions regarding search, seizure, if established at the stageof bail, might be taken into account along with other materials including Panchnama, etc., the facts and circumstances in which contraband was seized, the time when the search was conducted, the place where the contraband was seized and other circumstances pointed out by the Supreme Court on*State of Punjab v. Labh Singh*[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡], constituting grounds for belief whether the accused was guilty of the offence and whether he was likely to commit any offence while on bail as visualized in Sub-clause (ii) of Clause (b) of Sub-section (1)01 Section 37 of the NDPS Act.[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]

2.1.   Satisfaction that the accused is not likely to commit any offence while on bail.

Before granting bail in case of offences punishable under Sections 19, 24, 27A and also for offences involving commercial quantity, the Court has to be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that accused is not likely to commit any offence while on bail. Though the words used are "likely to commit an offence" and not "likely to commit any offence under this Act", words "likely to commit any offence" maybetter notbe taken to mean or include even offences under any other law, other than the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act as it would suffice if Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that accused is likely to commit any offence under this Act.

Regarding the second condition for grant of bail under Sub-clause (ii) of Clause (b) of Section 37, i.e., the accused is not likely to commit any offence while on bail, Orissa High Court was of the view that the question could be answered only in a hypothetical manner, as no Court can predict if an accused if released on bail is not likely to commit any offence while on bail, ordinarily though the Courts come to the conclusion that the accused is not likely to commit any offence in future, keeping in view the past conduct of the accused. The Court held that if there is no allegation of involvement in any previous offence, it could be reasonably assumed that the accused person is not likely to commit an offence in future while on bail.[***************]

Regarding arrival of satisfaction that the accused, if released on bail, is not likely to commit any offence, Patna High Court in *SatendraSahChurabhu Salt v. State of Bihar,*[†††††††††††††††] observed as follows:

"The Court's satisfaction that the accused, if released on bail, is not likely to commit any offence can be arrived at for reasons which may vary from case to case. For arriving at such a satisfaction, it may be necessary in certain cases to consider the criminal antecedents of the accused. It is possible that in certain cases, where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is not guilty, materials may exist to indicate that the petitioner either belongs to or has close connection with some gang, the members of which are in the

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[***************] Bharat @Mamul and Another v. State of Maharashtra, 1994 Drugs Cases 384

[††††††††††††††††]StayaBrata @ SaratMallia v. State, 1992 Drugs Cases 368

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] 1996 Cri.L.J. 3996

[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]Zakir Hussain v. State of Uttar Pardesh, 1997 Cri.L.J. 4102.

[***************] M. Nageshwar Rao v. Union of India, 1997 Cri.L.J. 6.

[†††††††††††††††] 1996 Drugs Cases 64

habit of committing of fences under the NDPS Act and in such a situation, the Court may refuse to record a satisfaction that, if released on bail the accused is not likely to commit any offence. It is not necessary to enumerate the various circumstances in which such a satisfaction of the Court hearing the bail application may or may not be recorded in favour of the accused, however, the difficulty, if any, in recording such a satisfaction, is not a sufficient ground for a Court hearing bail application to postpone its consideration until such time that the Trial Court took up the trial of the case which on the basis of the materials produced in the course of trial, was in a better position to record such satisfaction compared to the Court hearing bail application.‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

In Union of India v. Thamisharasi and Others§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ the Supreme Court observed that under Section37 of the NDPS Act, its the accused that has to establish that there are reasonable grounds forbelieving that he is not guilty of an offence. The Supreme Court further observed that it isSection 437 of the Cr.P.C., which corresponds to Section 37 of the NDPS Act, and beinginconsistent with the provisions of Section 37 of the NEWS Act, it is that section which issuperseded by the non obstante clause in Section 37 of the NDPS Act.*****************

2.2. Relevance of historical abuse of drugs for grant of bail

In *Ramesh Chandra v State of Rajasthan*†††††††††††††††††, Rajasthan High Court before which it wasargued that for centuries in Rajasthan occasional consumption of opium on certain festivities,etc. was traditionally accepted and that possession of poppy husk to some extent should beconsidered as an exception as contemplated by Section 37 stated as follows:

"As already observed by me above while noting the contentions that for the pastcenturies, offering for consumption opium or opium water on certain festivities orfunerals or obsequies or others is traditionally accepted in Rajasthan. If opiumwater isnot offered during marriage or funeral, it is treated as an individual insult, zonsumption of opium water as an addiction is also rampant in Rajasthan for generations together, thefact that the Government of Rajasthan issues licences for sale of doda post and licence isissued for consumption thereof, will also have definite bearing on the issue as to whetherpossession of opium water of doda post in very negligible quantity should result indeprivation of the personal liberty of the possessor because of the embargo put by Section37 of the Act. Having considered this aspect seriously in all its perspectives, I am of theopinion that bail could be granted in spite of Section 37 in cases where a person is inpossession of opium up to 300 gins, or doda post up to 30 kgs. Because large amount of dodapost is needed for extracting an addicting do and, therefore, large quantity of doda post canstop in relation to other essential drug or psychotropic drug like heroin, cocaine or smackas is popularly called, possession up to 2 gms. would be obviously for personalconsumption and it could be considered as such if the attending circumstances point outthat it was for personal consumption, the person in possession may be considered forgrant of bail looking to the negligible quantity of the contraband seized."

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‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡The Court in this case dissented from the view taken by the same Court in TribhuwanKarwar v. State of Bihar, 1994(1) PLJR 501, that the satisfaction that the accused, if released on bail, is not likely to commit any offence while on bail, cannot be arrived at by a Court of law while considering the bail application.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ 1995 RCR 531

***************** Principle of Law enunciated by Allahabad High Court in PremNarain v. State of Uttar Pradesh, 1992 Drugs Cases 267, that inspite of section 37 of the NDPS Act, the exceptions provided in the first proviso to Section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 were still applicable is not in consonance with the principle of law enunciated by the Supreme Court in Union of India v. Thamisharasi and Others, 1995 RCR 531.

††††††††††††††††† 2001 Drugs Cases 87

It is quite obvious that taking into consideration historical aspects of abuse of drugs whileconsidering the application for grant of bail on the cases which come within the purview ofSection 37 of the NDPS Act do not fall within the norms laid down by the Supreme Court forgrant of bail under the NDPS Act in *Union of India v. Ram Samujh*‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ In *Union of India through Central Bureau of Narcotics Commissioner, Lucknow v. AharwaDeen,*§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ it has been laid downby the Supreme Court that the Court would be totally in error in case it grants bail without evenfocussing its attention to the mandatory provisions of Section 37 of the NDPS Act. Therefore, granting of bail in the cases in respect of which Section 37 of the NDPS Act is applicable on theground of historical abuse of drugs in the country is not in consonance with the principles oflaw laid down by the Supreme Court in the matter of grant of bail under the NDPS Act.

2.3. Whether non-compliance of mandatory provisions of the Act can be A ground for grant of bail.

There has been divergence of opinion whether non-compliance of mandatory provisionsof the Act can be seen at the sage of bail or not.

In *Sewaram v. State*****************, bail application was moved on behalf of the accused under theNDPS Act. Held it is difficult to accept the view that the matters regarding alleged violationof Sections 42 and 50 of the Act or other procedural safeguards contained in Chapter IV of theAct, could not be looked into at the stage of bail and that could be considered only at the stageof trial. Since the provisions contained in Sections 42 and 50 of the Act are meant to ensure justand fair action on the part of the police and other authorities, it would not be right to tell theaccused that the alleged violation of these provisions could not be looked into at the stage ofbail application and that he must wait until the trial. How unfair it would be to brush aside theviolation of the mandatory provisions and force the accused to languish in jail for years andleave the question of violation of these provisions until the trial is over, wherein it may be foundthat the accused is entitled to acquittal on account of the violation of these provisions, theaccused should be entitled to rely upon the infirmities even at the stage of bail.†††††††††††††††††††

There are stringent limitations on grant of bail under Section 37 of the Act. Courts must, therefore, be vigilant to protect the rights of the accused. There can be no quarrel that anoffender under the Act must be apprehended, and severely punished provided, however, thathe is found guilty. That possibility has to be found to exist at the stage of bail on prima fadeconsideration of the matter and only after reaching satisfaction that he is reasonably believedto be guilty. For that purpose, the compliance with procedural requirements must be insistedupon and must be shown, at least, prima facie, at the stage of bail.

But Uttar Pradesh High Court has given a contrary view in *Ram KailashJaiswal v. State of Uttar Pradesh*‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡, stating that the accused was not entitled to bail even if it was held that therewas no compliance of the provisions of Section 50 of the NDPS Act.

Jammu and Kashmir High Court held that the consequence of non-observance of theprovisions of Sections 42, 52 and 57 is an issue that could be taken into account at the

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‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ 1999 Drugs Cases 204
§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ 2000 Cri.L.J. 3526.
***************** 1992 Cri.L.J. 2999 (All.)
††††††††††††††††††† Lawrence D'Souza v. State of Maharashtra, 1992 Cri.L.J. 399 (Bom)
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ 2001 Cri.L.J. 674.

time ofdeciding the case finally and that such an argument had no relevance at the stage of hearinga bail application.§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

In ***Superintendent, Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai v. R. Paulsamy*********************, the SupremeCourt held that in the light of Section 37 of the Act no accused can be released on bail when theapplication is opposed by the Public Prosecutor unless the Court is satisfied that there arereasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offences and that he is not likelyto commit any offence while on bail. The Court was of the view that the minimum, whichshould have been taken into account, is the factual presumption on law position that officialacts have been regularly performed and such presumption can be rebutted only duringevidence and not merely saying that no document has been produced during bail stageregarding the compliance of the formalities mentioned in those sections (i.e., Sections 52 and57).

2.4.   Non-compliance with the provisions of Section 57 not A ground for grant of bail.
In ***Zakir Husain v. State of Uttar Pradesh***†††††††††††††††††††, Allahabad High Court held that thoughcompliance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Act may affect the credibility of the evidence of seizure; it would not be a ground to release the accused on bail.

2.5. Relevance of delay in sending the samples, etc. for grant of bail
In ***Gharban AliAzadi v. Intelligence Officer, Air Intelligence Unit, Bombay and Another***‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡, in which certain comments were made at the stage of application for grant of bail about delayin sending sample packets to the Chemical Examiner and about certain discrepancy regarding weight of sample, Bombay High Court stated as follows:

"These are matters which cannot be decided at this stage, it is well settled that a Court cannot conduct a mini trial at the time of considering a bail application. The Investigating Officer may have reasonable explanation for the delay in sending sample packets or for discrepancy regarding weight of sample. All these things will have to be thrashed out during trial. These contentions are premature to be considered at this stage and the prosecution must have an opportunity to explain these things during trial. It is open to the petitioner to cross-examine the concerned officers on these points. Then these matters can be urged at the time of final arguments only after regular trial."

2.6.   Chemical Analysis Report could not be admitted in evidence as ground for grant of bail.
Delhi High Court was of the view that on the ground that the Forensic Science Laboratory report not being properly proved on record inasmuch as the officer signing it was not one of those mentioned in Section 293, Cr.P.C., alone the appellant was likely to succeed in his appeal and that in view of that the bar under Section 37, NDPS Act did not come into play.§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

2.7.   Relevance of quantity of contraband seized for grant of bail.
In ***BimbadharBehera v. State of Orissa*********************, the Court made it very clear that merely because a person Is accused of possession of 'small quantity' of narcotic thug and psychotropic substance, he does not automatically become entitled to be released on bail irrespective of the consideration under Section 37(1)(b). The Court held that the benefit of

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§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§Nazir Ahmed Wani v. State of Jammu and Kashmir, 1998 Cri.L.J. 3176.
****************** 2001 Cri.L.J. 117.
††††††††††††††††††† 1997 Cri.L.J. 4102.
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ 1996 Cri.L.J. 2420.
§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Bilal Ahmed v. State, 2001 (73) ECC 504.
****************** 1993 Drugs Cases 146

the small quantity would be available only at the conclusion of the trial and that too when the ingredients have been "proved" by the accused. Bail application dismissed even though quantity of ganja recovered was only 30 gms., as no conclusion could be reached that accused was not prima facie guilty of the offence. In *Rajbir Singh v. State of Haryana*[††††††††††††††††††]. Punjab and Haryana High Court did not agree to take into account the fact of possession of only small quantity of contraband as a ground for grant of bail. The Court rejected the plea for grant of bail made on the basis of possession of only small quantity of contraband. The Court made reference to the cases of *Karnail Singh v. State of Haryana*[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] and *Lakhwant Singh v. State of Punjab*[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§], wherein the Court earlier granted bail on the ground of possession of only small quantity of contraband and expressed the view that the order of grant of bail in a criminal case c not be followed as a precedent while granting bail and that Section 37 was not taken into consideration by the Judges in those cases.

But the above views of the Hon'ble Courts do not seem to be correct. The amended Section 37(1)(b) provides:

"No person accused of an offence punishable for offences under Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A and also for offences involving commercial quantity shall be released on bail or on his own bond unless

The plain reading of Section 37(1)(b) makes it abundantly clear that only offences under Sections 19, 24, 27A and offences involving commercial quantity are non-bailable. Offences involving "small quantity" have not been included within the ambit of Section 37(1) (b) which makes a provision for non-bailable offences.

Now the question remains as to how would the offences involving "small quantity" begoverned? The Cr.P.C., 1973 incorporates Part II in the First Schedule that provides forclassification of offences againstother laws. According to Part II of the FirstSchedule of Cr.P.C.,if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years or with fine only, such anoffence is bailable. It is to be noted that where there is contravention involving small quantityunder the NOPS Act, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, which mayextend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.Hence the offence involving "small quantity" under the NDPS Act is bailable according to PartII of the First Schedule of CrP.C.

3.   **Special consideration in matters of bail under the Act in respect of persons under the age of sixteen, women, sick or infirm**

Sub-section (1) of Section 437 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 reads as follows:

"(1) when any person accused of, or suspected of the commission of any non-bailableoffence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought before a Court other than the High Court or Court of Session, he may be released on bail, but—

(i)   such person shall not be so released if there appears reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death of imprisonment for life;

(ii)   such person shall not be so released if such offence is a cognizable offence and he had been previously convicted of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment

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[††††††††††††††††††] 1998 Drugs Cases 298
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]1996 (1) RCR 137
[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] 1992 Drugs Cases 267

for life or imprisonment for seven years or more, or he had been previouslyconvicted on two or more occasions of a non-bailable and cognizable offence:

Provided that the Court may direct that a person referred to In Clause (or Clause (ii) be released on bail if such person is under the age of sixteen years oris a woman or sick or Infirm:

Provided further that the Court may direct that a person referred to in Clause (ii) be released on bail if it is satisfied that it is just and proper so to do for any otherspecial reason:

Provided also that the mere fact that an accused person maybe required for beingidentified by witnesses during investigation shall not be sufficient ground forrefusing to grant bail if he is otherwise entitled to be released on bail and givesan undertaking that he shall comply with such directions as may be given by theCourt"

In *PremNarainShanna v. State of Uttar Pradesh*********************, while granting bail to the applicant who wasan infirm person being physically handicapped, Allahabad High Court observed that thegeneral exception contained in the first proviso to Section 437 of Cr.P.C. did apply to the caseirrespectiveof the additional limitations contained in Section 37 of the NDPS Act. On thecontrary, in*Atma Ram v. State of Rajasthan*†††††††††††††††††††††, Rajasthan High Court dismissed the bailapplicationof the applicant who was aged 70 years holding that Section 37 of the NUPS Actwhich lays down restrictions on grant of bail does not provide for grant of bail on the groundof old age.

In *Harbans Kaur v. State*‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡, the issue under consideration by Jammu and Kashmir High Court was whether the exemption provided for women in proviso to Section 497 of the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Procedure (Section 437. Cr.P.C., 1973) could be imported and read in Section 37 of the NDPS Act on the strength of Section 36C of the Act. The Court held that Section 36C§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ no doubt applies the provisions of the Cr.P.C., including the bail provisions to the proceedings before the Special Judge it however begins with a saving clause and the words "Save as otherwise provided in the Act" saves the other provisions of the Act. Section 36C saves other provisions of the Act including Section 37 even applying provisions of the Cr.P.C. to the proceedings under the Act and once it leaves Section 37 intact, the conditions contained therein come into play in full force circumscribing the Court's power to grant bail and the leeway allowed by proviso to Section 497 of the J&K Cr.P.C. (Section 437 of Cr.P.C., 1973) is sealed.

While rejecting the plea of the Counsel of the accused that omission of the word 'she' excluded women from the purview of Section 37, the Court stated as follows:

"It is significant to note that the controlling Clause (b) of Section 37(1) starts with the words," no person accused of an offence and the "person" surely includes both men and women. The later omission to use the word "she" in Sub-clause (ii) can at best be treated as a "draftsman's devil" and should not be allowed to defeat the intent and purpose of the provision which on plain reading mandates refusal to grant bail in any person accused of an offence punishable with five years imprisonment or more unless the conditions laid down therein are satisfied. Any other interpretation would place women in a special class if accused irrespective of the gravity of the offence alleged against them and that too on the basis of their sex which could not have been the intention of the Legislature. Therefore, On

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******************** 1992 Drugs cases 267.

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‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ 1994 Cri.L.J. 328.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Section 36C of the NDPS Act provides for application of Code to proceedings before a Special Court.

this reasoning, I find it difficult to accept the contention and feel no hesitation in holding that Section 37 of the Act applies as much to the women as to the men so long as they are accused of an offence under the NDPS Act."

## 4.	Grant of Bail to Juveniles

The first and foremost question is whether a delinquent juvenile, accused of having committed an offence under NDPS Act, 1985 shall be tried by a Special Court or shall be dealt with by Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, or in other words, whether provisions of Juvenile Justice Act apply even to a delinquent juvenile accused of an offence under NDPS Act, or whether provisions of NDPS Act override the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act so far as a delinquent juvenile having committed an offence under this Act is concerned. It has become necessary to dwell upon this point in some detail because of the judgment of Orissa High Court in *AntaryamiPatra v. State of Orissa**********************, in which the Orissa High Courtheld that special provisions contained in Section 37 of the special statute, i.e., the NDPS Act, would override Section 18 of the Juvenile Justice Act which is a general provision with regard to the right of a juvenile delinquent to be released on bail irrespective of the offence committed by him and, therefore, even in case of a juvenile delinquent involved in the commission of an offence under the NDPS Act, no bail could be granted until and unless the provisions of Section 37 of the MDL'S Act are complied with. The Court was of the view that release of an accused involved in commission of an offence under the MDI Act would pursue their objective through such juvenile delinquents and even on a plain interpretation of Section 18 of the Juvenile Justice Act, it would not be appropriate to release a juvenile delinquent being involved in commission of an offence under the NDPS Act as that would defeat the ends of justice.

In view of the overriding provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, the view taken in the aboveOrissa High Court judgment, it may be submitted, does not appear to be correct. Section 18 ofthe Juvenile Justice Act provides that when any person accused of a bailable or non-bailableoffence and apparently a juvenile is arrested or detained or appears or is brought before aJuvenile Court such person shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Cr.P.C., 1973 orany other law for the time being in force, be released on bail.

The word "offence" used in the above section has been defined in Section 2(n) of theJuvenile Justice Act as meaning an offence punishable under any law for the time being in force.

Offences under NDPS Act have not been excluded from the definition of "offence" for thepurpose of Juvenile Justice Act. NDPS Act, 1985 had already been enacted and enforced beforethe enactment of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Section 2(c) of the Juvenile Justice Act reads as"narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances shall have the meaning respectively assigned tothem in the NOPS Act, 1985. No doubt, Section 36A, which provides for trial of the offencesunder the Act by Special Courts, has been inserted by NDPS (Amendment) Act, 1988.However, by this Amendment Act too, offences under NDPS Act have not been excluded fromthe applicability of Juvenile Justice Act. This shows that NDPS Act, 1985 and its provisionswere very well in the knowledge of the Legislature while enacting the Juvenile Justice Act,therefore, non-exclusion of the offences under the NDPS Act from the definition of the wordoffences under Section 2(n) of the Juvenile Justice Act, clearly goes to show that intention of the

Legislature was to apply the Juvenile Justice Act to offences under NDPS Act.

*** 1993 Cri.L.J. 1908.

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987 (since repealed) contains an overriding effect of that Act but there is no such overriding provision in the NDPS Act. The MOPS Act does not contain any provision that this Act shall have overriding effect, If a person accused of an offence under this Act is a juvenile i.e., he or she will not be tried by Juvenile Court but by the Special Court. In ***Krishna Bhagwan v. State of Bihar***[††††††††††††††††††††††], the Court held that once the Legislature has enacted a law to extend special treatment in respect of trial and conviction to juveniles. The Court should be zealous of administering such law so that the delinquent juveniles derive full benefit of the provisions of the Act, but at the same time it is the duty of the Courts that the benefits of the provisions meant for juveniles are not derived by unscrupulous persons, who have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for having committedheinous and serious offences, by getting themselves declared as children or juveniles on thebasis of procured certificates.

5.   Applicability to grant of interim Bail

Delhi High Court held that discretion under Section 439 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 for grant ofinterim bail on humanitarian and compassionate grounds is not available to the Court in case of a person accused of an offence punishable for a term of imprisonment of five years or more under the NDPS Act.[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Plea on behalf of the accused that the Court could grant interim bail to the petitioner in exercise of the powers under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C., was also rejected by the Court stating that in the matter of grant of bail the power of the High Court under Section 482 of the Cr.P.C., is subject to the limitation contained in Section 37 of the NDPS Act. It was further observed that the Court was not sure whether the view taken by it with regard to Section 37 of the NDPS Act and the power of the Court to grant interim bail would leave the petitioner without remedy and that it was for the petitioner to examine whether he was entitled to approach the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for appropriate reliefin view of a peculiar situation arising out of the strict operation and application of Section 37 of the NDPS Act.[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]

Bombay High Court was of the view that the Court while exercising power either under Section 437 or under Section439 of the Cr.P.C., should do so subject to the limitations contained in the amended Section 37 of the NDPS Act and that the restrictions placed on the powers of the Court under the said section could not be ignored at the stage of interim bail.[***********************]

6.   Constitutionality of the provisions on Bail

The constitutionality of the provisions of Section 37(1)(b) came up for consideration before Rajasthan High Court in ***Smt. Sosar v. State of Rajasthan***. Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in ***Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab***, in which the Supreme Court upheld the vires of Sub-sections (8) and (9) of Section 20 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 which were in pare mates with Section 37(1)(b) of the NDPS Act, the Court held that the provisions of Section 37(1)(b) of the Act neither imposed any unreasonable condition infringing the principle of Article 21 of the Constitution nor were violative of the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution.In ***Union of India v.***

[††††††††††††††††††††††] 1991 Cri.L.J. 1283 (Pat.) (FB)

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] As the relevant provisions of the Act stood before the changes incorporated by the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001 (9 of 2001).

[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]Islamussin @Chottey v. State of Delhi, 2000 Cri.L.J. 108.

[***********************] Intelligence Officer, Narcotics Control Bureau v. Naushad Ali Abdul Aziz Master @ Firoz Karim Merchant and Another, 1996 Drugs Cases 194

Thamisharasiand Others††††††††††††††††††††††, the Supreme Court held that the limitations on grant of bail specified in Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 37 come in only when the question of grant of bail arises on merits and by its very nature the provision is not attracted when the grant of bail is automatic on account of the default in filing complaint/charge-sheet within the maximum period of custody permitted during investigation by virtue of Sub section (2) of Section 167 of the Cr.P.C.

7. **Bail on default under Sub-section (2) of Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

On the point whether on challan or complaint not being filed within 60 or 90 days, as the case maybe, accused of the offence under the MDI Act is entitled to be released on bail under proviso to Section 167(2), Cr.P.C., as of right even in face of Section 37 of the Act, or in other words in the point whether Section 167(2), Cr.P.C., is controlled by or controls Section 37 of the NDPS Act, there has been difference of opinion amongst various High Courts.

Certain High Courts were of the view that Sub-section (2) of Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 that provides for mandatory bail in case charge-sheet has not been filed within 60/90 days was not attracted under the NDPS Act.‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ In *Union of India v. Thangisharasi and Others*,§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ the Supreme Court held that the clear reference of the power of the Magistrate under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, particularly Sub-section (2) thereof, is an indication that no part of Sub-section (2) of Section 167 of the Code is inapplicable in such a case unless there be any specific provision to the contrary in the NDPS Act and that Sub-section (1) of Section 37 does not have the effect of excluding the applicability of the proviso to Sub-section (2) of Section 167 of the Code which operates in a different field relating to the total period of custody of the accused permissible during investigation. The Court held that the legislative intent of not excluding the applicability of the proviso to St& section (2) of Section 167 of the Code which operates in a different field in cases of arrest made of commission of offences under the NDPS Act is quite evident.

What would be the consequence, if section 37 of the NDPS Act overrides Section 167 of the Cr.P.C. Under Section 167 of the Cr.P.C., a Magistrate has no power to authorize detention of any person beyond a period of 60/90 days, if such an accused person can be released on bailat the said stage, only on compliance with the stringent conditions contained in Section 37, practically no accused can be released on bail even after the said period of 60/90 days, unlesshe is set free, he will continue to remain in detention. Flat how long? Perhaps the police maytake many months (if not years) to finalise the report. The accused will have to languish incustody without a trial like a 'pappilone' for considerably long period. For deciding this aspect, we have necessarily to go into the contours of Section 36A of the NDPS Act. It contains five sub sections. In the first sub-section, after providing that offences under the NDPS Act shall be tried by Special Court constituted by the Government, it enables a Magistrate to order detention of the accused forwarded to him under Section 167(2) of the Code. Here the same powers as contained in Section 167(2) of the Cr.P.C are repeated with the only alteration that the Court to which the accused is to be forwarded next, is the Special Court constituted under the NDPS Act. Clause (c) of the said sub-section is important in this context. It reads thus:

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†††††††††††††††††††††† 1995 Drugs Cases 129
‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Imam and Another v. CBI, New Delhi, 48(1992) Delhi Law Times 458.
§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ 1995 Drugs Cases 129

"The Special Court may exercise, in relation to the person forwarded to it under Clause (b), the same power which the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try a case may exercise under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), in relation to an accused person in such case who has been forwarded to him under that section."

The said clause is clear indication that the directive contained in proviso to Section 167(2) is intended to be used at the appropriate stage even if offences, under the NDPS Act, are involved. If Section 37 of the NDPS Act is allowed to control or restrict the application of proviso to Section 167(2) of the Cr.P.C., the latter provision would become ineffective and a dead letter.

Section 36 A(4) further specifically provides that in respect of persons accused of an offence punishable under Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A or for offences involving commercial quantity the references in Sub-section (2) of Section 167 of the Cr.PC., 1973 thereof to "ninety days", where they occur, shall be construed as reference to "one hundred and eighty days. The proviso attached to this clause is that if it is not possible to complete the investigation within the said period of "one hundred and eighty days, the Special Court may extend the said period up to one year on the report of the Public Prosecutor indicating the progress of the investigation and the specific reasons for the detention of the accused beyond the said period of one hundred and eighty days.

8. Suggestions

It is, therefore, suggested that if all the offences under the NDPS Act are non-bailable, as provided in the heading of the Act, the same should be provided in the body of Section 37 so that no doubt remains as to the nature of offences under this Act. The section should be amended to include the answer to the question as to how the offences involving "small quantity" are to be governed. It is further s that there should be a clear provision as to the incorporation of the provision of special consideration in matters of bail under the Act in respect of persons under the age of sixteen, women, sick or infirm and the ambiguity regarding it should be done away with. Moreover, various contradictory judgments of the High Courts regarding grant of bail to juveniles under this Act, have led to denial of justice to the juveniles. Hence, the Act should clearly provide for as to whether the offences under the NDPS Act have been excluded from the definition of "offence" for the purpose of Juvenile Justice Act, 1985 or not.

The need of the hour is to make the provision for grant of bail under the Act as expressive and clear as possible so that the offenders are not able to take advantage of any ambiguity and go scot-free to take the law in their hands.

The Indian Political System and Its Effects on Economy

Dr. Amit Kumar Khare[*]

Abstract

The development of India's economy was based on socialist-inspired policies after independence. It included state-ownership of various sectors, regulation and red tape which was known as 'Licence Raj' and protection from the world markets. The Political Economy of India has rapidly changed with the liberalization of the economy in the 1990s. It has now moved towards a market-based system and is the world's second fastest growing major economy after China. India recorded the highest GDP growth rate of 9% in 2007.Since independence, India has gone through many changes firstly India based on socialist model, but now it bases its government on a democratic model. During this period India had a very protectionist stance against foreign investment in the country, because of this India fell behind in technology and in economy. The collapse of the Soviet Union (India's largest trading partner), the Persian Gulf crisis (higher world prices), and an increase in foreign dept led to problems for India throughout the eighties. The liberalization of Indian economy has started during tenure of Dr. Mamohan Singh in the year 1991 as a Finance Minister and carried out by Mr. Yashwant Sinha and Mr. Jaswant Singh simultaneously. The markets are being flooded with a lot of brands from old and new brands from within the country and multinationals who have ventured into India as a result of globalization of Indian economy. This has resulted in a fight amongst competitors for survival and growth and also led them to provide value to their product for customer's satisfaction through quality and service. Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. While multinational companies played a significant role in the promotion of growth and trade in South-East Asian countries they did not play much role in the Indian economy where import-substitution development strategy was followed. Since 1991 with the adoption of industrial policy of liberalization and privatization rote of private foreign capital has been recognized as important for rapid growth of the Indian economy. Global markets, global technology, global ideas are seen as symbolizing enormous potential to change the world through more wealth than at any time before. A number of companies worldwide are coming together by way of mergers and joint ventures in order to consolidate their strengths and to take advantage of opportunities of global trade. After adopting new economic policy many global corporations entered in the Indian economy.

Introduction

Politics has nothing to do with economics in India, seventy years after Independence, India is changing in many ways, in one way there is no connection between politics and economics. In the last 20 yrs, it seemed for a while that a link was building between politics and economics, as the few economical strong state chief ministers who delivered strong growth and pays reward for this. In last 20 yrs, however, voters have switched back to their

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default mode of throwing out the incumbents, almost regardless of their economic performance. There have been around more than 25 major state elections since 2010, and during this period the state chief minister once again faced a two-thirds probability of losing his or her re-election bid even if a state economy had grown faster than the national average. First time in India after 2009, it seemed that a link was building between politics and economics, as the few high-profile state chief ministers who delivered strong growth were re-elected. In the year 2014 Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power, expectations were high that he would have a dramatic effect on the country's economic prospects. The opposition imagines his less impact on the economy. But he remains very popular with the masses, who increasingly favour a strong, nationalist leader. After 60 years of Congress rule, combined with disdain for the ineffectual last prime minister in the Congress line, created a yearning for strongman rule, the scale of which is still widely unrecognised. The World Values Survey polled voters in the largest democracies in the late 1990s and again in this decade, and found a sharp increase in popular support for authoritarian leadership in most of the 30 countries that were part of the poll. The results were particularly striking in India, where support for "a strong leader who doesn't have to answer to parliament"rose 25 percentage points to 70%. This was the third largest increase for any nation, after only Ukraine and Romania, countries with little to no tradition of democracy. Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi continues to ride this surge in support for strongman rule, and that popular emotion is likely to shape his political future in 2019 more than any economic variable. In short, the Indian market now questions not only whether politicians and the state can deliver, but also whether political vision can deliver. The connected tycoons that flourished under the previous regime have been decimated, and since taking office in 2014 Modi has kept a new generation from rising up--by bringing much more transparency to public bidding and licensing. But he is following a trend that was pressed on the government by the judiciary even before he took office. India's stock market continues in line with other stock markets of the world, and anyone who made investment decisions based on Prime Minister Modi's economical agenda currently looks like. Liberals who pulled out of the market expecting Modi's economic system to lead to economic disaster would have missed out on a market that has risen by 20% during his tenure. Since opening to the world economy India has continued to grow at an above-average pace in part because of the advantage of growing from a very low income base, and in part based on the extraordinary strength, diversity and quality of its entrepreneurial culture.

Keywords: Economic Reform, Political Stability, Economic Growth, Impact of Economy etc.

Objectives
- To Study the Economic Reforms in India
- To Study the Political Stability in India
- To study the role of Privatization and Disinvestment in India.
- To study the various sector of Economy in India

Economic Reforms by Various Political Heads

Rajiv Gandhi government (1984-1989) initiated lighter reforms by reducing the License Raj and promoting the growth of software and telecommunications industries. The assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 and her son Rajiv Gandhi in 1991, confidence for international investment in the economy was crushed. Since 1985, there was a balance of

payments problem and by late 1990s the country faced a serious economic crisis. Narasimha Rao government (1991-1996) The Narasimha Rao government started the liberalization process by abolishing the Licence Raj system which ended various monopolies, reforming capital markets, inviting foreign investment, reforming the trade regime and capital markets. Their goal was to reduce the fiscal deficit, to privatize the public sector, and increase infrastructure investment. The Indian Economy which was fastest growing major economy in the world and the only economy among Emerging Markets seems to have slowed down even before the latest demonetization process. The cause for concern with projected growth figures revised downwards from 7.6 % to 7.1% for the financial year ending March 2017, some economists including the former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh who was a reputed economist during his term, states that the current and ongoing attempt to flush out black money would shave a good 2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). One must keep in mind the fact that as per the recent estimates by some economists, nearly 90% of the total cash in circulation has come back into the banking system and hence, the stated purpose of the demonetization exercise which was to extinguish black money and enable the RBI to lower its liabilities thereby providing the government with a huge dividend. On the other hand, with more taxes being collected due to higher deposits in banks that can be taxable as well as increased compliance due to greater scrutiny and oversight by the Income Tax Department, the government too might be announce lower rates for taxes as fiscal measures. In the night of November 8, 2016 Indian Prime Minister Sri.Narendra Modi has taken a historic decision on Indian currency by announcing that the high-denomination notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000, then in circulation would cease to be legal tender. Demonetization is an economic policy where a certain currency unit ceases to be recognized or used as a form of legal tender. In other words, a currency unit still loses its legal tender status as a new one comes into circulation. The demonization initiative has result a sudden breakdown in India's commerce unbanked and informal economy which is hard hit as per economist. Political stability helps in making economic decisions and reducing the risk of imbalance in the economy.

Central and State Governments
In short, the Indian market now questions not only whether politicians and the state can deliver, but also whether political cronies can deliver. The connected tycoons that flourished under the previous regime have been decimated, and since taking office in 2014 Modi has kept a new generation from rising up--by bringing much more transparency to public bidding and licensing. But he is following a trend that was pressed on the government by the judiciary even before he took office. The clean quality of this bull market -and it's disconnect from politics -is also reflected in my analysis of good and bad billionaires. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power over three years ago, expectations were high that he would have a dramatic effect on the country's economic prospects. Yet, for all his power, Modi is having much less impact on the economy than either his detractors or supporters imagine. Just as surprising, this disconnect is hardly hurting him politically. He remains very popular with the masses, who increasingly favour a strong, nationalist leader.Of course; many supporters of the current government argue that Modi has done more for economic reform in three years than Congress did in nearly 60. Maybe over time that will prove to be the case, but for now both the nature of economic growth and the stock market's performance suggest that the impact of this government has been rather limited on the country's economic prospects. The main reason India is still growing at a decent clip is strong consumption,

which is playing an increasingly large role in driving the economy. Once the Prime Minister has been appointed, the President has no discretion on any other matter whatsoever, including the appointment of ministers. But all Central Government decisions are taken by president. The central government exercises its broad administrative powers in the name of the President, whose duties are largely ceremonial. The president and vice president are elected indirectly for 5-year terms by a special electoral college. The vice president assumes the office of president in case of the death or resignation of the incumbent president.

Political Stability and Economic Growth

The politicians should realize that in the last decade or so, the scene in the country has undergone a sea change India is a young country, where the average age is less than 26years.The literacy rate is continuously rising. The Primary Health Care services are improving. There is a growing awareness of the need to let market forces decide on their role in the development of infrastructure projects. The power distribution has shifted from a centralized command structure to one where even the leader at local level has an opportunity to address his local aspirations at the national level. The share of private consumption in the Indian economy has grown from 55% in 2008 to 60% now. This trend is also reflected in the stock market, where the consumer staples sector has risen by 50% and delivered the highest relative returns since Modi was elected. The average stock price of state companies rose more than 30% in the months immediately before and after Modi's election, but has since given back almost all of those gains.

Privatization and Disinvestment

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power over three years ago, expectations were high that he would have a dramatic effect on the country's economic prospects. Yet, for all his power, Modi is having much less impact on the economy than either his detractors or supporters imagine. Just as surprising, this disconnect is hardly hurting him politically. He remains very popular with the masses, who increasingly favour a strong, nationalist leader. Of course, many supporters of the current government argue that Modi has done more for economic reform in three years than Congress did in nearly 60. Maybe over time that will prove to be the case, but for now both the nature of economic growth and the stock market's performance suggest that the impact of this government has been rather limited on the country's economic prospects. The main reason India is still growing at a decent clip is strong consumption, which is playing an increasingly large role in driving the economy. The share of private consumption in the Indian economy has grown from 55% in 2008 to 60% now. Though Indian market analysts still love to talk about the impact of Modi and his policies, the latest Indian bull market has nothing to do with politics. Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had a vision of the 21st century information age. So, he privatized the Internet, reformed the flawed telecom policy, opened radio broadcasting in 40 cities and allowed up-linking facilities to satellite channels. Congress has yet to realize the impact of global market and address issues on taxes, subsidy etc so that the effects of globalization do not come as a jolt to the common man in the street. Mr. Narasimha Rao government approach on globalization lacked this humane approach.

Industry and Services

India has one of the world's fastest growing automobile industries. Shown here is the Tata motors make Nano, the world's cheapest car. Industry accounts for 28% of the GDP and employ 14% of the total workforce. However, about one-third of the industrial labour force is engaged in simple household manufacturing only. In absolute terms, India is 16th in the

world in terms of nominal factory output. Economic reforms brought foreign competition, led to privatization of certain public sector industries, opened up sectors hitherto reserved for the public sector and led to an expansion in the production of fast-moving consumer goods. Post-liberalization, the Indian private sector, which was usually run by oligopolies of old family firms and required political connections to prosper was faced with foreign competition, including the threat of cheaper Chinese imports. It has since handled the change by squeezing costs, revamping management, focusing on designing new products and relying on low labour costs and technology. Textile manufacturing is the second largest source for employment after agriculture and accounts for 26% of manufacturing output. Ludhiana produces 90% of woollens in India and is also known as the Manchester of India. Tripura has gained universal recognition as the leading source of hosiery, knitted garments, casual wear and sportswear. Dharavi slum in Mumbai has gained fame for leather products. Tata Motors' Nano attempts to be the world's cheapest car. The share of India's IT industry to the country's GDP increased from 4.8% in 2005-06 to 7% in 2008. In 2009, seven Indian firms were listed among the top 15 technology outsourcing companies in the world. In March 2009, annual revenues from outsourcing operations in India amounted to US$60 billion and this is expected to increase to US$225 billion by 2020.

Agriculture Sector

Farmers work inside a rice field in Andhra Pradesh. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China and Andhra Pradesh is the 2nd largest rice producing state in India with West Bengal being the largest. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 17% of the GDP in 2009, employed 52% of the total workforce and despite a steady decline of its share in the GDP, is still the largest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic development of India. Yields per unit area of all crops have grown since 1950, due to the special emphasis placed on agriculture in the five-year plans and steady improvements in irrigation, technology, application of modern agricultural practices and provision of agricultural credit and subsidies since Green revolution in India. However, international comparisons reveal the average yield in India is generally 30% to 50% of the highest average yield in the world.

Finance, Banking and Insurance Sector In India

The Indian money market is classified into: the organised sector (comprising private, public and foreign owned commercial banks and cooperative banks, together known as scheduled banks); and the unorganised sector (comprising individual or family owned indigenous bankers or money lenders and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)). The unorganised sector and microcredit are still preferred over traditional banks in rural and sub-urban areas, especially for non-productive purposes, like ceremonies and short duration loans. Mumbai is the financial and commercial capital of India. Shown here is the World Trade Centre of Mumbai. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi nationalised 14 banks in 1969, followed by six others in 1980, and made it mandatory for banks to provide 40% of their net credit to priority sectors like agriculture, small-scale industry, retail trade, small businesses, etc. to ensure that the banks fulfill their social and developmental goals. More than half of personal savings are invested in physical assets such as land, houses, cattle, and gold. Indian has the highest saving rate in the world at 36 percent.

Resources in India

India's total cultivable area is 1,269,219km² (56.78% of total land area), which is decreasing due to constant pressure from an ever growing population and increased urbanisation. India has a total water surface area of 314,400km² and receives an average annual rainfall of 1,100mm. Irrigation accounts for 92% of the water utilisation, and comprised 380km² in 1974, and is expected to rise to 1,050km² by 2025, with the balance accounted for by industrial and domestic consumers. India's inland water resources comprising rivers, canals, ponds and lakes and marine resources comprising the east and west coasts of the Indian ocean and other gulfs and bays provide employment to nearly 6 million people in the fisheries sector. In 2008, India had the world's third largest fishing industry. India's major mineral resources include coal, iron, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium, chromite, limestone and thorium. India meets most of its domestic energy demand through its 92 billion tonnes of coal reserves (about 10% of world's coal reserves).

Impact on Economy of India

There are many affect in Indian economy due to political stability every factor is affected. India opened up the economy in the early nineties following a major crisis that led by a foreign exchange crunch that dragged the economy close to defaulting on loans. The response was a slew of Domestic and external sector policy measures partly prompted by the immediate needs and partly by the demand of the multilateral organisations. The new policy regime radically pushed forward in favour of amore open and market oriented economy. Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalisation and globalisation strategy in the early nineties included scrapping of the industrial licensing regime, reduction in the number of areas reserved for the public sector, amendment of the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices act, start of the privatisation programme, reduction in tariff rates and change over to market determined exchange rates. Over the years there has been a steady liberalisation of the current account transactions, more and more sectors opened up for foreign direct investments and portfolio investments facilitating entry of foreign investors in telecom, roads, ports, airports, insurance and other major sectors. The Indian economy is passing through a difficult phase caused by several unfavourable domestic and external developments; Domestic output and Demand conditions were adversely affected by poor performance in agriculture in the past two years. The global economy experienced an overall deceleration and recorded an output growth.

Conclusion

A study of key economic variables over the past 30 years shows that economic activity lost pace significantly every time there was a general election. Government spending went up in an average election year, which tended to fuel inflation rather than spur growth, suggesting that the extra public expenditure ahead of polls was largely wasteful. The slowdown in investment and economic activity, however, is more pronounced this election season because the government failed to take policy decisions in the past couple of years while battling a raft of corruption charges. After complete this term paper I come at this conclusion that politics effects economy very much. If a govt. change than many other factors also changes. Every govt. does work by their own style, they change many things like construction, infrastructure, their employees, contractors and it may affect positive or negative. So it based on situation. Political stability is very important for economic growth. Policy uncertainty may not be the only reason for the decline in consumption of raw materials such as steel and cement. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power over three years ago,

expectations were high that he would have a dramatic effect on the country's economic prospects. Yet, for all his power, Modi is having much less impact on the economy than either his detractors or supporters imagine. Just as surprising, this disconnect is hardly hurting him politically. He remains very popular with the masses, who increasingly favour a strong, nationalist leader. Of course, many supporters of the current government argue that Modi has done more for economic reform in three years than Congress did in nearly 60. Maybe over time that will prove to be the case, but for now both the nature of economic growth and the stock market's performance suggest that the impact of this government has been rather limited on the country's economic prospects. The main reason India is still growing at a decent clip is strong consumption, which is playing an increasingly large role in driving the economy. India's economy now seems to move like a vast oil slick on the global sea, far too broad, far too hard to grasp, to be contained or even shaped by any one leader sitting in Delhi. In recent years, the 3-Ds of slower demographics, debt and deglobulisation have slowed growth across the world. There is not a single region that is currently growing faster than its average growth rate in the last decade.

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Role of Code-switching and Code-Mixing in Advertisement and Daily Conversation

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Abstract: - Bilingual and Multilingual often Code-Mixing and Code-Switching when they are communicating among different types of language spoken people.
Keywords: - Bilingual, Advertisement, Code-Mixing and Code-Switching

Introduction: - Sometimes, a person who knows more than one dialect uses different codes. A person who belongs to one particular dialect may use a standard code in formal situation or with his friends. At the same time, he may change from one code to another assuming that the hearer also knows the change in the code. In a bilingual situation also code switching occurs. The term *code* refers to speech varieties or dialects in a language or even languages. This is widely used in the field of linguistics, and it is studied always in a social context. Further, it is a signal used by the speaker to convey some messages. The term 'code switching' means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands. A person who knows two languages may know the cultural background of both the languages, and sometimes becomes proficient in both the languages and thereby he adopts code switching during language use. Code switching is also possible in a multilingual situation; when a speaker uses more than two languages, he often switches over from one to another and ends up in mixing of all the codes. This is common in multilingual countries like India.
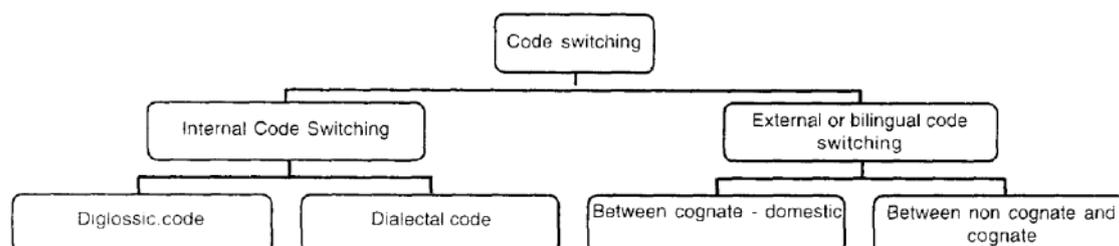
Code-Switching in Daily Conversation: - In linguistics, code- switching is the concurrent use of more than one language variety in conversation. Multilingual people, who speak more than one language, sometimes use elements of multiple languages in conversing with each other. When we alternate between two languages utter some sentences in the mother tongue and then switch to some sentences in English (or any other language), we are code-switching.
Examples
1. Garibo ki sahayta krna hamara naitik kartavya h, therefore we should help the poor people of our village.
2. Shakespeare says, Sansar ek rangmanch h or partek mnusya ek abhineta h, who appears on the stage of the world for a period of time and then quits it forever.

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Code-Mixing in Daily Conversation: -when a word or a part of a word of one language is combined with a wor4d or a part of a word of another language called code-mixing.in another way, when words of two languages are used simultaneously called code-switching. Sometimes code-mixing is done by adding the English verb inflection 'ing' to a Hindi word as Maroing gap, lootoing dhan (gossiping, looting money)

Example:-

First type:-

1. Maroing gap is the habit of some people.
2. Milying (mixing) water with milk is done by some milkman.

Example:-

Second types:-

1. Yahi h right choice baby.
2. Active Wheel powder ke sath Wheel Bar muft.
3. Yeh train ka time change ho gaya hai kya?

Use of Code-Mixing & Code-Switching in Advertisement: - This research highlights the importance of language in everyday life, for marketers, the importance of language and consumers' attitudes towards the language used in advertising. This is particularly relevant for advertisers targeting bilingual markets. By studying this linguistic practice in depth, consumer researchers will gain insight into bilingual consumers' minds, motivations, and actions. When a code-switched ad draws attention to its English portion, bilingual responses tend to be more favorable towards the ad which draws attention to its code mixing and code switching portion. Interestingly, consumers seem to pay more attention to the language that is less used in the ad, just because it stands out from the rest of the advertisement.

Let's look at some TV commercials where the growing use of combined Hindi English cannot be ignored. Hindi English is deliberately used to make these catchier. In an advertisement for a certain **shampoo**, **Priyanka Chopra says:**

C'mon girls, waqt hai sh\r\e karne ka\

Some words for **Pepsi** are:

Yehi hai right choice baby

Yeh dil maange more

Coca Cola

Thanda matlab coca cola

Vicco Turmeric

Vicco Turmeric Cosmetic;

Vicco Turmeric Ayurvedic Cream

Multinational companies advertising luxury goods abroad should consider advertising those goods in English, whereas ads for necessities might be more effective in local languages, according to a new study.

Reasons of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

1. Speakers practice code-switching when they are each fluent in both languages.
2. It is used to denote the actual spoken usage by multilingual people.
3. Sometimes it depends on a situation in which two languages or two forms of a language are used under different conditions in a community.
4. A change of topic requires a change of language.
5. Sometimes it is consciously and unconsciously, to act or talk more like those around them.

6. Many people switch languages to express particular ideas that unable to express in the previous language.

7. Sometimes, speakers want to use different languages at a time to show social status or to distinguish him/her from other social classes.

8. It can be used by speaker to express particular feelings and attitudes like happiness, excitement, anger, sadness etc.

9. Due to the habitual use of these items so that their usage is no longer a conscious choice.

10. Sometimes a given lexical item cannot be translated into another language. This occurs when a speaker unable to find an appropriate synonym in another language.

11. Bilingual code switches and code mixing may also occur due to conscious psychological factors.

12. Sometimes it is due to migratation also when English spoken migrate to Hindi spoken countries or Hindi spoken migrates to English spoken countries. They have to use to make understand each other.

13. It is also the reason that Consumers are more attracted towards the use of code mixing and code switching rather than any formal or official language?

14. It is also considered that Code-Switching and Code-Mixing of languages creates love belongingness among people.

Conclusion: - it has been observed that Code-Mixing and Code-Switching are widely used in day to day conversation and advertisement of bilinguals and multilingual. Code switching and Code-Mixing have become one of the most common language phenomena in these days. Researchers have launched various studies on code switching from different perspectives and thus achieved different findings. According to **Becker (1997, 8), "code switches are often triggered by unconscious factors and consequently, bilingual speakers are often unaware of their spontaneous alternation between languages."** English Language has a powerful influence over people and their behavior. This is especially true in the fields of marketing and advertising. The choice of language to convey specific messages with the intention of influencing people is vitally important.

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IMPACT OF THE *GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE* LAND *TENURIAL SYSTEM OF* COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE

Sunil Lal G*
Dr.P S Pratheep**

Abstract
The term tenurial simply denotes a right, or mode of holding or occupying something of value for a period of time. Under feudal system the principal item of holding was land by which a person held land from a superior in exchange for the rendition of service and loyalty to the grantor. The countries like India, land tenurial systems were widely seen constituted major portion of the income of the country. Even before the establishment of the British Rule land revenue was the major source of income of India. In the princely states like Travancore and Cochin the situation was not different. With the advent of the British rule they introduced many reforms in existing land tenurial systems in Travancore and Cochin State in order to foster their colonial interests. The consequences of the Great depressionhad severe impact upon land tenurial system of the country. This paper examines how the Great economic Depression affected the land tenurial system in Travancore and Cochin which were most powerful princely states in India during that time.
*Keywords***:** Tenurial, Janmam, Kanam, Brahmaswom, Devaswom, Pandaravaka

Introduction

Land tenure system is basically a relationship that can be legally or customarily defined among people as individuals or groups, with respect to land. Land tenure is an institution based on the ownership and proprietary right upon land. Rules of tenure define how property rights to land are to be allocated within societies. They define how access is granted to rights to use, control, and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, it is the land tenure systems which determine who can use, what resources for, how long, and under what conditions.

Land tenure is an important part of social, political and economic structures of a country. It is multi-dimensional which brings into play social, technical, economic, institutional, legal and political aspects that are often ignored but must be considered. Land tenure relationships may be well-defined and enforceable in a formal court of law or through customary structures in a community.

The Great Depression was a worldwide phenomenon which had its impact throughout the world irrespective of its bigger or smaller status. The sources of a nation's wealth were mostly from agricultural lands, manufacture, trade and commerce. Among the resources of state revenue the land revenue assumed greater importance in India. In the course of history different land tenures evolved in Cochin and Travancore. Both the premier princely states of Kerala remained basically agricultural tracts. Land revenue constituted the most important source of revenue of the state. Therefore primary aim of the British administrators in was to capture the control of land revenue system in Travancore and Cochinstates.The British after

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the establishment of their domination followed the policy of maximization of revenue and adopted measures for maximization of production. They made Comprehensive land revenue assessments.As a part of the maximisation of land revenue and production and to fulfil their political motives, the British followed a policy of showing undue importance to the Jenmi system Travancore and Cochin. This policy gave birth to tenurial protests in the region fanned by communal feelings.

But the British took no interest in finding lasting solution to the tenurial problems in Travancore and Cochin. The exorbitant demand of revenue by the British from Cochin and Travancore rulers had its impact on the agrarian sector. The condition of the agricultural class of Cochin was worse than that of their counterparts in Travancore due to the excessive collection of tax. Supportive mechanisms for the effective implementation of the land revenue reforms were absent in Cochin, although the Cochin rulers were keen to prevent any form of unrest connected with the tenurial system of the state.

Certain lands were exempted from taxation. When the financial crisis gathered momentum during the days of the Great Depression, due to the pressure of the colonial rulers the governments of both Travancore and Cochin tried to tax the land that were once excepted from taxation. The condition of tenants under the different tenurial systems became miserable during the days of the Great Depression. Although the Great Depression started in 1929, its effects on Indian economy began to be evident from 1930 onwards[i]. During the period of the Great Depression from 1929 to 1937, exports and imports fell and it drastically crippled the trade and commerce of the country.

The railways and the agricultural sector were badly affected through the rapid spread of Great Depression. The international financial crisis combined with detrimental policies adopted by the British Government in India resulted in soaring prices of commodities. But agriculturalists did not get adequate price to their products. High prices along with the stringent and exorbitant rate of taxes prevalent had a dreadful impact on the princely states like Travancore and Cochin. Thefarmers found it very difficult to function under such a situation.

In order to understand the impact of Great Depression on land tenurial system in Travancore and Cochin State it is essential to understandearlier land relations and related legislations existed in both princely states controlling land tenurial systems. It is seen that until 1865the tenurial relations were controlled by customs and some obligations. The first royal proclamation in this regard was made by Maharaja Ayilliam Tirunal Rama Varma who took some initiative and issued Proclamation on 2 June 1865.In 1896 Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation was passed. In1933 it was amendedand amendment brought certain drastic changes in the Jenmie - kudiyan relations.

Lands in Travancore are broadly classified into three categories viz., *jenmam, sirkaror pandaravaka*and others. The *Jenmam* tenure comprises lands that were entered before independence in the *Sirkar* (Government) Revenue Accounts under the heads of *Devaswomvaka*[ii], *Brahmaswomvaka* and *Madambimarvaka.* The first two groups related to lands belonging to private *Devaswoms*and *Brahmaswoms.* The third embraced all lands owned by non-Brahmins and non-*Devaswomjenmis*. Originally, the distinguishing feature of *Jenmam* lands was that they were tax-free. Some of them were subjected to a light tax called *rajabhogam*when they passed from the original owners to others for a money consideration. Until the Land Tax Proclamation of 1946 a basic tax that introduced on all these lands was continued.[iii]

Whatever be the origin of the *Jenmam* lands, it is evident that *Jenmam*lands were regarded as the absolute private property of the owner. Bulk of the land was owned by the Nambudiris.[iv] The Jenmis (landlords) created some types of subordinate tenures from simple lease (*verumpattom*) to outright sale (*attipper*) in Travancore as in other parts of Kerala. The most important of such tenures was the *Kanappattom*tenure. The *kanappattom* is a combination of a lease and mortgage lease which entitles the *Jenmi*(landlord) to rent, and mortgage which entitles the *kudiyan* mortgagee to so much of the usufruct as is equal in value to the interest of the sum advanced by him.' [v]The tenantunder this tenure has the right to cultivate or sub-lease the land. Every year he pays a fixed rent, from which the interest on the sum advanced by him to the *jenmi* (*kanam* sum) is deducted. Besides the rent, several other customary and regular payments had to be paid. The payments usually made by the *kudiyan* to the *jenmi* in the past could be grouped under three heads: (1) annual, (2) occasional, and (3) once in twelve years.

The annual payments consisted of

(a) *michavaram*or rent fixed by the deed and

(b) *onakazcha*or *ulsavakkoppu*i.e. Gifts by the *kudiyan* at the timeof Onam festival or, at the time of the annual festival of the temple.

There were several occasional payments on various ceremonial occasions such as the *chorunu*, or the initial rice-giving to a child, the *upanayanam*or investing with the Brahminical thread etc. When the *jenmi* happened to be a *Devaswom*, the tenant had to pay what is called *Kalasavari*fees for conducting purificatory ceremonies in the temples. The periodical fee was ordinarily renewable once in 12 years. Along with that there were also certain customary payments, in cash or kind, at the time of Onam, or on other important occasions.[vi]

For a long time the *jenmis* and *kudiyans*generally exercised their respective rights without prejudice to each other. Of course, this was after the Brahmin authority and rights and the canonical caste rights became part of the social system. Landlord-tenant relations were gradually determined by custom. But as population increased and as society changed, its character under the impact of western civilization, the situation changed significantly. During the British regime law began to take the place of custom. Eviction came to be accepted as a right, though under the age-old customs, a *kanappattom* tenant was seldom evicted. A sense of insecurity on account of the *jenmi's* right of eviction became a chief cause of complaint by the cultivating peasants. The *jenmis* also began to demand exorbitant rents. This led to serious discontent among the agricultural classes.

Therefore, the Maharaja of Travancore commanded the courts by an order of 1830 to maintain the old established custom. It enjoined that the tenants had to pay the *jenmi* his usual ordinary and extraordinary duesand let the tenant remain in possession and enjoyment of the property. This restored amicable relationship between *jenmis* and tenants for a time. But in less than forty years discontent again manifested itself. The provisions of the Royal command of 1830 were found to be inadequate and it was superseded by another proclamation in 1867.

In Travancorethe monarchy was more powerful and the state was the largest owner of land.Therefore the state could follow a policy of curbing the landlords favouring the cultivators. The progressive and enlightened policy together with its position as the largest owner of land made attempts in land reforms more successful.It was hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of the Travancore peasants because it conferred ownership title to all the tenants of

Pandaravaka and even though it was subject to the due payment of land revenue and made land a heritable, saleable and mortgageable commodity. By that, the *kanam* tenure was recognised as a perpetual lease and the tenants were given fixity of tenure subject to the payment of a fair rent determined by custom or contract.

By the Pattam Proclamation of 1867conferred the ryots fixity of tenure on holders of state owned lands, and converted a large body of ryots from the position of tenants at will to that of proprietors. [vii] But in its operation it did not satisfy either the *jenmi* or the *kudiyan*. So the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation of 1896 was passed.[viii] The *kudiyan's* (*Kanappattom* tenant) right of occupancy was declared to be a permanent right exempt from eviction except on non-payment of rent - continuously for twelve years or of refusal to take a renewal within the time fixed and on wilful committing of waste.

After the enactment of Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation of 1896 things went on smoothly for nearly a decade. But later on *jenmis* and *kudiyans* made repeated representations regarding various difficulties they faced in the working of Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation of 1896 the Regulation. In 1915 a committee was appointed to go into the question. In the light of its recommendations a Bill was published in 1924. This met with severe opposition from the landlords. So, it was modified after a round table conference of all the interests. In 1933, the Government passed a regulation which ' has cut the Gordian knot of the jenmi and kudiyan problem.[ix]

The Jenmis who were regarded as landholders were practically reduced to the position of persons entitled merely to certain dues called *jenmikaram.*The fees due to the jenmis such as renewal fees; customary payments etc. were converted into annual payments. This, along with the annual *michavaram*, was termed *jenmikaram.* Under Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation of 1896 amended in1933 the rights of the *jenmis*were restricted and *kudiyans*became owners of land subject to the payment of *jenmikaram.*[x]

Besides *Kanappattom,* there were a number of other tenures relating to jenmom property such as *verumpattom, koolikanom, koolikarazhma, otti*, etc.*Verumpattom,* refers to a simple temporary lease. *Koolikanam,* while resembling the *verumpattom,* confers on the tenant the right to make improvements on the land for which he is entitled to receive compensation on the expiry of his term. *Koolikarazhma*means a planting lease executed by the jenmi in regard to his properties lying waste for improving them, on receipt of a consideration fixed by calculating the number of trees to be planted. It was customary when the trees began to bear fruit to assess the *pattom* or rent and to obtain a fresh document from the jenmi. *Otti*means ausufructuary mortgage. In this transaction an amount is borrowed by the jenmi on the security of his land and the property is left with the kudiyan for enjoyment of its produce as interest for the amount. There were no legislations in Travancore covering each one of these tenures prior to independence, except those relating to *kanappattom.*[xi]

Sirkaror *Pandaravaka* lands refer to lands which the rulers or Government owned or acquired and on which certain tenures arose. The Travancore Settlement Report (1911) recorded 177 tenures under wet lands and 135 under garden lands. It is very difficult to ascertain the origin and meaning of all of them at present. Most of the tenures had their origin in bygone times when the country 'has split up into petty chiefdoms and when public transactions were conducted after the fashion of private dealings and when rights and obligations affecting land were created in numerous ways such as conquest, escheat, transfer by jenmis to kings for their maintenance, and accretions by rivers, lakes, etc. A striking

analogy thus may be seen between Sirkar land tenures and those prevalent among *jenmam* lands.

The main tenures under Sirkar lands fall broadly under the following heads: (1) *Pandarapattom*, (2) *Inam,*(3) *Viruthi*, (4) *Thiruppu-varam*, and (5) special tenures.[xii]

(1) Pandarapattomtenure was originally in the nature of a lease without any proprietary or transferable rights. By the Royal Proclamation of 1865 the Rajah of Travancore gave the holders of these lands full proprietary rights and the lands were declared to be ' private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property'.This Proclamation, together with the Jenmi-Kudiyan Proclamation of 1867, was hailed as the Magna Carta of the Travancore ryots'1. It was also held that the Proclamation of 1865 brought about ' a distribution or diffusion of landed property among all classes of His Highness' subjects and the evils arising from land monopoly have thus been remedied to a considerable extent.1' Though these may be tall claims, it is certain that these legislations were far in advance of the time, especially when compared to the situation in the British Indian Provinces.[xiii]

(2) Inamswere grants of lands made by ruling princes, chieftains, or great jenmis from time to time either for some service rendered or to be rendered to the State or Sovereign, as a mark of royal favor. *Inams* were of two kinds—service *inams* and personal *inams. Inams* granted for specified services were service *inams* while those granted for the support of individuals or families were personal *inams*. By a Royal Proclamation of 1912, personal *inams* were given freedom to mortgage, to sell or transfer them in any manner, subject only to the payment of quit-rent.[xiv]

(3) Viruthi: These were service grants to which were attached certain obligations in the shape of personal labour and supply of provisions such as vegetables to the sovereign. The holders of Viruthi lands enjoyed these lands in return for the services offered. By the Viruthi Proclamation of 1882, this system was revised. The Proclamation provided for a re-arrangement of the services and the settlement of the surplus lands remaining and re-distribution of those lands relinquished by the holders seeking relief from the service under the terms offered by the Proclamation. All alienation of *Viruthi*lands made by the holders ware declare dull and void by the Proclamation.[xv]

(4) Thiruppuvaram is an assignment, in favour of a third party, of a specific portion of land revenue payable to Government by the holders of specified land. Since the assignments are old ones, the circumstances under which they were made cannot now be fully traced. In some cases it was probably the interest on money lent to or due by the Government. In other cases, it may be the *michavaram*due to the jenmi from a tenant when the interests of the jenmi lapsed to Government by escheat or otherwise. In certain other cases it was probably an allowance or gift to a religious or charitable institution. In all these cases, the *thiruppu*holder (one who is entitled to receive *Thiruppuvaram*) used to collect the *varam*direct from the holder of the land on which it is charged.[xvi]

(5) Special tenures: These comprise tenures in the nature of *inam*which received special treatment and were charged special rates of assessment. Besides these, there were innumerable, other minor tenures which were gradually eliminated, even before independence, and all land brought under *Pandarapattom*. The Travancore Enfranchisement of *SirkarPattom* Lands Proclamation, 1940, sought to confer on all holders of *Sirkar* lands permanent rights of occupancy heritable and transferable.[xvii]

Besides the above tenures the following tenures which occupy a position different from *Jenmam* and *Pandaravakai* (1) *Edavakai,* (2) *SreePandaravaka*, (3) *Kandukrishi*, and (4) *SreePadamvaka*.

(1) Edavakai lands: There were four*Edavakais* (free hold estates) in the State which were free from assessment. They were Edappally, Poonjar, Vanjipuzha and Kilimanoor. The landlords were called ' Chiefs '. The total extent of land under these was about 1.23 lakh acres. The Edavakai Chiefs were the absolute proprietors of the lands till recently. They bore some resemblance to the Zamindaris in other parts of India. The proclamations of 1865 and 1867 which conferred permanent occupancy rights on the tenants of Sirkar and Jenmom lands were not applicable to Edavakai lands. Permanent occupancy right was sought to be granted to the tenants of Kilimanoor and Edappally Estates in 1893 by the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation of the year. Many years later in 1934 the tenants of Poonjar and Vanjipuzha were given permanent occupancy rights under the Edavakai Regulation of that year. However, as there were several exemption clauses in these legislations the tenants' rights were not fully implemented.

(2) Sree Pandaravaka lands: The *SreePandaravaka* lands belong to the deity of SreePadmanabhaswami temple and have been held in trust by the kings of Travancore since the days of King MarthandaVarma. A portion of these lands was assessed to *Rajabhogam* or a light tax by the Government while the residual assessment is paid to the temple for its upkeep and maintenance. These lands lying in Kerala consist of about 12,360 acres. They were exempted from the purview of the basic tax of 1946.[xviii]

(3) Kandukrishi lands: The crown lands or the home-farms of the Travancore sovereigns fall in this category. They were given on simple leases, recoverable at pleasure. The ryots had not only no proprietary rights; they did not even have transferable rights. The rent was generally fixed and was payable in grain. Though the tenants were, strictly speaking, no more than tenants-at-will, they were not generally interfered with so long as they paid the rent regularly. The total extent of the land was about 19,400 acres.

(4) Sreepadam lands: *Sreepadam* lands also belonged to the ruling family of the former Travancore State. The total area of *Sreepadam* lands in Kerala is 14,600 acres. The *Sreepadam*lands belonging to the Sreepadam Palace (belonging to the Attingal Rani) were not assessable under the tax proclamation of 1946.[xix]

The land tenurial of Cochin was not as complicated as that of Travancore. The *kanam, verumpattom* and *inams* are the major types of tenures in the Cochin area. The tenancy legislations of Travancore had its influence in the Cochin State. The earliest law in Cochin on this subject was the *Theetorum*of the Raja of Cochin in 1863,[xx] preventing eviction of *kanam t*enants before a' period of 12 years. This was not strictly implemented.The tenants clamoured for more reforms. The Landlord-Tenant Commission of 1909 was appointed to study the problem. On their recommendation was passed the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1915. It gave fixity of tenure to those who took holdings before 1885, and also provided for payment of compensation for improvements made, in case of evictions. [xxi] But as a tenancy reform the Act did not go far enough.

The *kanam* tenure of Cochin is substantially the same as the *kanapattom*of Travancore.There are differences in regard to the practice of customary payments, rate of interest, etc. In Cochin the deduction from the *kanam* amount was generally made at a fixed rate of 5 per cent, while there was no uniformity in the Travancore area. Further, the *kanam* tenure of

Travancore had the benefit of the earlier legislation of the JenmiKudiyan Act of 1896, which practically conferred ownership rights to the *kanam* tenants.[xxii]

Panayam holdings which had the same incidents of *kanam* holdings lay outside the provisions of this Act. Evictions were rampant. The number of disputed cases between land-lords and tenants increased. Under these circumstances was passed the Proclamation 3 of 1112 (M.E.) (1936). It made all *panayam* holdings that had the main incidents of *kanam* holdings as expressed in the Cochin Tenancy Act (1915) and was of 30 years duration on the day on which that Act came into force to stand on the same footing as *kanam*holdings of the same duration.[xxiii] It superseded the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1915 and conferred security of tenure on *kanam*s which originated between 1885 and 1915. It also restricted the grounds for eviction of the *kanam* tenants.

As the number of cases increased, two years later the Government was compelled to pass a fresh legislation defining more precisely the rights and obligations of the land-lords and tenants. It was also necessary to amend the law relating to compensation for improvements made by the tenant. Hence was passed the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1938. This act gave fixity of tenure to *kanam* tenants of private lands. But it was subject to various conditions. The permanency was only for a period of 12 years subject to the payment of renewal fees. Eviction was permitted in the event of the denial of the landlord's title, wilful acts of waste and if the landlord required the land for building a residence for himself. It is obvious that a liberal interpretation of such provisions would favour the landlord.

Another relief measure to the ryot was the CochinVerumpattomdars Act of 1943. This legislation granted every verumpattodar fixity of tenure in respect of his holding and he could not be evicted on any ground. The tenant was allowed full occupancy right and the rent to be paid by him was fixed in proportion to the value of the produce. This new Act was undoubtedly the 'Magna Carta' of the tenants.[xxiv]

The *verumpatto*m of Cochin was the same as that of Travancore. While the *kanam*tenants got protection under the various tenancy acts, the *verumpattom* tenants were left out. In Cochin the *verumpattom* tenants became a problem only from the beginning of this century. With the increase in population and the emergence of a class of new investors interested only in rent, who purchased land attracted by the growing prices of agricultural produce, tenants at will registered an increase in *Pandaravaka* and *Puravaka*lands. They began to agitate for reform. The Cochin Verumpattom Tenants Act of 1943 was the result of it.[xxv]

According to this Act the *verumpattom* tenants could be evicted only for non-payment of rent or destructive acts of waste or willful denial of jenmi's rights, etc. This Act also fixed a sort of fair rent by Statutes, recognizing and fixing the customary rent as fair rent. The Cochin Verumpattom Tenants Act of 1943 protected the interests of the tenants at will and ranted security of tenure to leases and subleases in respect of their holdings.[xxvi] The provisions of this Act were not applicable to the *verumpattom* tenants of Devaswom lands. Hence a few months after the passing of the Act, the *DevaswomVerumpattom* (settlement) Proclamation was promulgated. It gave the *pattadars* (tenants) permanent right of occupancy in respect of their holdings.[xxvii]

This Act also lay down that *pattadars*should not be evicted for arrears of rent. But this Act cannot be considered to have had the desired effect. It did not affect the *verumpattomdars*on Devaswom lands. Further, evictions continued and the Cochin Government was compelled to pass firmer measures protecting the interests of the *verumpattomdars* or staying the eviction proceedings. The Proclamation I of 1119 (1944) extended the time fixed for *pattom*

payment in respect of garden lands where the major crop was coconut. Proclamation 2 of the same year stayed suits instituted against *verumpattomdars* for eviction on the grounds of non-payment of *pattom* and extended the time for payment.[xxviii]

*Inams*in Cochin was similar to the type found in Travancore. *Otti, Kuzhikanom, Varam* and such other tenures found in Travancore existed in the Cochin area also. But the *varam*tenure or share-cropping tenure was not recognised legally before independence either in Travancore or in Cochin though such a system was widespread in this States.[xxix]

It is to be noted that the British colonialism drastically changed the tenurial systems in Travancore and Cochin. Introduction of private ownership on the land was product of the British rule that turned upside the existing land tenurial systems in Travancore and Cochin.Thus prior to the Britishrule, Jenmis, had not enjoyed absolute ownership over their land and the Jenmis the power for arbitrary evictions and rack renting. Introduction of the private ownership over the land and day to day deteriorating economic conditions of the British Empire following Great economic Depression forced them to collect exorbitant rate of land tax from Agriculturalists and non payment of the tax led to massive eviction. The British land policy was unforsighted that implemented hastily and made no proper analysis of the ground realities. Therefore it seriously affected the agrarian social structure of entire state. The introduction of Private ownership of the land made Jenmis more powerful. The population and pressure of land increased further and evictions, rack renting, excessive lease renewal fees and poor compensation for tenant's improvements reached its acme and left the peasantry in extremely miserable condition. The Peasants were subjected to the exploitation of both local land lords and colonialists. Compounded with Great Economic Depression, the scarcity of essential commodities made the situation explosive Therefore discontent became widespread which was expressed in the form agitations. In 1931 Communist League was started by a group of young nationalists in Travancore. The Communist League mobilized the peasants and agricultural labourers to fight against landlordism and colonialism. In 1933 ValluvanaduNikuthiDayakaSangham was formed.

In 1934, at Pattambi there was a meeting of the peasants where NG Rangawas participated. Shortly after the meeting a Kerala KarshakaSangham was formed with EMS as the President and C K Govindan Nair as secretary.In May 1934 Congress Socialist Party was formed in Kerala. A meeting chaired by k Kelappan was held in Calicut for this purpose and a seven member committee was appointed for mobilizing the people against land lordism and colonialism. The formation of Congress Socialist Party was a significant milestone because CSP could organize the people through mobilizing them into various mass organisations. Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, a conference was held at Calicut in 1935.The Conference decided to launch was the movement of peasants for abolition of landlordism, removal of indebtedness and for the improvement of the working conditions of agricultural labourers.As KKN Kurupnotes,"In Travancore and Cochin, the native feudalistic governments introduced certain agrarian legislations in the second half of the nineteenth century to fulfil the requirements of fixity of tenure, fair rent and free transfer and thereby facilitate capital investments in coffee and tea plantations by the European capitalists and joint stock companies. These legislations and their amendments and the subsequent legislations like the Nair Regulations against the matrilineal system, a feudal institution, in the long-run weakened the traditional feudal class and landlordism."[28]

The formation of All India KisanSabhafurther strengthened the protest movements against landlordism and Colonialism. The All India Kisan Congress stood for the abolition ofvarious

types of landlordisms like Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalvari, Jenmi and Inamdari that prevailed across the country. The All India KisanSabha stood for complete economic emancipation of the peasantry and the achievement of full economic and political power for the peasants and workers and all other exploited classes. When the protest movements became strong the colonialists took measures to suppress it. In 1934 Communist Party of India was banned and the newspapers and literature of the communists were seized by Colonial government.

The widespread demand for agrarian reforms forced the both Travancore and Cochin to bringfurther legislation dealing with land reforms. In Travancore, Travancore Land Tax Proclamation of 1946 was introduced. The proclamation was an attempt to bring the whole of the assessed lands under a uniform rate of assessment. Other lands belonging to *sreepandaravaka, sreepadam, kandhukrishi and edavagai*were charged a uniform tax. Since the rate of tax was same irrespective of the nature of the yield or fertility, the owners of the fertile lands benefited more than the others. Therefore more problems in connection with the tenancy crop up. Though the legislations were a little effective, more reforms needed to face the new situation.

In Cochin State government introduced a slew of measures and legislations in order to mitigate problems in tenurial systems aggravated by colonial rule Great Economic Depression. Cochin Governmentwas appointed the Landlord Tenant Commission to study the problems of the tenants in 1909. On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission, the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1914 was passed. It gave fixity of tenure to those who were holding lands before 1885. On the basis of the Act, any tenant irrespective of the terms under which he occupied and cultivated the land. At the time of eviction tenants were entitled to compensation according to the method of payment prescribed by the Act. The Act also had provisions for enhancement and reduction of rent and resumption of land by *jenmies*under certain circumstances. But the Tenancy Act was not able to settle all the issues in the tenure system in Cochin.The disputes between landlords and tenants increased. Impact of Great the economic Depression further worsened the situation. There was a heavy hike in land tax following depression related economic problems .Tenants were unable to pay heavy taxes imposed upon them. Consequently there were Evictions on massive scale.Poverty and heavy burden of taxation made their life more miserable.

To overcome this, the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1938 was passed. This Act broadened the definition of *kanam*tenancy and more categories of inferior tenants were included in it. The Act gave fixity of tenure to *kanam*tenants of private land. But it was subjected to various conditions.The permanency was only for a period of twelve years subject tothePayment of renewal fees. This act permitted eviction, in the event of the denial of the landlor's title or if the landlord needed the land for constructing a residence for himself. It is obvious that a liberal interpretation of such provisions would favour the landlord.

Tenurial Changes in Travancore-Cochin State

All the previous legislationsgave no respite to the tenant and permanently affected the process of land reforms. It was Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 included the provision for abolition of both landlordism and tenancy in Kerala. It provided hutment dwellers the option to purchase his homestead from the land owners on easy terms and conferred the ownership of land under tenancy to the cultivating tenants. It limited ceiling to 20 acres per family.Tenancy legislations in Travancore Cochin and were mutually influenced a lot. The impact of the land tenure legislations in Travancore and Cochin State

between 1865 and 1949 was carried over to the next stage and also to modern Kerala, with its merits and defects.

After Indian Independence in 1947 there were changes in the native states as well. The policy of merger and integration of native states initiated by the State Ministry of the Government of India under the guidance of SardarVallabai Patel had improved the prospects of the early formation of a united Kerala. The native State of Travancore and the nearby Cochin State were integrated together to form into one state, Travancore-Cochin on 1 July, 1949. In the mean time Cochin State had made attempts to improve the agrarian system in the region. A Committee had been constituted in Cochin to study on the agrarian aspects. The Cochin Agrarian Problem Enquiry Committee had been constituted in 1947. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Siwasamy, submitted its report two years later. Though the report brought to light the problems of the existing agrarian system and suggested remedies, the political changes like the integration of Cochin with Travancore came in the way of implementation. At the time of the integration of the Travancore-Cochin States, the rulers of both States agreed to constitute two independentbodies. They were the *Travancore Dewaswom* Board and The *Cochin Dewaswom* Board, to manage all temples, both the *sircar*and private in the respective areas. The control of the temple lands by these bodies intensified the existing issues in tenancy system in the state. It was Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 which finally put an end to all tenant issues in Travancore and Cochin State.

Conclusion

The Great Depression had a terrible impact on the Indian farmer. While there was a steady, uninhibited increase in land rent, the value of the agricultural produce had come down to alarming levels. Therefore, having incurred heavy losses, the farmers were compelled to sell off theirvaluables including ornaments in order to meet the expenses of daily life.

The Great Depression coupled with the diverse tenurial systems further aggravated the situation of tenants in Travancore and Cochin. It was the land reformsafter the attainment of independence finally put an end to the hardships of the peasants and contradictions in all previous land tenurial systems in Travancore and Cochin. The colonial rulers never attempted to find solutions tenurial problems in Travancore and Cochin State but were taking advantage of the situation for maintaining their power over the land. It was Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 which finally put an end to all tenant issues in Travancore and Cochin State during pre depression and post depression period.

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Face Book Marketing: Enhance Brand Building in the Higher Education Sector in India

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Abstract
Analyze the significance of face book advertising and its job in brand constructing deliberately in advanced education part keeping in mind the end goal to help promoting professionals. This paper applies exploratory mixed subjective technique way to deal with reveal the parameters that need to focus while building brand through face book which is a two way correspondence and lead by clients who appreciate the dialog with or without your service being accessible. According (Kotler et al. 2012) For customers brands serve to enable essential expert in acquiring condition, help seeing who made the item and give an affirmation of consistency and a flag of significant worth. The connection between face book advertising and brand fabricating particularly in advanced education has a noteworthy effect in light of the fact that agreeing www.wikipedia.com India is the third biggest advanced education framework after united state and china.
Keyword: Face Book Marketing, Brand Building, Education, Advertisement

I. Introduction

Web based life specifically face book has changed the manner in which institutions work together online in the course of recent years, and as a result, face book marketing has made its own specialty in brand building. Institutions are hiring social media analysts or digital marketing managers, few of them form separate department in order to advertise themselves, in the direction of brand building. It usually comes in the form of a name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of them and is intended to identify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of competitors (Kotler, 2000). Kotler et al. 2012 stated that a productive brand building starts with brand arranging which goes for having an unquestionable place in spotlight on buyers' minds.

The face book is most visited social media tool which established in 2004 and millions of people using but initially available only for the students of Harvard University. Later on Face book expanded for other university students and in 2006 allowed registration for anyone. According to (Constine & Cutler 2012) face book is most popular site and worldwide it has 1871 million active users. The main reason to use of face book is that people around the map wants to stay connected with their friends, family and relative by sharing their thoughts and wants to keep up-to-date (Newsroom 2017). https://www.barrons.com Face book detailed a "potential group of onlookers" of 241 million dynamic clients in India starting at July 13,

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2017 versus 240 million in the United States. Social media specifically face book gives the ideal chance to connect with a particular target group and to develop a brand. Institutions can utilize face book for a successful brand building because utilizing social influencers over the diverse stages is as important as to develop a brand and additionally it is for execution purposes.

II. Research aim & Theoretical Background

This examination plans to inspect the significance of face book advertising keeping in mind the end goal to get use of marketing in the higher education division to help showcasing specialists. The opposition in advanced education area is expanding like other service segments, which expect organizations to separate themselves. Brands accept a significant activity in advancing activities like publicizing (DiMartino and Jessen, 2014). According Nyffenegger et. al. 2015, in the monetary sense, brand are leverage. The benefit of branding accessible to both physical products and to service sectors as well. Fulfilling the brand assurance can assist an establishment's relationship with manufacturing strong brand relationship. Since it mentioned above that brand building starts from brand positioning and higher institutions, should aim to position its service in prospect student's / consumer's mind, which leads to brand identity creation (Kotler et al. 2012). Furthermore brand positioning creates brand image in students mind and it consists perceptions and believes about brand (Kotler et al. 2012). While using face book as a marketing tool it need to keep in mind that brand image should match with brand intended identity and through this channel need to communicate according brand identity in marketing mix. Apart from this brand identity should be spread out through every department either teaching or non- teaching (Kotler et al. 2012). Institutions needs to choose carefully brand elements such as logo for college/ university, hoarding and flex design online (face book) or offline because each components facilitate and recall the brand under different conditions (Kotler et al. 2012). The reason to concentrate on brand elements is that it left impact on students/ customers mind and create brand awareness. In the event that institutions need to lead their prospect to right course then consistency is important amid advertising. Whatever brand picture understudy/customer grow at last his experience about brand prompt recurrent buy e.g. after polytechnic confirmation get enlisted to science qualification and positive proposals to companions or others. The institutions must give an aggregate suggestion; the substance of which surpasses what leaves the generation line. Branding is particularly important as "people choose the brands in the same way they choose friends" (Vrontis, 1998:81).

III. Marketing through Face Book

Apart from traditional media channels, now days it divided to three main types:
1. Owned media
2. Paid media
3. And earned media

Advertising
- Paid search
- Display ads
- Affiliate marketing
- Digital signage

Atomisation of
content into ads

PAID MEDIA

Paid placements

Digital properties
- Website(s)
- Blogs
- Mobile apps
- Social presence

OWNED MEDIA

EARNED MEDIA

Partner networks
- Publisher editorial
- Influencer outreach
- Word-of-mouth
- Social networks

Atomisation of conversations
through shared APIs
and social widgents

Types of online media (Chaffey & Ellis-Chadwick 2012)

1. Owned media: it owned and controlled by the company, such as company websites, company's Face book page, company's blogs and printed brochures.

2. Paid media: it is the type of media bought by the company in order to attract visitors and display ads, social media ads, TV ads etc. it also controlled by firm.

3. Earned media: it is basically earned by giving your customers promised service and he/she advocate by share companies positive information online or offline or word of mouth. Also called third party media.

So face book showcasing fundamentally apply innovation to achieve prospect customers. The contrast between conventional marketing and present day or face book advertising is the digitalization or utilization of innovation however the objective is same (Ryan and Jones 2009). In the event that one supposes to win through single face book marketing then he/she may not be right since it needs to incorporate with other marketing channels. Newberry 2016 expressed that one ought to recollect that face book is an social network so institutions need to utilize face book for commercial as well as for making unlimited associations with prospect clients/understudies and drawing in them always with significant and intriguing data, for example, government employment opportunity in various parts and so on.

IV. Face book marketing strategy for higher education

Keeping in mind the end goal to create face book advertising technique for prospect understudy/buyer, mark situating is vital. In order to observe understanding of each area such as district or state. Face book page need to observe by looking at each like dislike or comment in order to understand the current situation in particular area. While watch the face book page execution ought to be created and screen alongside the organization target and strategies and detailed description required to record. Current performance need to detailed,

it starts from the message which institution post on face book toward audience such as existing students or prospects. Further designer of advertisement on face book needs to be responsible because large audience visualize the message. The target audience need to be pre defined because it is the most important factor. Before setting face book marketing strategy, objective needs to set as be learned from literature review that objective should be SMART. Essentially after the marketing targets are clear, one can pick the critical key execution pointers to screen accomplishment and beneficially use the data that Face book provides for institutions. It must be furthermore recalled that Face book alone should not be the fundamental divert responsible for accomplishing all the advancing targets yet disengage goals should be set for each marketing channel as demonstrated by given resources and their ability in the general exhibiting of the institutions.

If institutes wants to use face book strategy to build brand, then required to record current performance through the creation of separate face book page for its audience. While institute starts to create the page

The appointment of digital manager is required to manage the page along with the marketing material. The first one of them and perhaps the most important factor is insufficient focus on pre-defined target audience. As we have learned in the literature review, focusing on a certain target market allows companies to optimize their marketing resources and Face book as a tool offers great opportunity for businesses to target their consumers with its advertising targeting features.

Taking into account however the limitation of resources, such as time and finances of this size of a company, all marketing actions should be executed as efficiently as possible to maximize the return on marketing investment. Further consistent communication with regards of brand with audience interest helps to enhance brand building. The counts of users increase or decrease with each message required to record as well. And finally content formats should be different while post on face book, it should include appealing pictures, videos text etc.

V.   Conclusion

According (Palwinder & Shelli rekhi 2017) the client is in the center in the event that one sees the business circle; advertiser and institutions need to see first how client responds to marked product or service. The success of a brand is entirely depending upon the mutual and effective working of each and every employee. Building brand is very important in education sector like other sectors because students can be overwhelmed by too many options. By having a solid brand foundations can appreciate cost affecting promoting efforts, more noteworthy exchange use, higher edges, simplicity of broadening lines, emerges of rivalry and protection against value rivalry. These advantages come because of the brand getting to be conspicuous and set up in the psyches of the customers and consequently activating acknowledgment of the brand name as well as check in an obtaining circumstance. Solid brands prompt solid organizations and to an in general solid training division.

Amid the face book advertising technique need to put by and by both "push strategy" and "pull strategy". Though organizations are utilizing "push strategy" to convey their message to prospect understudy by utilizing new paper or TV commercial instead of "pull strategy " which really scanning for data through online networking, for example, Face book. John, Mochon, Emrich and Schwartz (2017) anyway propose that a blend of both draw and push-techniques is more viable than a force procedure alone.

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Comparison of Financial Performance between Infosys and TCS

Amit Kumar

Abstract

Performance of finance is important aspect of business need to check in determining that a company and organization is how much capable, stable, liquid and solvent. For the purpose of checking company specific performance a researcher, study its financial statement and income statement. In other hand researcher may check or compare the past performance and trend of the company to get the reliable results of the analysis. Trade creditors, suppliers, investors, management and government are interested to know the financial performance of the company. Analysis of finance supports government organizations to stable the taxation system and any the company can check its own level of performance by using the analysis of financial statements time to time. Further the investors of companies can also draw an idea and make up mind to invest their funds in any specified company as their funds produce a worth.

Keywords- Financial performance, solvent, liquid, financial statement

Introduction

Performance of overall finance of business can be measured by using the historical data related to finance and the future soundness and health of the company. Analysis of finance is a course of action that the major performance indicator in term of liquidity, profitability and furthermore efficiency of business operations of an organization can be assessed. To check the problems and investment opportunities, ratio analysis has been added as techniques. Indian economy is emerging from the slow moving economy to the fast moving by having its innovative entrepreneurs and meeting international demands of technology and business services. In today's India every types of business or non-business transactions or tasks such as income tax return, e-ticketing and passport servicing, is being done through internet. IT industry played a key role in putting India at international level and has been a most significant growth contributor for the Indian economy. IT is the important determinant of the progress of nation's communities and individuals and it is a powerful tool enables for developing countries.

Infosys Limited is one of the biggest and the second largest company in Indian IT industry and it has offices in 22 countries by 2016 revenues and development centers in India, Japan, China, UK, Australia and Canada and headquarter is situated at Bangalore in India. Infosys Technologies Ltd. make and delivers technology-enabled solutions of business to the clients internationally. It provides a range of solutions to its international customers and a broad area of organizations. Further, Infosys introduced many services such as IT, consulting, services, BPO and engineering.

Infosys got a rank among world's five best performing organizations or companies in term of software and services by **forbs magazine in April 2009,** rated amongst the "50 most innovative companies" by **business week and** was placed at 15th number in term of largest IT services provider worldwide by **HFS research** according to 2013 ranking**.** The company has been voted India's most appreciated company in the wall street journal Asia and its has

well renowned clients such as Accenture, IBM, US navy, US army and the New York city board of education.

TCS was founded by the Tata group, a large company, in 1986, a major subsidiary and the oldest IT service firm in India. TCS is now placed among the big four most valuable IT services brand worldwide. It is the world's 10th largest IT services provides, measured by revenues. Since its listing on August 25, 2004 now contributes more than 61% to the group's market cap in comparison with only 33% before five years according to a report given by economic time's bureau on July, 2013. TCS has strengthened its presence in Japan with local associates, new customer relationship and a partner with shared strategic vision common values. Its potential clients are CISCO, VODAFONE, SBI, BRITISH TELECOM, TATA McGraw hill, CITIBANK, WALMART, NOKIA and many more.

Review of Literatures - In order to make the research good review of various literature have been done by the researcher, few of research studies are given below;

Vasanthamani (1982) reviewed the financial performance of lakshmi machine works with a view to analyse the future of performance potential and liquidity position of the business found that it was able to meet worth of creditors out of its own current assets. Further to check the quick liabilities, quick ratio taken into account without any problem in business.

Rajalakshmi (1998) evaluated the performance of finance with a view to analyse the performance of future potentials. Further checked the liquidity position and the quick ratio revealed the quick liabilities and the creditors with their assets of the company.

Raveendran (2003) concluded that the liberalized policy should at the level of up-gradation of technology thereby improving the quality, productivity, measure for cost control, modernization, up-gradation and computerization of the industry will help in strengthening the forward and backward linkages of the engineering industry within the state.

Reddy (2003) evaluated the financing methods and practices to check the pattern of investment and ahead utilization of fixed assets to assess the situations of working capital and suggestive measure has been added to improve the profitability of business. Ahead found that industry need to introduce additional fund along with restructuring of finances and modernization of technology for better operating performance.

Chakraborty (2006) used techniques of ratio analysis, which is regarded as the time tested method of appraising the financial performance of any corporate enterprises. Study can go long way in improving the performance of public sector companies in general and petroleum.

Chaudhary (2008) used profitability ratios as gross profit, operating profit, net profit, return on Assets, return on capital employed and dividend per share to judge the performance of finance.

Daniel (2013) analysed performance by using various activity and financial ratios whether the organization keeping static growth and found a sound situation in all the area or not. On the basis of this company suggested some corrective measures to reduce the expenses, consequently it will be able to increase the profitability of company.

Rupesh and Yuvraj Kumbhaj (2014) reviewed and compared the financial position, profitability and liquidity and potential of TCS and WIPRO by using the by using the ratios and found that WIPRO is better performing then TCS.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse and compare financial performance of Infosys Limited and TATA Consultancy Services.
2. To compare liquidity, profitability and efficiency of the company.

Research Methodology
Current study is quantitative in nature because researcher obtains the audited financial statement to draw a conclusion. Sample size taken from two companies viz. Infosys Technologies limited and Tata Consultancy Limited. Collection of data in this research is secondary source, has been collected through Annual reports of Infosys and TCS industries, Research papers and another government and private websites. Data analysis of the study done through ratio analysis tools such as Liquidity ratio, Current ratio, quick ratio, profitability ratio, Gross profit ratio, net profit ratio, efficiency ratio, debtor turnover ratio, Assets turnover ratio and 'mean & standard deviation'.

Financial performance of Infosys and TCS – Finance is the backbone of any business organization to run each and every operation in it. Financial performance is depends on the Liquidity, profitability and efficiency of any organization checked using the ratio analysis and Standard deviation herewith.

Liquidity Analysis

Liquidity Ratios of the Companies								
Current Ratio	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average**	**SD**	**CV**
Infosys	4.82	4.53	4.31	3.48	3.34	4.096	0.584691	14.27469
TCS	2.9	2.69	3	2.97	2.64	2.84	0.147377	5.189377
Quick ratio								
Infosys	4.76	4.49	4.25	3.43	3.3	4.046	0.580434	14.34588
TCS	2.88	2.66	3.01	2.98	2.64	2.834	0.15641	5.519044

Source – Computed from the Annual reports of Infosys and TCS

Above table depict the average current ratio of Infosys and TCS are 4.096 and 2.84 respectively. The results shows that the current ratio of Infosys in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 are above then that of current ratio and below in 2014 and 2015. Current ratio of TCS in the year 2013 and 2014 are above than average and below in 2011, 2012 and 2015. It can be interpreted that Infosys was performing well in the beginning years but lesser in the subsequent year whereas, the performance of TCS is good in later years as compare to the beginning years.

Further, average quick ratio of Infosys and TCS are 4.046 and 2.834 respectively. It is found that the quick ratio of Infosys in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 are above and below in the year 2014 and 2015. Quick ratio of TCS is above than average in the year 2011, 2013 and 2014 and below in the year 2012 and 2015. Here results shows that the liquidity of Infosys is better in the beginning years than the later years and the performance of TCS is mixed with some increase in 2011, 2013 and 2014 and decreases in 2012 and 2015.

The outcome of the liquidity analysis of Infosys Limited shows better solvency position due to higher liquidity and is in safe position in comparison to TCS which has the lower liquidity than Infosys.

Profitability Analysis

Profitability Ratios of the Companies								
GP Ratio	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average**	**SD**	**CV**
Infosys	29.5	29.03	25.85	24.06	25.98	26.884	2.064467	7.679166
TCS	27.97	27.64	26.92	29.09	23.96	27.116	1.726228	6.366087
NP Ratio								
Infosys	24.85	24.69	23.36	21.25	23.2	23.47	1.296626	5.524612
TCS	24.29	21.29	22.09	23.42	20.97	22.412	1.263715	5.638565

Source – Computed from the Annual reports of Infosys and TCS

It is found that Average Gross profit ratio of Infosys and TCS are 26.884 and 27.116 respectively. GP of Infosys in 2011 and 2012 are above than the average GP ratio and below in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015. GP ratio of TCS in the year 2014 is above than the average GP ratio and below in the year 2011, 12, 13 and 2015. Average net profit of of Infosys and TCS are 23.47 and 22.412 respectively. NP of Infosys in the year 2011 and 2012 are above the average and below in the year 2013, 14 and 15. NP ratio of TCS in the year 2011 and 2014 are above the average of Net Profit Ratio and below in the year 2012, 13 and 15. It can be inferred that the comparative variability of TCS is lesser than the Infosys. Profitablity ratio of Infosys is in better postion in comparison to TCS due to the favorable ratio Infosys can diversify its risks through expansion and diversification.

Efficiency Analysis

Efficiency Ratios of the Companies								
DTR	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average**	**SD**	**CV**
Infosys	6.75	6.4	6.22	6.5	5.9	6.354	0.284366	4.475385
TCS	4.85	4.19	4.52	5.06	4.9	4.704	0.311294	6.617646
ATR								
Infosys	1.12	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.12	1.158	0.034871	3.011329
TCS	1.7	1.77	1.8	1.82	1.85	1.788	0.051147	2.860562

Source – Computed from the Annual reports of Infosys and TCS

From the above table it has found that the Average Debtors Turnover Ratio of Infosys and TCS are 6.354 and 4.704 respectively. DTR of Infosys in the year 2011 and 2012 are above than the average DTR and below in the years 2013, 14 and 15. Here it can be interpreted that in the beginning years of study period Infosys is performing well in comparison of the later years. For TCS, the DTR in the year 2011, 2014 and 2015 is above that the average and below in the years 2012 and 2013.

Assets Turnover Ratio of Infosys in the year 2012, 13 and 14 are above than the Average ATR and below in the year 2011 and 2015. Hence, it can be interpreted that in the beginning year it is performing lower than the Average then performing well in net three years and again decline in the3 last year. Result depicts that Infosys is having better speed of converting various account into sales or cash in comparison with TCS.

Conclusion and Findings

The present paper investigates the performance of Infosys and TCS for the period from the year 2011 to 2015. Many different ratios are used to calculate the performance of Infosys and TCS all of the calculated ratios shown that Infosys is in the better position in comparison of TCS. Higher the liquidity rate, higher the margin of the company to cover the short-term debts therefore Infosys is in better position than TCS in term of covering short-term debt. In

respect of the profitability Infosys has performed well and leads in this area in comparison to TCS. In term of efficiency Infosys again performed well have greater efficiency in utilizing its own assets. Infosys has DTR of 6.354, ATR 1.158 and average score of 3.756 which is better than TCS having DTR of 4.704, ATR of 1.788 and an average score of 3.246. It can be seen that Infosys has a better quality of utilizing its assets to optimum level in comparison of TCS and have higher efficiency ratio. Above analysis found that the Infosys is in better position in comparison to the TCS as the competitor of it. Infosys has kept top position in term of liquidity analysis, profitability analysis and efficiency analysis.

Limitations of the Study

Study is based on secondary sources of data and time and resources constrained suffers few limitations. Study is limited to the secondary sources of data and the limitations of it may affect the original results. Secondary data have taken from the Annual reports of Infosys and TCS. It might be possible that the data has been shown in Annual reports may be window dressed which does not depict the actual financial position of the business organization.

Scope of the Study

Data used in the study is for 5 years only, for better results it can be taken more than five years. More ratios can be used to measure the overall performance of the companies. Any other companies can be used for the study and lastly the whole IT sector can be selected to check the overall performance of IT sector in India.

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Identification of Gifted Students for English Language Skills Assessment

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Introduction

The process of identifying gifted students is based on the principle of selecting homogeneous groups from heterogeneous students' collection. This helps for operating pedagogical functions more effectively in the assessment of their English Language Skills. It also facilitates obtaining more accurate results as outcome of the intervention given to the experimental group during the research.

The gifted homogeneous class unlike any other normal homogeneous class does not miss any advantage of a normal heterogeneous class because the distinct, peculiar, unique and varied sets of gifted qualities in the gifted students constitute respondents of verity in the class.

As English language assessment is one of the chief considerations in recruiting potential employees at entry level in many multinational companies and corporates, the assessment is employed in the process of research and training related to gifted students. This study too conducts pretest, posttest and delayed posttest for the gifted students.

Giftedness of English language learners can be defined as the precious endowment of potentially outstanding linguistic abilities which allow them to express, communicate and interact with the environment with remarkably high levels of achievement and creativity.

Advocating specialized education in linguistics for gifted and talented students dates back thousands of years. Providing specialized linguistic education for intellectually gifted students was advocated by Plato. The goal of gifted education in linguistics should be to systematically and strategically explore and develop the potential of gifted students by providing them with opportunities to receive education at appropriate levels in a flexible English language teaching and learning environment. Many of the emotional or social difficulties gifted English language learners experience can be addressed by adapting the educational climates suitable to their level and pace of learning.

Sir Francis Galton in his research which is one of the earliest Western studies of human abilities developed and compiled measurements of over 7,500 individuals to gauge their natural intellectual abilities between 1888 and 1894. He termed the most intelligent and talented people "eminent" and he concluded that one's eminence was directly related to his or her direct hereditary line. At Stanford University in 1918, intelligence quotient (IQ) scoring was introduced by Lewis Terman for the test. Terman's and Galton's believed that heredity played a vital role in intelligence. Hollingworth gave equal importance to one's heredity, home environment and school structure in determining the most effective factors that affect one's high performance.

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"Gifted Assessment", the process of linguistic psychometric tests can be administered by a qualified psycholinguist to identify students whose intellectual functioning in linguistics is significantly advanced. The speed at which a student learns a second language is the important indicative evidence of giftedness. Only a minimum number of repetitions are required to the gifted English learners to acquire the many patterns, rules, and words. Susan K. Johnsen (2004) in her book, Identifying Gifted Children: A Practical Guide recommends that researchers should use a variety of measures such as portfolios of student work, classroom observations, achievement measures, and intelligence scores for identifying gifted children. Most educational professionals believe that measures cannot be used in isolation to accurately identify every gifted child.

David Wechsler, an American psychologist, has a pessimistic view about the Binet-Stanford single intelligence score based on intellectual ability, and designed his own series of tests incorporating non-intellective factors, such as fear of failure and lack of confidence. Wechsler defines intelligence as "the global capacity of a person to act purposefully, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with his environment" (Wechsler, 1939). Wechsler's idea thought the concept of intelligence is based on a set of non-linked factors, which can be located, isolated, defined and measured individually. He created his first intelligence test, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale (WBIS), in 1939. His test tested the participants on a wider range of abilities, and awarded both separate scores for these abilities and a general score. Wechsler-Bellevue test more accurately reflected the abilities in desired content areas of a student doing such a test. Wechsler tests incorporate performance-based skills rather than focusing on verbal and language skills.

The gifted students can display their qualities in the ways that are apt for them. They have the capacity to acquire and make appropriate utility of advanced amounts of formal knowledge, tacit knowledge, contextual knowledge, technique, logistics, and strategy in the pursuit of specific problems (Renzulli, 1990). The methods and tools for identifying gifted students should be capable of locating even a few subtle gifted qualities that are built in their personality deeper and not easily detectable. As some of the gifted qualities are revealed in rare and peculiar situations the person who identifies should be vigilant. The observation-time should be adequate for detecting the qualities of the promising students. Repeated stimuli can be employed to check, detect and conform the response as the desired qualities of gifted students. As some of the qualities of gifted students are remote and abstract at the point of their origin the observation should be meticulous during identifying them.

The following qualities can be found in the gifted English language learners.

1. They are dismayed when their teammates do not share the same standards of performance in linguistic competitions.

2. They are driven to achieve high level of English language proficiency.

3. They are fueled by a smile of similes and metaphors.

4. They are independent in solving linguistic problems and intolerant of interference.

5. They are innovative and creative in learning English language skills.

6. They are effective in oral communication.

7. They are oblivious to hunger or thirst or sleep or physical needs.

8. They are organizers and planners and passive resisters of English language learning strategies.

9. They are our challenge for today,

10. They are our opportunity for tomorrow.

11. They are stubborn, literal, vocal, and concerned towards their creative linguistic performance.

12. They are their own worst critics in evaluating their linguistic achievements.

13. They care English language learning keenly with heart and soul,

14. They collect rocks and feathers and bugs and quotes,

15. They commit entirely to learn English language skills.

16. They communicate in their own language before they can speak,

17. They consume linguistic data and remember.

18. They dedicate themselves to contributing to the world,

19. They delight in puzzles and paradoxes of language games and are puzzles of paradoxes themselves.

20. They demand supreme standards of communicative performance for themselves and others,

21. They detect patterns in chaos,

22. They have high expectations of communication endeavor and low tolerance for mediocre communication.

23. They immerse themselves in a passionate pursuit of improving their English language proficiency.

24. They live to learn and who learn to live in a communicative world.

25. They peel layers and express the essence of their English language proficiency.

26. They question details of language skills and grammatical concepts.

27. They read late into the night with flashlights under covers,

28. They research and sort and focus and ponder.

29. They see linguistic questions in solutions and solutions in linguistic questions,

30. They see the world in rainbows of sentence structures and linguistic eloquence of waterfalls.

31. They strive for perfection and struggle with existentialism.

32. They thrive on discovery.

33. They tread long distances for small linguistic clues.

34. They work diligently to cross boundaries of grammar.

35. They write from their hearts and express ours.

As gifted and talented students are intellectually prepared for a challenge not offered in the standard linguistic curriculum, their lessons should be paced more aggressively. Those students should be given ample opportunities to use the sources of linguistic enrichment and acceleration.

The main approaches to gifted education in linguistics are enrichment, acceleration, pull-out programs, cluster grouping and backwards teaching. An enrichment program teaches additional, related material, but keeps the students progressing through the curriculum at the same rate. After the gifted students complete the normal work in the curriculum, an enrichment program provides them with additional details about the topic.

Acceleration is beneficial for the majority of gifted students, both academically and socially. An acceleration program advances the students through the standard curriculum faster than normal. The gifted students, after completing their normal work, move on to the next subject in the curriculum. In this program students are advanced to a higher-level class covering material more suited to their linguistic abilities and preparedness. The students may skip grades or complete normal curriculum in a shorter-than-normal period of time and it is called

"telescoping". Acceleration is of two types namely topic acceleration and radical acceleration.

Topic acceleration (also called partial acceleration) is a flexible approach which can advance English language learners in one topic such as vocabulary or grammar, without changing other topics such as syntax or language skills. This type of acceleration is usually based upon achievement testing, rather than IQ.

"Radical acceleration (acceleration by two or more years) is effective academically and socially for highly gifted students". The disadvantages of gifted students being retained in a standard mixed-ability classroom are worse than any shortcomings of acceleration. The psychologist Miraca Gross argues that Children of IQ 180+ should be placed together in one class if possible because the accelerated children who are retained in the regular classroom are seriously at risk and experience severe emotional distress. The majority of these children who are retained in a typical classroom are socially rejected, isolated, and deeply unhappy.

Pull-out programs are effective plans to enrich gifted students talents. Gifted students are pulled out of a heterogeneous classroom to spend a portion of their time in a gifted class. These programs are carefully designed to the specific needs of gifted students. The material covered in pull- out programs contains extensions and enrichment to the core curriculum. The majority of pull-out programs include an assortment of language skills drills, creative vocabulary exercises, and language proficiency activities. Much of the material introduced in gifted pull-out programs deals with the study of critical grammar rules, and its application to fields ranging from sentence structures to language skills. Students are encouraged to apply these empirical skills to every aspect of accelerating their language acquisition both in and outside of class.

Cluster grouping is the gathering of six to ten gifted, talented and high achieving students in a single classroom. Specially trained cluster teachers train the gifted students following the instructions like exercising enrichment and extensions, high lighting higher-order language skills, comparing and differentiating the language skills , compacting and expanding linguistic applications, maintaining an accelerated pace, and collaborating complexity with content.

Backwards teaching believes that students, who are gifted, might have an innate readiness to confront the in-depth and most complex aspects of linguistic concepts. The gifted students focus on abstract thinking and are motivated by the in-depth and complex linguistic concepts. They are being allowed to learn more easily the fundamental linguistic facts and language skills on which the complex learning depends. In Backwards teaching the starting or entry points of learning are altered, instead of having students work up to the terminal point.

Teaching the English language learners who are gifted should include the following techniques.

1. Developing the language of the discipline they study.

2. Including decoding words with multiple meanings.

3. Questioning or inquiry.

4. Reinforcing the ability to perceive from different perspectives and

5. Using figurative as well as technical language.

A group of 30 gifted students studying post graduate courses were taught higher level English language writing skills by the researcher applying the methods mentioned above to identify and teach. Out 30 students 27 students reached their respective next levels bench

marked by a Canadian English language assessment scale within a very short period of time. The rest, 3 students could not reach their next levels and by applying qualitative method the reasons were identified. The three students have been found to be excellent ones in their own distinct realm of expertise such as writing poems and short stories which are not included as discrete points in the scale used.

Conclusion

Ultimately, English language teachers and curriculum writers must resolve the educational dichotomy to optimize giftedness of talented English language learners. In the academic component, the curriculum should be presented in an accelerated manner and it helps students move at their own pace. High-achieving students need to be separated from their low achieving peers and identify with a high-achieving peer group in order to sustain achievement levels. Placing unrealistically high expectations of academic success on gifted students can cause gifted students to experience high levels of anxiety.

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Portrayal of Nature: An Ecocritical Analysis of Isaac Asimov's Select Fiction

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Science Fiction can be defined as "stories about how people and societies are affected by imaginary scientific developments in the future" (Merriam Webster). In a simple sentence it can be penned down as fiction about unforeseen and unpredictable future which gives both admiring and adverse imagery of science. The uniqueness of science fiction is the plot which always sets in a distant future and the writers give vivid delineation of the scientific and technological advancement which might materialize in future. With the scientific and technological advancement authors also depict the psyche of the characters, structure of the society, ecology of the planet they picturize, lifestyle of the human beings who would live in such environment and so on

Asimov, the doyen in the domain of robotics in the genre of science fiction wrote five hundred books and umpteen numbers of articles. The researcher has selected a few of his robot fictions to evaluate the portrayal of nature and deduce how human beings are going to endure hardships due to the decisions they have taken and mistakes they have committed.

Majority of the readers are so enticed by the portrayal of science and technology which makes them blind folded to the other constituents of the story. Here the researcher is going to analyse Isaac Asimov's select fictions for the portrayal of ecology in different planets the author depicts in different novels. Firstly, Asimov explicates through the character Julius Enderby that "The troubles of modern life come from being divorced from nature" (CS 5) thus the author postulates that the chief reason for all the complications human beings face in their life is because of their separation from nature.

Asimov also predicts that in future human beings would have a sense of aversion towards open sky and always prefer to remain in cloistered cities to enjoy the comfort provided by the technological advancement.

In the story, "The Evitable Conflict", Asimov explicates that in future because of vast population demand for food supply will become great which would result in the erasure of soil plantation and rise of hydroponic farms where plants would be grown in chemical solutions and would be closely monitored by mechanical devices.

The next extreme feat projected by Asimov in the mere future is the usage of artificial food in the place of natural food. In the novel, *The Caves of Steel,* character Clousarr introduces himself to Elijah Baley as "zymologist" (CS 215) and also boasts that "A Zymologist is a man who helps keep a few billion people alive. I'm a yeast-culture specialist" (CS 215). Through the character Clousarr Asimov explicates that in future fruits and other comestibles would be made of yeast. Clousarr demystifies to Elijah Baley that "When New Yorkers started getting strawberries out of season a couple of years back, those weren't strawberries, fella. Those were a special high-sugar yeast culture with truebred color and just a dash of flavor additive. It was developed right here in this room" (CS 215). In the story, "The Evitable Conflict", the character Ching Hso-lin explains to Stephen Byerley that "these strains of yeast have each their peculiar properties. We have developed, as I said, two

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thousand strains. The beef steak you thought you ate today was yeast. The frozen fruit confection you had for dessert was iced yeast. We have filtered yeast juice with the taste, appearance, and all the food value of milk" (CR 556). Thus artificial food would become ineludible for human beings as it is undoable to produce natural food for such an enormous population.

In the novel, *Robots and Empire,* the concept of 'planetary engineering' was introduced which can be defined as "the large-scale modification of the environment or geography of a planet" (Prucher 146). That is how human beings before invading a new planet analyse the environment and modify it so that they can live a hassle free life. This shows the anthropocentric attitude human beings have to change the geography and environment according to their taste and are not considering about the indigenous creatures. Asimov projects that in the process of planetary engineering all the venomous and unfruitful creatures and animals would be eradicated from the face of the planet.

The next is the concept of 'terraforming' which is coined by Jack Williamson in his short story "Collision Orbit" and can be defined as "the modification the environment of a world, especially to allow it to support life-forms alien to it" (Prucher 236). Brian Stableford describes terraforming in *Science Fact and Science Fiction: An Encyclopedia* as "the adaptation of planetary biospheres to render them habitable and thus amenable to colonisation, by human beings" (524).

Dr. Fastolfe in *The Robots of Dawn* illustrates that in future people would strive for the ideal terraformed planet that would follow the three laws of robotics. "It does nothing to harm human beings, either by commission or omission. It does what we want it to do, as long as we do not ask it to harm human beings. And it protects itself, except at times and in places where it must serve us or save us even at the price of harm to itself" (RD 127) the first rule is a planet should not be a harmful one to the entire humanity in any way, the second rule is a planet must be able to do any task given by human beings except those which proves to be a harm for humanity and the third rule is a planet must be able to protect itself until the occurring of circumstances that warrants the destruction of planets in order to preserve the wellbeing of humanity. Thus in future people would expect the complete obedience, utter selflessness and absolute subservience from a planet. In a simple sentence they expect planet to behave like robot. In the same novel, when Dr. Fastolfe is asked by Baley about the autochthonus species of Planet Aurora, Fastolfe responds that those species are maintained in aquaria, zoological garden and in few cautiously conserved primordial areas.

Thus, Asimov in his robot fiction projects different posthuman concepts like hydroponic plants, artificial food, planetary engineering, terraforming, etc. which separates human beings from nature and environment. It also focuses on the anthropocentric attitude which human beings would have even in the posthuman era. As the researcher points out even in the beginning of this paper Asimov confesses that this separation has brought all the maladies into the humanity.

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Traditional Rural Self-Governing Institutions in Tripura: A Study

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Abstract

In Tripura there are nineteen tribal communities who constitute about one-third of the total population of the State. They have similarities as well as differences with respect to language, religion and a number of other ways of life. Their social, economic and political lives were guided by the age-old customs enforced by traditional organisations. A glimpse into the village administration of the major tribal communities of Tripura, will give a fairly clear idea of this institution. The self-governing institutions were different in different tribes, but, they were almost self-sufficient in their working and solving problems of social, administrative and judicial nature. Those institutions were *sui generis* by origin. Justice in those self-government institutions was cheap, direct, immediate, face-to-face and simple. This primitive system worked for time immemorial, but the spread of bureaucratic system and attempts of modernization rang the death-knell of these primitive organizations which fell into gradual decay with the beginning of the statutory Panchayats system. With the vicissitudes of history it was changed, shaped, moribund and reshaped but did not wither away completely. However, those rural self-governing institutions survive even to-day in the peripheral zones, hills, tribal settlements and courtiers in Tripura.
Key Words: Autonomy, Self-government, *Sui generis*, *Jhuming, Chaudhuri*.

Introduction
Man is a social animal. In India, as elsewhere, settled human societies are always driven to invent certain durable behavior patterns. Those patterns are economic, social, religious and political in nature. The composition and character of those patterns of behavior vary from time to time, from place to place and from society to society. Those behavior patterns are subject to development and decay, reform and regeneration. They provide a way of acting, behaving and thinking; they serve the purpose of social control and social solidarity. This is exactly true in case of Tripura in the sphere of rural local self-government.

In Tripura, every tribe has its own socio-political organization, customs and tradition at the village level, although due to the dearth of records and documents a 'thick curtain of mystery' hangs over the origin and antiquities of such practices. In princely Tripura, to quote the remarks of a Political Agent, "where the *Raja*'s word is law, and where all dread his power in a manner almost slavish, it is hopeless to suppose that any institution can flourish which is based on a system of self-government".[1] Still, some sort of self-governing institutions were there in the past in rural Tripura, more particularly in the society of the tribal people.

Traditional Self-governing Institutions in Tripura
In Tripura there are nineteen tribal communities who constitute about one-third of the total population of the State. They have similarities as well as differences with respect to language, religion and a number of other ways of life. The self-governing institutions were different in different tribes, but, they were almost self-sufficient in their working and solving

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problems of social, administrative and judicial nature. Their social, economic and political lives were guided by the age-old customs enforced by those organisations.

In ancient Tripura, there were indigenous democratic institutions like Panchayats in which people would participate for discussion, deliberation and solution of problems. Those institutions were *sui generis* by origin. Justice in those self-government institutions was cheap, direct, immediate, and face-to-face and simple.[2] Though the history of Tripura had come across various ups and downs but those institutions atrophied, but did not wither away completely. Those rural self-governing institutions survive even today in the peripheral zones, hills, and tribal settlements of Tripura. A glimpse into the village administration of the major tribal communities of Tripura, will give a fairly clear idea of this institution.

a. Village Administration of the Tripuri Community

The Tripuris had one-tier organization in the Tripuri villages. Each *Tipprah* village was self-governing. Women had no membership in the village panchayat. Each village had a small council of the elders. Every male of the village, reaching the age of reason, was by right an active member of the council.[3] The designation of the village chief would vary. In each village every year, just before the *jhuming* (Shifting Cultivation) starts, the adult male members assembled and through free and frank discussion used to select one among them as their Chief or '*Sardar*', who was also called *Kami Fang* or *Chaudhuri,* and other members of the village council.[4] The house of the chief would be used for meeting and discussion. A few people would assist him. Each village council consisted of a few office-bearers. Table-3.1 depicts the designations and duties of the office bearers of the Tripuri Community.

Table-1.1: **Hierarchy of the Village Administration of the *Tripuri* Community**

Sl. No	Designation	Position	Duties
1	*Kami Fang/ Chaudhuri/ Sardar.*	Chief of the Village	Heads the administration, decides the dispute, distributes jhum fields, supervises ceremonies and collects taxes.
2	*Karbari*	Secretary to the Chief	Assists the chief in all matters, supervises the work of village administration.
3	*Ojhai/Akcai*	Priest of the village	Officiates in all worships.
4	*Bhandari*	Storekeeper	Looks after store in ceremonies, marriages and worships.
5	*Khandal*	Peon and Sepoy	Informs the villagers of any meeting, arrests the accused and produces before the chief.

Source: Treatise on Traditional Social Institutions of the *Tripuri* Community, Jagadish Gan-Chaudhuri, p. 62.

The Village Council had to solve a number of problems concerning the community. These were — land disputes, breach of village customs and norms, harassment of women by Romeos, disputes on marriage quarrel among the villagers and mode and date of any worship. The village council would solve the problems or disputes through bilateral discussions.[5] In all matters the council's decision was final and supreme in every matter.

b. Village Administration of the Reang Community

The Reang had a rigid, well-ordered and well-structured self-governing system. The Reang village administration was pyramidical in structure and had the tradition of an organically linked three-tier administrative set up at the village, zone and state level.[6] At the lowest level there was the village level administration.[7] Hierarchy of the village administration of the Reang community is presented in Table-3.2.

Table-1.2: Hierarchy of the Village Administration of the Reang Community

Sl. No	Designation	Position / Duties
1	*Kami Fang / Chaudhuri*	Village Headman
2	*Kher Pang*	Manager, Store-Keeper
3	*Akcai*	Priest
4	*Khandal*	Peon and body-guard
5	*Daoa*	Messenger

Source: The Riangs of Tripura (1983), Jagadish Gan-Chaudhuri, p. 78.

The main functions of the village council were-settlement of disputes, trial of cases, distribution of hill slopes for shifting cultivation, organization of community ceremony and festivals for peace and prosperity of the village, looking after the defence of the village, helping the poor and the sick of the village and collection of government tax and assisting the government officials on tour.[8]

In the next tier comes the Zonal Council. For administrative convenience they made an artificial division of the territory of Tripura on the basis of three big rivers, namely the river *Muhuri* in the south, the Gomati in the center, and the Khowai in the north-east.[9] Three chiefs used to be selected for three zones and such a chief would be called '*Huklai Chaudhuri*'.[10] *Hazra* and *Dehazra* would assist him. It was their duty to maintain inter-village communication and unity. The *Huklai Chaudhuri* was the link between the central administration and the village administration. The village headmen would receive instruction and information from the centre through the zonal chiefs. The third and the highest administrative-cum judicial body headed by '*Kami-Kachkao*' consisted of a large number of members.[11]

The members of all the councils were selected by the villagers themselves through discussions. The posts were not hereditary. In selecting the office bearers emphasis was laid on the qualities of head and heart.

c. Village Administration of the Jamatia Community

The Jamatiyas are the third largest tribe in Tripura. They had the most elaborately structured three-tier traditional self-governing institutions with well-defined functions. The traditional administrative system of the Jamatiyas was democratic in nature. The whole Jamatia community was socially controlled by their '*Hoda*' (the Supreme Council). For decentralization of power of the *'Hoda'*, it was divided into three distinct separate units. These were—*Luku* (Village Council), *Moyol* (Regional Council), and *Hoda* (Supreme

Council).[12] Table-3.3 depicts the hierarchy of the village administration of the Jamatia community.

Table-1.3: Hierarchy of the Village Administration of the Jamatia Community

Sl. No	Designation	Position / Duties
1.	Chokdiri	Village Chief
2.	Khandals	Assistant to Chokdiri
3.	Kherpang	Manager
4.	Pushni	Messenger
5.	Daria	Drum Beater
6.	Matai- Balnai	Carrier of images of deities

Source: The Jamatiyas of Tripura (1985), Pradip Nath Bhattacharyjee, p. 40.

The village council mainly consists of one headman (Chokdiri and two more assistants (Khandals), Usually 'Chokdiri' was directly elected by the senior male members of the *'Luku'*. The village council dealt only with the minor socio-economic disputes of the village. 'The mechanism of their customary law is seldom found in their community'.[13]

The *'Mayol'* was the next higher level administrative organization to the '*Luku*'. The headmen of the *'Moyol'* were known as '*Moyol Panchay'*, who was elected by the *'Adongs'* of all the '*Lukus*' under that particular *'Moyol'* or region.[14] The '*Moyol Panchay'* maintained law and order and the welfare of the region. The *Hoda* was the Supreme Council of the Jamatia community. The Headmen of the *'Hoda'* was called *'Okra'*. They were elected by the *'Adongs'* of each village council (*Luku*) in the annual conference. The *'Hoda'* was the highest court of appeal vested with highest degree of legislative, administrative and judicial powers.[15] Thus, the hierarchy of the Jamatia self-governing bodies was very clearly defined.

d. Chakma Village Administration

The Chakmas have even today precariously preserved the tradition of their hierarchical administration. The whole state of the Chakma Raja was divided amongst the *'Dewans'* and the '*Talukdars*'. Each clan had one '*Dewan'* and they had to pay *nazar* (tribute) to the Raja. The top functionary of a Chakma Village was the '*Karbari'* whose primary duty was to collect rent and serve summons issued by the '*Dewan'* or the Raja.[16] The '*Karbaris'* which in the past were appointed by the *'Dewans'* or '*Talukdars*' of the respective clans of a village, acted as the supreme authority in the village. In between '*Dewan'* and the '*Karbari*' there was a functionary, known as *'Khisa'*. Even today these functionaries retain a great deal of their old power and glory and the experiment of village level democracy is tending to perpetuate it.[17]

e. Village Administration of the Kolais

The Kolai had a distinct system of self-governing institutions to administer the community. The socio-political system of the Kolai was seven tier systems. Kolai Hodas supremo was the '*Roy'*. He was the head of religious, social and judicial authority. His decision was binding. He was also the spokesman of the community to the royal court. He had to work from the village level and through long experience of working in all the six tiers he could be a *'Roy'* (the Supreme). The tenure of each tier was 3 years. After every three years on the first full moon day of *Agrahayana* the Supreme Executive Committee meeting was held, in

which a new *'Roy'* was elected for a term of 3 years.[18] After every 3 years all the members of each institution had to resign or retire voluntarily and from the lower tier the members were elected automatically to the upper tier. Over and above this set up there was a Development Committee. This committee had to draw plans and take programmes to develop the social life of the community.[19] The hierarchy of the system is mentioned in Table-3.4.[20]

Table-1.4: Hierarchy of the Village Administration of the Kolais

Sl. No	Designation	Position / Duties
01	Roy	The Supremo
02	Galim	Organiser of meetings
03	Kanchan	The third higher official
04	Gabur	The fourth official
05	Jaksung	The fifth in command
06	Khuksung	Village level chief
07	Senga	Village level official

Source: Tripura Administration (1988), Banikantha Bhattacharjee, p. 168.

f. Village Administration of the Uchais
The Uchais are the sub-group of the Reang community. They were having more affinity in their local administrative system with the Tripuris. They were having only one tier of self-government, that is, the village council. The village Headman was known as *'Choudhuri'* (means *'Chok'* or wine imposer). "This post is hereditary in nature. He is assisted by *'Karbari'*. In case of death of '*Choudhuri'* and if *Choudhuri*'s son is not found suitable for the purpose of *'Karbari'* is selected by the people and installed as *'Choudhuri'* of the village council".[21] The village council of the Uchai community could settle the disputes on marriage, theft and ordinary quarrel among the individuals; but the council could not administer Justice in case of homicide.[22]

g. Village Administration of the Lushais
The village council was the apex of the political and economic life of the Lushai village. The village council had 5 to 10 members, the number varying from village to village, though the two key functionaries were the President and the Secretary. It was nominally elected after every three years by all the members of the village who assembled in a central place and recorded their choice on a slip of paper.[23] The village council had its own code of laws and it meets out summary justice. The president was the de-facto arbiter of the economic destines of the village. The village council was not only the spokesman of the village, but was also the final arbitrator in all village disputes. The council was autocratic and was all powerful in the village. The president could direct free labour for other works in the village like construction of church, schools etc. He was to obey the orders of the *'Lal'* or the King only.[24]

h. Village Administration of the Darlongs
The village council of the Darlong was known as *'Nupa'*. The village council was elected by the villagers. The members, generally, aged people selected by consensus, continued for life. *'Nupa'* or village council did not have any say in land matters or in cultivation of *Jhum* tracts. They functioned only in criminal and civil matters.[25] The village councils also controled the people in hunting animals.[26]

i. Village Administration of the Kukis

The village council was the most effective self-governing organization of the Kukis. At the village level, the Chief called '*Sangalthong'* was elected by the villages from among a certain group of families. The '*Sangalthong'* headed the village council which included other elders. This council settled all village disputes. The grand Chief of *'Lal'* appointed some Chief under him for settling inter-village disputes.[27] "All matters of internal village government were decided by the Chief assisted by his council of elders or '*Upas'*. Although all power was theoretically in the hands of the Chief, practically speaking he would never try a case without consulting his '*Upas'* and as a rule three or four '*Upas'* tried cases with the Chief. This '*Upas'* was appointed by the Chief and could be dismissed by him. In dealing with the cases the Chief and the '*Upas'* were guided by the customary laws of the tribe concerned. A Chief who disregards the customary law was abandoned by his people".[28] The functions of the village Chief were to maintain the sources of water supply at village, to keep the village paths usable. For all such works he could engage the villagers as and when necessary.

j. Village Administration of the Halams

Each Halam village has a number of village officials to look after all its temporal affairs. The '*Chodhri'*, the village headman acts as the head of the village Panchayat, which comprise all the elderly members of the village. The Halams call the village council '*Kami-Panda'*, which is equivalent to the traditional village Panchayat in other parts of the country.[29] The Chodhri's sternness in dealing with offenders accounts for the rarity of criminal offences among the Halams.[30] The political structure of the Halams consisted of the '*Kanskow'*, the '*Ghalim'*, the '*Gabor'* and the '*Rai'* in the order. The '*Rai'* headed the court, which was the adjudicator in all criminal and civil matters. The '*Rai',* appointed for a fixed tenure of five years, was succeeded by the '*Ghalim',* who was in turn succeeded by the *'Gabor'* and so forth. Each one of these functionaries was assisted by two volunteers, who were appointed in serial order in terms of existing rules and regulations.

k. Village Administration of the Mughs

They had their village council and the headman was called *'Bomarang'*, *'Choudhury'* or *'Tahsilder'*. He solved disputes. The priest helped him in socio-religious matters. These functionaries were elected, generally on the basis of their wealth and social status. The *'Chowdhury'* or *'Bonarang'* presided over the meeting of the council and could levy a fine varying from Rs. 5/- to rs.100.[31]

l. Village Administration of the Bengalees

In the Western part of Tripura, among the Bengalees also, the Gram Panchayat existed since times immemorial. In every village a small number of seven or eight elderly persons, having the qualities of head and heart, wielded considerable powers and prestige. In all matters concerning the village, their decision was final. The modern Panchayat and court are no substitute for the ancient institution.[32]

All the traditional tribal village councils in Tripura had certain features in common. They derived their authority from antiquity and traditions. The sanctions behind them were both customary and supernatural. The titles and honours were not hereditary. Bribe, demagogism and party politics had no role to play in the selection of the members of the council. The members were selected by consensus of opinion of the villagers. Established in history and tradition, supported by social and religious sanctions, expression of a genuine democracy representing the co-operative and communal temperament of the people, they could be used

not only to support law and order but also to further the progress of development throughout the tribal areas.[33] But, a lack of steadfast attachment to reason and to impartial human authority largely explains their backwardness in the field of law. Tripura suffered from a scarcity of lawgivers and surfeit of exorcists.

Village Administration in Medieval Period in Tripura

But, this primitive system was modified to a certain extent during the medieval period (15th-19th century), which began with the advent of power, by Maharaja Ratna Manikya-1. Then in each of the villages had a representative of the Maharaja, known as '*Halamcha*'. The post of *'Halamcha'* had been compared with the post of a *'Khumbao'* meaning thereby the chief person of the village.[34] Under him there was one *'Galim'*, one 'Gabor', one '*Chapia*' and *'Doloi'*. They were presumably the representatives of villagers. Thus, while the *'Galim'*, *'Gabor'*, '*Chapia*' and '*Doloi'* stood for the self-government institution of the tribals, the '*Halamcha*' signified the over-lordship of the Tripura king. The *'Halamcha'* collected the taxes from the villages, and sent them to the king. The king would wield his authority by collecting taxes from the subjects through village chiefs. But, the tribal villagers enjoyed freedom under their age-old self-administration system.[35]

Traditional self-governing system of the tribals based on primitive customs and procedures worked for time immemorial, the spread of bureaucratic system and attempts of modernization rang the death-knell of the primitive organization which fell into gradual decay with the beginning of the modern era from the rule of Maharaj Birchandra (1862-1896).

Conclusion

The concept of rural self-government is not new and alien to the people of Tripura. It was traced with the life breath of the indigenous people of Tripura. The root of the local self-government was laid down to the environmental setting of Tripura and its essence is mixed with the blood and mussels of the indigenous people of Tripura. Village administration in Tripura has been developed from the idea of a close-knit village community to that of an organic base for a three-fold revolution—social, political and economic.

Tripura had, during the long princely period, traditional institutions of rural government at the grass-root level both among the tribals and the non-tribals. The principles, practices and procedures would, strictly speaking, vary from community to community; but they had, broadly speaking, certain similarities reflective of a feudal system. Those institutions were *sui generis* by origin and their structure was simple but solid. Even though the ruling dynasties changed from time to time, there was not much of a change in the nature and degree of village autonomy. In this long period villages enjoyed a great deal of autonomy in the sense of freedom from the control of the State and village self-government enjoyed more autonomy than they do today, under the Panchayati Raj system. This gave to the village self-government a unique stability and performance.

This primitive system worked for time immemorial, but the spread of bureaucratic system and attempts of modernization rang the death-knell of these primitive organizations which fell into gradual decay with the beginning of the statutory Panchayats system. With the vicissitudes of history it was changed, shaped, moribund and reshaped but did not wither away completely. However, those rural self-governing institutions survive even to-day in the peripheral zones, hills, tribal settlements and courtiers in Tripura.

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Trends in Consumption Expenditure and Poverty in India

L. Baby Albert[*]

Introduction

This chapter analyses the trends in consumption expenditure and poverty in India and among the major states. This is done with the help of secondary data published by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for the period 1972-73 to 2011-12. The report published by the NSSO pertaining to the year 2011-12 is the latest available one from the organisation and no further update is made available so far. The trends in poverty is analysed with the help of head count ratio (HCR) and poverty gap index (PGI). Head count ratio is the simple measure of poverty, where it shows the number of people living below poverty line at a given time. The poverty gap index is a measure of intensity of poverty. It is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. It is an improvement over the head count ratio measure which simply counts all the people below a poverty line, in a given population, and considers them equally poor. On the other hand, PGI estimates the depth of poverty by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from that poverty line.

Trend in poverty

Many changes have taken place in the percentage of all India head count ratio and poverty gap index rural and urban in during 1972-73 to 2011-2012.Table-4.1 presents the data in the all India head count ratio and poverty gap index level. It shows that there are both headcount ratio and poverty gap index, in which are those recognized by the government of India

4.8 Trends In percentage composition of consumer expenditure in 1993-94 to 2011-12

	Rural					Urban				
	Percentage share in total consumer expenditure in									
Item Group										
	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Cereals	24.2	22.2	18.0	15.6	12.0	14.0	12.4	10.1	9.1	7.3
Gram	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cereals sub	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pulses&pro	3.8	0.1	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.1
Milk&prod	9.5	3.8	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.8
Edible Oil	4.4	8.8	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.7
Egg, Fish	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
Vegetables	6.0	3.3	6.1	6.2	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.4
Fruits&Nuts	1.7	6.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
Sugar	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2
Salt& spices	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7

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Beverages	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.6	5.8	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.1
Food total	63.2	59.4	55.0	53.6	48.6	54.7	48.1	42.5	40.7	38.5
Pantobacco	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.4
Fuel & light	7.4	7.5	10.2	9.5	9.2	6.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.6
Clothing	5.4	6.9	4.5	4.9	6.3	4.7	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.3
Footwear	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
Miscservices	17.3	19.6	23.4	24.0	26.1	27.5	31.3	37.8	37.8	39.7
Durablegoos	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.8	6.1	3.3	3.6	6.7	6.7	6.3
Nonfood total	36.8	40.6	45.0	46.4	51.4	45.3	51.9	59.3	59.3	61.5
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

 Note: Figures in percentages.
Source: NSS Report No.555: level and pattern of consumer expenditure, 2011-12
The aggregate consumer expenditure as shown by the 5 quinquennial survey beginning with
1993-94 to 2011-12, the share of food is seen to have shrunk over the 18 year period since
1993-94 to 2011-12 from 63.2% to 48.6% a decline of about 23% in the rural sector and
from 54.7 percent to 38.5 percent a decline of nearly 30% in the urban sector: over the 7
year period since 2004-05,the share of food has fallen by about 12 percent in rural India and
about 9 percent in urban India.
The data regarding the Major Monthly per capita consumption expenditure in rural and urban
at the all India level is presented in Table-4.9.

**Table.4.9 Lorenz ratio of rural and urban distribution of population by MPCE for
State/UTs and all India, 2011-12**

Major state	MPCE (Rural)	MPCE (Urban)
Andhra Pradesh	0.245	0.301
Assam	0.221	0.326
Bihar	0.198	0.291
Chhattisgarh	0.234	0.364
Gujarat	0.248	0.284
Haryana	0.261	0.410
Jharkhand	0.206	0.312
Karnataka	0.259	0.403
Kerala	0.363	0.414
Madhya Pradesh	0.267	0.362
Maharashtra	0.253	0.350
Odisha	0.232	0.359
Punjab	0.277	0.310
Rajasthan	0.248	0.320
Tamil Nadu	0.227	0.326
Uttar Pradesh	0.247	0.391
West Bengal	0.239	0.372
All India	0.283	0.363

Source: NSS Report No.555: Level and pattern of consumer expenditure, 2011-12
The state sector level Lorenz ratio range from 1.19 to 0.36 in the rural sector and from 0.28 to 0.41 in the urban sectors. For rural India, the Lorenz ratios for Bihar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Odisha are among the seven lowest Lorenz ratios. For urban India, the Lorenz ratios for Gujarat, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand,

The data regarding the percentage break up of MPCE item group in 2011-12 at the all India level for rural and urban is presented in Table-4.10

4.10 Absolute and Percentage break-up of MPCE by item group in 2011-12: all India, rural and urban

Item group	Rural	Urban
Cereals and cereals substitutes	10.8	6.7
Pulses &their product	2.9	2.0
Milk & milk product	8.0	7.0
Edible oil	3.7	2.7
Egg,fish&meat	4.8	3.7
Vegetables	6.6	4.6
Fruits	2.8	3.4
Sugar, salt and spices	5.3	3.6
Bevarages,refrehments, processed food	7.9	9.0
Food total	53	42.6
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.2	1.6
Fuel and light	8.0	6.7
Clothing & footwear	7.0	6.4
Education	3.5	6.9
Medical	6.7	5.5
Conveyance	4.2	6.5
Consumer service excl. conveyance	4.0	5.6
Misc. goods, entertainments	5.3	5.8
Rent	0.5	6.2
Taxes and cesses	0.2	0.8
Durable goods	4.5	5.3
Nonfood total	47.1	57.4
All items	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures in percentages
Source: NSS Report No.555: level and pattern consumer expenditure, 2011-12
It gives the absolute and percentage break up of all India rural and urban MPCE in 2011-12 in to 9 broad groups of food items and 11 broad groups of non-food items. The table show that food accounted for about 53 percent of the value of the average rural India households' consumption during 2011-12.This includes 10.8 percent for cereals and cereals substitutes, 8 percent for milk and milk products, and 6.6 percent on vegetables. Among nonfood item categories, fuel for cooking and lighting accounted for 8 percent, clothing and foot wear for 7 percent, media expense for 6.7 percent. Conveyance and other consumer services for 4

percent each, and consumer durables for 4.5 percent. For the average urban Indian, 42.6 percent of the value of household consumption was accounted for by food, clothing 6.7 percent by cereals and 7 percent by milk and its products. While the share of most of the food items groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural India than in urban India, fruits and processed food were exceptions. For non-food items groups, the share was usually higher in urban India. The most noticeable rural and urban difference were in case of cereals urban share 6.7 percent and rural 10.8 percent, rent urban 6.2 percent, rural share 0.5 percent and education urban 6.9 percent and rural 3.5 percent. The share of pan, tobacco and intoxicants for the rural sector, though only about 3 percent was double the share for the urban sector.

The data regarding the percentage of households consuming selected items during last 30 days at the all India level for rural and urban is presented in Table-4.11.

4.11 Estimated percentage of households consuming selected items during last 30 days: all India, rural and urban, 2004-05 to 2011-12

Percentage of households with non-zero consumption during last 30 days

Item group	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Cereals	98.6	98.5	98.8	95.1	93.4	93.2
Milk& milk product	74.9	79.7	82.5	88.2	88.0	89.0
Egg, fish &meat	58.5	61.9	63.4	57.7	56.5	59.7
Vegetables	98.5	98.4	98.7	94.8	93.2	92.6
Fruit(fresh)	73.4	72.9	78.7	86.8	85.8	88.7
Fruits(dry)	27.4	30.0	36.2	43.0	43.2	48.3
Pan	31.2	24.9	27.3	21.0	15.0	18.6
Tobacco	62.7	59.2	59.6	38.7	35.1	35.7
Intoxicants	16.3	16.5	18.4	10.3	9.5	12.9
Clothing and bedding	33.9	45.5	55.0	32.8	43.8	50.1
Footwear	18.9	29.1	37.6	19.3	27.5	35.7
Entertainment	23.4	35.2	45.9	55.8	67.9	76.1
Conveyance	74.3	80.4	86.4	82.9	87.3	90.7
Rent	5.0	7.1	6.7	35.7	37.5	36.9
Education	40.2	44.8	47.7	57.3	58.3	60.7
Medical(non-inst)	61.4	67.8	78.8	62.9	65.2	75.9
Medical(institution)	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.9
Durable goods	24.8	35.1	43.9	25.6	30.8	36.6

Note: Figures in percentages.
Source: Nss Report No.555: level and pattern of consumer expenditure, 2011-12

Table 4.1 gives a comparative picture for the estimated percentage of households selected item groups all India combined rural and urban, during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12.The table show that rural milk and milk product accounted increase for about 75 percent to 82.5 percent, This includes egg, fish and meat 58.5 percent to 63.4 an increase of about 5% in the rural sector, and from fruits fresh 73.4 percent to78.7 percent an increase of about

5% in the rural sector, In case of fruits(dry) 27.4 percent to 36.2 percent an increase of about 9% in the rural sectors, and from pan 31.2 percent to 27.3 percent a decline about 4% in the rural sectors, and from clothing and bedding 34 percent to 55.0 percent a decline about 21% in the rural sectors, and from footwear 18.9 percent to 37.6 percent an increase about 19% in the rural sectors, and from entertainment 23.4 percent to 45.9 percent an increase about 22% in the rural sectors, and from conveyance 74.3 percent to 86.4 percent an increase about 12% in the rural sectors, rent 5.0 percent to 6.7 percent an increase about 1% in the rural sectors, and from education 40.2 percent to 47.7 percent an increase about 7% in the rural sectors, and from medical(non list) 61.4 percent to 78.8 percent an increase about 17% in the rural sectors, and from durable goods 24.8 percent to 43.9 percent an increase about 19% in the rural sectors, The table show that Urbancereals95.1 percent to 92.3 percent a decline about 2% in the urban sectors, milk and milk product accounted increase for about 75 percent to 82.5 percent, This includes egg, fish and meat 88.2 percent to 89.0 an increase of about 1% in the urban sector, and from fruits fresh 86.8 percent to 88.7 percent an increase of about 2% in the urban sector, In case of fruits (dry) 43.3 percent to 48.3 percent an increase of about 5% in the urban sectors, and from pan 21.0 percent to 18.6 percent a decline about 4% in the urban sectors, and from clothing and bedding 32.8 percent to 50.1 percent a decline about 18% in the urban sectors, and from footwear 19.3 percent to 35.7 percent an increase about 16% in the urban sectors, and from entertainment 55.8 percent to 76.1 percent an increase about 21% in the urban sectors, and from conveyance 82.9 percent to 90.7 percent an increase about 8% in the urban sectors, rent 35.7 percent to 36.7 percent an increase about 1% in the urban sectors, and from education 57.3 percent to 60.7 percent an increase about 3% in the urban sectors, and from medical(non list) 62.9 percent to 75.9 percent an increase about 17% in the urban sectors, and from durable goods 25.6 percent to 36.6 percent an increase about 11% in the urban sectors,

The data regarding the major average consumer expenditure per person on selected food group at the all India level is presented in Table-4.12.

4.12 Average consumer expenditure per person on selected food groups in 2011-12: Major states, rural and urban

Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs) on								
Sate	Milk &milk products		Egg, fish, &meat		vegetables		Fruits	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	99	146	125	133	102	108	58	94
Assam	44	84	157	195	100	121	27	63
Bihar	93	110	59	58	99	107	23	39
Chhattisgarh	14	67	43	50	106	136	20	49
Gujarat	196	267	24	30	116	156	39	90
Haryana	475	452	20	21	125	153	71	145
Jharkhand	49	115	51	81	89	127	13	58
Karnataka	75	132	85	110	82	102	67	124
Kerala	92	113	215	235	93	103	119	148
Madhya Pradesh	104	167	22	40	69	92	26	58
Maharashtra	94	182	62	106	95	137	80	135

Odisha	26	69	61	89	102	126	22	48
Punjab	334	347	13	21	121	131	50	75
Rajasthan	263	295	17	34	82	108	35	80
Tamil Nadu	89	147	110	127	94	109	55	90
Uttar Pradesh	114	192	28	45	81	107	26	63
West Bengal	32	84	131	227	106	134	25	64
India	115	184	68	96	95	122	41	90

Source: Nss Report No.555: level and pattern of consumer expenditure, 2011-12

The table indicates that at the national average level, 115 milk and milk product in which share of Chhattisgarh is the least with 14, while it is 475in Haryana: and it is higher than the national average only in a few states like Rajasthan (263), Punjab (334), and Gujarat (196). For urban India, at the National average 184 milk and milk product in which share of Chhattisgarh is the least with 67, while it is 452 in Haryana and it is higher than the national average only in a few states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.The table indicate that at the national average level, 68 egg, fish and meat in which share of Punjab is the least with 13, while it is 215 in Kerala, and it is higher than the national average only in a few states like Tamil Nadu (110), West Bengal (131), Assam (157),Andhra Pradesh (125).for the urban India, at the National average 96,egg,fish and meat, in which share of Punjab and Haryana is the least with 21,while it is Kerala (235),And It is higher than the national average only few state like, West Bengal(227) Kerala(235) Assam(195),Tamil Nadu(127),The table indicate that at the national average level, 95 vegetables, in which share of Madhya Pradesh is the least with 69, while it is 125 in Gujarat, and it is higher than the national average only in a few states like Punjab (121), West Bengal (106), Gujarat (116), for the urban India, at the National average 122, vegetables, in which share of Madhya Pradesh is the least with 92, while it is Gujarat(156), And It is higher than the national average only few state like, West Bengal(134), Chhattisgarh(136), Haryana(153), Maharashtra,(137),Odissa,(126),Punjab(131),The table indicate that at the national average level, 41 fruits, in which share of Jharkhand is the least with 13, while it is 119 in Kerala, and it is higher than the national average only in a few states like Maharashtra (80), Haryana(71), for the urban India, at the National average 90, Fruits in which share of Bihar is the least with 39, while it is Kerala(148), And It is higher than the national average only few state like, Haryana (145),Maharashtra(135),Karnataka(124),

Conclusion

This chapter indicates that the share of food expenses has declined in both rural and urban areas, giving way to the rise in non-food expenses. In the case of rural consumers, expenditure on egg and fish, beverages has increased within the food group, while among urban consumers expenditure on all food items has decreased. In the case of non-food items, expenditure has moved up in all cases with the exception of pan and tobacco in both rural and urban areas. However, the differences in the extent of expenditure on non-food items between the rural and urban consumers remain, in which the latter spend 61.5 percent, which is only 51.4 percent in the case of the former. In the rural areas, almost all households consume cereals, which in fact increased marginally from 98.6 percent to 98.8 percent, which is also the case with vegetables. In the urban areas, the share of households consuming cereals has remaining constant or declined marginally, while that of milk, egg, vegetables and fruits has moved up. But, the percentage of households that consume pan and tobacco has come down in both areas, but the usage of intoxicants has increased among the rural and

urban households. The level of variations and the rural and urban divide and also inter-states variations as far as MPCE is concerned. There is huge amount of inequality which is measured in terms of Lorenz ratio among the states and also within the states in the country and the level of inequality is higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. Kerala topped the list of degree of inequality in both rural and urban areas during the year 2011-12. It is apparent that in some states like Haryana, Kerala and Punjab, the threshold level of poverty has gone above the mark of Rs. 1000 per person per month. This clearly indicates the fact that poverty line has moved up consistently over the period, underscoring the necessity for the people also to earn more to stay above that line. The urban line of threshold level poverty has consistently gone up as in the case of rural areas in all the major states, while the only difference being the level in the urban areas vis-a-vis the rural areas. Even though the share of population might have declined much more rapidly, the actual number of poor has not much similar decline over the years. The data indicates that while the proportion of rural poor has decreased in all major states, even though it is not so in absolute terms, and the share of poor is in single digit in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab in 2011-12. Unlike rural poverty, urban poverty has gone up in more states in the last four decades and as in the case of rural areas, the decline at the national level is only marginal for a forty year period. But, the number of urban poor is comparatively less than that of the rural poor in all the major states. The poor population in the urban areas has declined in all states considerably, even though there is a consistent rise in the urban population in all major states of the country

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Law and Reality as two facets of life as witnessed in Nicholas Sparks' *Two by Two*

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Abstract

A divorce not only implies the end of a marriage, but also the formation of new relationships between formally married partners. Those with kids comprehend that while their relationship stops to exist, the relationship each parent has with their kid's proceeds, but in another perspective. But in fact, the children see divorce in a totally different aspect which makes them feel deserted. In reality, you could not generally simply split a family down the centre, mother on one side, father the other, with the child equally divided between. It is like when a piece of paper is ripped into two, no matter how hard we try, the seams never fit exactly right again. This paper throws spotlight on how divorce works under law and reality.

Law and Reality

Mahatma Gandhi has said "where there is love there is life". When love is lost, people almost lose their lives. In a marital relationship love becomes an absolute essential. When love disappears or shifts to a different person, then divorce becomes an easy choice. According to the U.S. Government, people need not stay in unhappy marriages. Thus people have the liberty to break an unhappy marriage and remarry someone whom they find more reliable and trustworthy. Thus, the Law solves the problems of the couples and provides them a happy life. But it is not the same when the couples have children. The children have to face a lot of difficulties due to their parents' divorce irrespective of their age.

Two by two is one such novel that speaks about the divorce of Russell Green and Vivian who has a six year old daughter, London. Vivian falls in love with her boss and files in for a divorce. Russell was shocked to know that, and found it hard to be a single parent for London. Russell understood that London needs the care of both her parents and fights for her custody. This paper focuses on the impact of divorce on children, and how the husband or wife moves on when their spouse leave them. The Law does care about the children, and take necessary steps to somehow retain the bond between the children and their parents even after divorce. But the reality is that they do undergo a lot of stress and lack the affection of the other parent. This brings out the contrast between the law and reality.

Father playing the role of a Mother

Fathers are comparatively as important as in the lives of their children as mothers. The story of Two by Two, focus on the standard rule that a child needs both a mother and a father for a day to day existence. Each parent gives distinctive qualities to the child to flourish. Mostly fathers are ignored or treated to be insignificant particularly when it comes to child rearing. When the novel begins, Russell continues with a standard American life. He is the sole supplier for the family, while Vivian stays home to raise London. London gets excited and happy everyday to see Russell when he returns home. Both Russ and Vivian wish they were

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contributing more to bring up London. Doubtlessly London ordinarily slants toward her mother immediately, as it is her mother with whom she contributes most of the time with.

It is an unconventional thing to research about internal workings of a male's mind. They manage their family in terms of love, economy, work, and so on. Russ is apparently disappointed with his inability to stand firm and develop his business in his life. In this case, before the end of the novel, the voyage and furthermore advancement of his character reveals a huge enhancement. He evolves as a single father, works hard to find his way for his start up business, also finds a woman to lead his rest of his life with. His definitive decision had all ended up well and shows how a father can manage taking care of his daughter as a single parent while he tries his best not to bring the idea of divorce in front of London.

Towards the end of the novel, the readers are educated as to how a father fights hard to come up in life in terms of his work and also fulfil the needs of being a good father. Balances his struggle against his work, divorce, single parenting, and death of his sister and also finds a way to move on in his life. This shows how a father can take good care of his daughter and be a supporting system in moulding her character. Russ also fights hard to hold on to her in the battle of Child custody. But at the end he loses it and the child is allowed to grow with her mother and the father can visit her every weekend.

Conclusion

In general, children of single parent families lack attention because the parent is too busy providing. They need parent's guidance and participation that provides them susceptible to do illegal things to grab attention. Research additionally proves that such children will probably follow the single parent family life cycle in their future too.

Thus the law tries its best to make a divorce a comfortable one for both the parents and the children. The American law has been flexible enough and is being liberal when it comes to child custody and the child care after divorce. They also make sure that the child is somehow given the care and affection of both parents respectively. But the children, who are very young, do not understand why they can't live without the other parent. When the child is grown up, they understand the fact and formalities of a Divorce, but they are unable to accept the reality. Thus parents with children should consider the well being of the children and try and avoid divorce. If not, they must make it more comfortable for the children to reduce the impact of divorce on them.

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The Art of Poor People "Terracotta Art"

Sumit Hooda∗

While the rich delighted infigures of stone metal or ivory, poor people confined themselves to brightly coloured small images and plaques of baked clay. They were produced in abundance and were casted in moulds.

Nearly every archaeological site from Harappa onwards, has produced many of these terracotta objects. Most of them held religious significance. The most common theme depicted on the terracotta as consist of "*crude clay figures of goddesses*" apparently "*early forms of Durga*", worshipped by the lower classes before her inclusion in the orthodox pantheon. Other objects have little if any religious significance, though they may have been charms or votive offerings, figures of mother and child (a type rare in sculpture), suggests offerings made by *"childless women".* While the numerous figures of a man and woman standing in a modest pose, may depicts the charms of a happymarriage life. Some faces are well characterized and divine heads are sometimes beautifully modelled. The terracotta plaques often possess much charm.

Most of the terracottas so far have been dated from the Mauryan to the Gupta period but the art of modeling in terracotta must have existed earlier. Many Buddhist sites of Bihar have yielded many medieval votive plaques of no great artistic interest.

Terracottas are often mistakenly considered by scholars as simple rural crafts, not worth of their attention. According to Devangana Desai, terracotta art really came into its own with the advent of city life and mass production of terracottas of fine aesthetic quality and skill was clearly associated with the urban milieu. A great variety of fine terracotta was produced in c.200 BCE - 300 CE. Infact this is the high point in the history of terracotta art sculpture.

In accordance to Huntington, terracotta art provided a stylistic model or rather we can say terracotta provided a style to the early stone sculptures. However, the surface decoration that was present in terracottas was absent in early stone sculptures.

A profusion of equisite terracottas of this period have been found at sites such as *Chandraketugarh, Mathura, Kaushambi and Ahichchhatra.* They reflect the existence of a number of regional styles and techniques and a great variety of decorative motifs. In some areas, the use of moulds became popular and facilitated mass production. The round figures of earlier centuries made way flat moulded plaques. Female figures appear very often. The terracotta plaques of eastern India show women with round faces and well developed features. They wear diaphanous clothes and a profusion of heavy but finely detailed ornaments. They often had elaborate headdresses.

Panchachuda:- The figure known as panchachuda type have five hairpins in the form of weapons. These weapons were *pashu, sword, spear, bow and arrow etc* and were seen on the head of the goddess. It suggests that the figure was a "war goddess". These seem to represent a goddess whose name we do not know but whose worship seem to have been popular all over North India. The term panchachuda also refers to an *apsara* with five vars.

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Female figures associated with plants, flowers, fish etc may have been the goddesses associated with fertility and prosperity.

Yakshas, Yakshis, Nagas and Nagis occur in profusion. The Yakshas figurines found at kaushambi are dated to 1st century BCE. They were worshiped to free oneself from diseases, illfate etc. everyone was not capable of constructing large figurines or perform pilgrimage thus, they construct these small terracotta figures or the statues were made and worshipped in order to protect oneself from illfate and sufferings.

Shreelakshmi was one of the prominent goddess was the identifiable goddess depicted in the terracotta art.

Another important deity was *Vasudhara or the earth goddess.* The goddess was associated with fertility and auspiciousness. The *female bust* found in Mathura around 3rd century BCE, clearly depicts the imprints of Mauryan style (fine moulded face, Greek influence, Realism, Sophistication). The colour of the bust is "grey" which suggest that it has been oxidized.

A man *abducting a woman* is also engraved on terracotta found at Kaushambi. Jayanti Kala has depicted it as "Ravana abducting Sita". However, it is not mandatory because in many Jatakas tales, we find Yakshas, abducting the women as well. It is clear that the scene is demonic in nature. However, we also find some ornaments towards the bottom of the depiction and we are aware of the fact that while Sita was abducted, she threw her ornaments from the pushpak vimana, so that Lord Rama could find her. So, these ornaments suggest that it was a depiction from Ramayana.

Terracotta depicting a *drinking scene* is also found at Kaushambi and is dated around 1st century CE. A *Picnic scene or vatika viahara* is also engraved on terracotta and is dated around 2nd Century CE. This also contributed a scene from *Mrichkatikam.* Terracotta of a femal standing in a Shunga style (1st Century CE) is also a prominent one.

We also found a terracotta model of *surgery* at Kaushambi, dated around 2nd Century CE. This might be used as a toy or to depict or illustrate something. However, we are not sure that during this period surgery was known or not. Excavations have revealed that surgery did exist. We also do posses information about surgery from *Sushruta and Charaka,* which further bolstered our view that other forms of surgery might also exist.

A *Bull cart* made up of terracotta, contained a hole for a rod or a small string to pull the cart. This bull cart might be used for the entertainment of the local population. It might also be used as a toy.

Important terracotta was of *mithuna.* It contained a male and a female pair and is considered auspicious. It might have been used during, before or after marriage or just as a symbol of auspiciousness or managala.

In Kaushambi and nearby areas, we find figures of *kamadeva.* The worship of kamadeva was only a popular cult because kamadeva worship was confined only to terracottas and is not seen in sculptures etc.

Small tanks made up of terracottas have been found in Mathura and the adjoining areas. *Small huts and trees* were also carved on terracottaswhich suggests that these small huts and trees might be used during amavasya or the lunar calendar and some rituals were performed with them.

Not all terracottas represented religious themes. There were other themes such as *armorous couples, animal fights, wrestlers and children playing with toys.*

Most of the terracotta centres were around Gangetic Valley. Mathura was a weak centre for stone sculptures but from Mauryan period onwards, it became important for terracottas, perhaps because it was a hub for Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism and all three had monestic as well as the worshippers, living and preaching in and around Mathura. Specialized craftsmen produced very fine pieces of terracotta. At Mathura, we find not only generic mother goddesses but specific cult sectarian *adaurga mahishasura, skand kartikey, uma etc.* These were the first iconographic examples of terracotta.

Kaushambi, the capital of Old Kaushal, the fortified town. The great pillar (Prayag pillar) was actually at Kaushambi and was later brought to Allahabad by Akbar. Mauryans also preferred Kaushambi. Many terracotta figures have been dated to 6th Century BCE. Kaushambi is well excavated under the guidance of Gia Sharma. Excavations reveal that not only kaushambi but two associated sites such as Bhita and Jhusi yielded a number of terracottas from 3rd Century BCE to the Gupta period. We also find chronological history of terracotta at Kaushambia as well. A large number of terracotta productions suggest that the production of terracottas was not only for the domestic usr but rather they were exported as well. Fine baked red terracottas were sent to other centres or sites.

Terracotta *shivalingas* were also found in Kaushambi. Gia Sharma has dated it to be around 3rd Century, while the other scholars had assigned a later date to the shivalingas. The lingas were depicted as large columns with face on top, having talas and three eyes and that is why scholars had identified it as EKmukha Shivalinga. Eight to nine specimens of Ekmukha linga have been found in Kaushambi.

One also fined in the areas around Kaushambi an *Aram or resting place of Buddha.* A sitting statue *of Arithi* which was 6ft in height was also found. Due to the heaviness of the statue it is evident that the statue was made on the site itself and was then established there. It is thus impossible to formulate the view thst this statue was brought from outside. It further reveals the fact that the technique involved in its construction would be of superior quality as the statue is same as it was two thousand years ago. This further reveals that the artists of kaushambi were skilled or rather it would be apt to say that they posess "super human skills". By the time of 200 CE, terracotta art was at its peak. Bhita and Jhusi also yielded a number of terracottas but they were all similar to the Kaushambi terracotta. In Bhita, we find a number of round plates which suggest that they might be used for some rituals.

Another important site for terracotta production was Chandraketugarh. It is also known as the "store house" of terracotta art. Thousands of terracotta figures have been found in Chandraketugarh, unfortunately, a lot of fake figures have also been identified. Three types of figures were prominent in Chandraketugarh:
•   For rituals
•   For worshipping
•   As a narrative art
They are found in stupas and temples etc. They were made from one single mould.

The variety in subjects and iconography grew as did distinctions of regional style sites such as Mathura, Kaushambi; Tamluk etc give evidence of further refinement of terracotta art. The relief became deeper than before. Terracottas from North West reflect the new cultural influences in the area and include artefacts made by double

moulds, along with hamd moulded variety. Many terracottas head found in the Ganga valley and the Gandhara area show great skill in detailed human portraiture with nunanced facial expressions. With the development of devotional cults, the variety of deities depicted in terracottas also grew. Life size figure of *Shreelakshmi*, *hariti and head of kubera* have been found at Kaushambi.

In the Deccan, many terracottas belonging to the early centuries have been found at sites such as Kondapur, Yelleswaram, Sannati, Paithan, Nagarjunakonda and Nevasa. Some of them are made up of refined *Whitish clay* known as Kaolin. They include many human and animal figures made in double moulds. The Deccan terracottas are stylistically different from those of Northern and Eastern India in their distinctively delicate portrayal of human figure. Animal figurines include elephants, bulls and rams. Horses occur most frequently and are often replete with ornaments, bridle reins and saddle. There are urban, well dressed coupleswearing rich ornaments, people riding horses and children. The terracottas that clearly seem to have cultic significance include plaques depicting a *nude fertile goddess* with her legs spread out, is found at sites such as Nevasa, Nagarjunakonda, Ter, Yellesvaram.

Recently, two terracottas and one stone plaques of goddess known as Lajja-Gauri have been found in 1st Century BCE.

Thus, to conclude, one can state that terracotta art was popularly categorized as the art of the poor people. However, terracotta objects played a significant role right from the beginning of civilization. In concluding the present work, it is very important to point out usage and explanatory capacity of terracotta in term of their use. Terracotta art represented the local belief prevalent in the society.

Inspite of having rich terracotta assemblages there are several limitations associated with it. The first one can be summarized as a large portion of the terracotta's is not accessible. Second, except few sites, the as Bangrah, Pandu Rajar Dhibi, the excavation reports of terracotta yielding sites are also not available. Third, there is disagreement amount various scholars regarding the chronology of terracotta figures.

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A Study of Personal Liberty under Indian Constitution

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Abstract
The right to personal liberty has now been given very wider interpretation by the Supreme Court. It includes almost every right necessary for comfortable living; like, right to reputation, right to travel abroad, right to privacy, right against economic exploitation etc. The phrase, "Personal Liberty", now includes all conceivable right, though not thought of by the constitution makers. Article 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950 provides that, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Thus, the bare necessities, minimum and basic requirements that is essential and unavoidable for a person is the core concept of right to life. The meaning of the term 'personal liberty' was considered by the Supreme Court in the Kharak Singh's case, which arose out of the challenge to Constitutional validity of the U. P. Police Regulations that provided for surveillance by way of domiciliary visits and secret picketing. The main object of Article 21 is that before a person is deprived of his life or personal liberty by the State, the procedure established by law must be strictly followed. Right to Life means the right to lead meaningful, complete and dignified life. It does not have restricted meaning. Article 21 assures the right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation. The state is under a constitutional obligation to see that there is no violation of the fundamental right of any person, particularly when he belongs to the weaker section of the community and is unable to wage a legal battle against a strong and powerful opponent who is exploiting him.
Keywords: Personal liberty, Constitution of India, Human dignity, Freedom, Fundamental right, Legal aid, Right to reputation, Right to life.

1.0 Introduction
According to Black's Law Dictionary, liberty is an exemption from extraneous control. Liberty can be broadly classified into two types- positive liberty and negative liberty. Positive liberty is liberty with restraints whereas negative liberty is liberty without restraints. Negative liberty is also termed as absolute liberty. A typical example would be Article 21 of the Indian Constitution which states that no person shall be deprived of his life and liberty except according to the procedure established by law. 'Liberty' under Indian Constitution means freedom to decide on your way of life which would include freedom to accept or reject everything that has potential to affect you **(H.M Shreevai, 2002).** However, this freedom should be exercised in such a way that it doesn't affect other person's liberty and life. Liberty is derived from the Latin word liber, which means free. In other words, it denotes a state where there exist no restraints. It signifies the freedom of the individual to do whatever he likes but this is not an absolute concept **(M.PJain, 2003).** Without compliance to some common rules, co-existence amongst people can seem farfetched. Article 21 use while intriguing literally this word concentrated Article 21 in the light of deprivation of the Right only. But the judicial dynamism, it is submitted has given wider connotation to the word deprived **(Narendra Kumar, 2000).** One of the finest point of Article 21 has been that

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the only word 'established' transmuted the entire scenario of the Right to personal liberty. It has imposed wider control on its encroachment requiring the procedure to be 'just, fair and plausible.' The two champions of personal liberty, justices **Bhagwati & Krishna Iyer** Must deserve appreciation who gave an incipient environment to the Indian liberty jurisprudence. Personal liberty as considered in **Dicey's** legal parlance is understood particularly in England in substance a person's right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest, or other physical coercion in any manner that does not admit of legal justification **(D.C.M. Yardley, 1984)**.

2.0 The Article 21 of the Constitution

Article 21 recognizes personal liberty of the individual as a fundamental right; it recognizes the power of the State to restrain or regulate or even to deprive the personal liberty of the individual; and it lays down a standard according to which alone the State can deprive a person of his personal liberty **(Subhash C.Kashyap, 1982).** It is this standard that serves as a limitation on the powers of the State. It is this limitation on the powers of the State that operates as the protection for personal liberty against the State and makes the right of personal liberty a fundamental right. Liberty in Ancient India was essentially an integral concept, embodying a natural harmony of spirit, mind and body **(Sri Aurobindo, 1968)**.

3.0 Personal Liberty and Magna Carta

When King John began exercising his powers arbitrarily, disregarding the principles of justice and liberty, the royal arbitrariness evoked a strong opposition from the powerful baronage. The best solution which that generation could offer to that problem was contained in the 'Great Chartor' of liberties obtained from King John in 1215.

The Government of India Act, 1919 failed to provide any fundamental rights to the people. The Nagpur Session of the Congress demanded repeal of all repressive laws. On the basis of the report of **Sapru Committee**, some of these laws were repealed in 1925, The Commonwealth India Bill' containing a Bill of rights was unsuccessfully moved **(B. Shiva Rao, 1968)**. Bombay session of Congress in 1927 demanded inclusion of rights in the future constitution of India. In 1930, Congress Working Committee gave a call for the attainment of "Purna Swaraj" Article 21 of the constitution of India declares. "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law" **(K. M. Munshi).** Article 21 provides the protection to against deprivation of life and personal liberty to every person, whether a citizen or not. Article 21 provides protection not only against executive action but also against legislative action **(Upendra Baxi, 1980).** Article 21 is guarantee against deprivation of personal liberty while Article 19 affords protection against unreasonable restrictions on the right of movement

4.0 Conceptual framework of liberty

Liberty of life and personal freedom are the focal points of civil liberty. The liberty sustains other liberties because without liberty of life and personal freedom no other civil liberty is possible **(Shivakant Shukla, A.I.R. 1976)**. Liberty may also be defined as the affirmation by an individual or group of his or its own essence. It seeks to require the presence of three factors, a certain harmonious balance of personality. According to **Lord Justice Denning**, Liberty means Freedom of every law abiding citizen to think, what he will, to say that he will and to go where he will on his lawful occasions without let or hindrance from any other person. Liberty, therefore, remains to be an important prerequisite in order to provide the individual with an environment, a non-hostile one, where he may progress according to his wish, needless to say under the reasonable restrictions imposed by the laws of the state **(A.V. Dicey, 1962).** "Right to live is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution and

it includes the right of enjoyment of pollution free water and air for full enjoyment of life **(B. Errabi, 1982).**

5.0 Kinds of Liberty

5.1 Negative Liberty

Negative Liberty means the absence of external obstacle. Negative plays a small role in the lives of apathetic men and will take a high place in the code of men whose desires and ambitions are strong and who feel the impact of the obstacle with a proportional intensity.

5.2 Positive Liberty

Positive Liberty means that the externally unimpeded interest is capable of proceedings towards its realization. Positive liberty means the absence of restraints upon the existence of those social conditions which in modern civilization are the necessary guarantees of individual happiness.

6.0 Right to Life and Personal Liberty

According to **Bhagwati, J.,** Article 21 "embodies a constitutional value of supreme importance in a democratic society." **Lyer, J.**, has characterized Article 21 as "the procedural magna carta protective of life and liberty.

This right has been held to be the heart of the Constitution, the most organic and progressive provision in our living constitution, the foundation of our laws. Right to life is fundamental to our very existence without which we cannot live as human being and includes all those aspects of life, which go to make a man's life meaningful, complete, and worth living. It is the only article in the Constitution that has received the widest possible interpretation.

Francis Coraliee Vs. Delhi,-Justice Bhagwati, "We think that right to life includes right live with human dignity and all that goes along with it, namely, the bare necessaries of life such as adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter over the head and facilities for reading, writing and expressing oneself in diverse forms, freely moving about and mixing and commingling with fellow human being.

Dicey says Personal liberty means a personal right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest or other physical coercion in any manner that does not admit of legal justification.

A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras Personal Liberty' in Article 21 means nothing more than the liberty of physical body that is freedom from arrest and detention without authority of law.

7.0 Liberty and Socio Economic Planning

It is true that the economic planning practised by soviets, at least in the early stage, was achieved at the cost of individual freedom and liberty and that is repugnant to the basic democratic concept. Social justice on the economic front means that every citizen shall have the basic necessities of life **(Michael J. Perry, 1982).** The constitution of India has solemnly promised to all its citizens justice-social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all, fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation **(Basu, Durga Das, 1983).**

8.0 Personal Liberty and Democracy

Everyman wants to think his own thoughts, dream his own dreams and do his own needs. The main function of the democratic government is to safeguard liberty. In the Preamble to the Constitution of India, the pledge to make India a democratic republic and ascertain equality, liberty and justice to all its citizens remains just a promise **(K.K.Mathew, 1978).** The vast majority of the illiterate Indians are often preying to intimidation and

misrepresentation. Politically insensitive, democratic principles and ideas are Greek and Hebrew to them **(Bhatia K. L, 1997).** Illiteracy is one of the main causes of inequality. We have a capitalistic democracy where the rich inevitably exploit the poor. Besides, India is a land of many languages, many religions. The success of the Parliamentary democracy in the last few decades is indeed a proof of the fact that democracy in India is keen to check the decline of the constitutional morality. All these processes are surely helping to build in India, a democracy that is not only in name but also in soul and essence **(Sathe S. P., 2002).**

9.0 Protection of Personal Liberty

Article 21 of the constitution of India declares: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". Article 21 provides the protection to against deprivation of life and personal liberty to every person, whether a citizen or not. Article 21 provides protection not only against executive action but also against legislative action. In India, after the Constitution was adopted in 1950, there was an atmosphere of liberal freedom in view of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution: the right to free speech (Article 19), to liberty (Article 21), to equality (Articles 14 to 17), to religious freedom (Article 25), and so on. This helped the growth of science and technology, because it created an atmosphere of freedom where people, including scientists, could freely discuss and dissent. If we compare our country with our neighbours, it becomes clear that they lagged far behind in economic growth precisely because such freedoms were lacking.

10.0 Personal liberty and Emergency

Article 21 of Indian Constitution cannot be suspended during emergency because it states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure state by law. **Under Menka Gandhi (1978)** case the Supreme Court held that the procedure must not be arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable.

Further, in 1978, the 44th amendment of the constitution took place, article 359 was amended and it provided that article 21 could not be suspended even during declaration of emergency. In the case of **P. Rathinam** case held that right to live includes right not to live. Physical as well as mental health both are treated as integral part of right to live upholding that without good health, neither civil nor political rights which constitution confers cannot be enjoyed.

11.0 Conclusion

Article 21 guaranteeing the right to life and personal liberty has of late been infused with virtually infinite potential as a result of which this provision has assumed the character of a reservoir of legal principles to be drawn upon by the judiciary to sustain a wide range of claims and interests. Right to life and personal liberty is the fundamental of our fundamental rights. This right is enshrined in Article 21 of our Constitution. It can become living reality if the State organs attach importance to the liberty and freedom of the people. Thus the importance of individual liberty and social control are complementary and supplementary to each other. The point of interest in the larger context of liberty is the juridical perspective of the material condition of liberty, even though the Supreme Court has not journeyed into the constituents of liberty and the 'all-purpose means' of their realization. This article would live in all its sublimit for eternity to serve the people of India whenever and wherever they would be in distress relating to anything having to do with their lives and personal liberties. Maneka Gandhi's case, a new of Section 21 of the right to life and personal liberty of the horizon is the beginning of a new era. The right to life and personal liberty of India is

protected by the constitution of 1950 and 32, respectively, under article 226 to be issued by the High Court and the Supreme Court of India, the right one.

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Gender Equality and Laws Favouring Women in India

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Abstract

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Research shows gender discrimination mostly in favour of men in many realms including the workplace. The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories. In Hindu tradition, the husband and the wife should be the joint owners of the house hold and its property. The husband was required to take a solemn vow at the auspicious occasion of marriage that he would never transgress the rights and interest of his wife in economic matters. UNICEF says gender equality "means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be the same, or that they be treated exactly alike.

Keywords: Gender equality, Fundamental Rights, Indian Constitution, UNICEF, Crimes,

Introduction

Various groups have ranked gender inequalities around the world. For example, the World Economic Forum publishes a Global Gender Gap Index score for each nation every year. The index focuses not on empowerment of women, but on the relative gap between men and women in four fundamental categories – economic participation, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. According to the Global Gender Gap Report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2011, India was ranked 113 on the Gender Gap Index (GGI) among 135 countries polled. Gender equality is generally non-existent in all early civilizations and still non-existent in many countries today. It has roots in any community's culture. Women, men, children, and the rest of the society consider such situation (which we regard as gender inequality) as the "norm. In our country, gender equality (even inequality in favour of the female) has gained ground in the "educated" sector. Luckily we have a relatively high level of education. But it still exists, primarily in families where the male is the breadwinner, and is abusive. Gender equality will predominate when the "culture shift" is completed, but it will not come fast, especially in areas where education is at a very low level. In the name of Gender equality many decisions are favouring a

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particular gender, reservations and preferences are being given, extra advantages are being taken, vote banks made up, -- Gender equality need to be promoted in true senses and with real outcome. Gender equality is the view that men and women should receive equal treatment, and should not be discriminated against based on gender. This remains as the objective of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights too.

Many research interests have for more than five decades been directly or obliquely related to the making and administration of laws, especially with regard to women, in colonial and independent India. Indeed, my first series of articles, which appeared in the early 1960s, was on social reform and legislation in 19th century India.

Historical View of Gender Equality

A description of status, position and education of women of ancient India is incomplete without making any reference to Manu's views. In the words of Manu Smiriti (about 200 BC) 'woman is a perpetual minor and has to lead entire life under the guardianship of the father, the husband or the son. In the past decade, while Indian GDP has grown by around 6%, there has been a large decline in female labour force participation from 34% to 27%. The male-female wage gap has been stagnant at 50% (a recent survey finds a 27% gender pay gap in white-collar jobs). Recall Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's great effort that led to the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. The celebrated reformer lived to witness the Act's ineffectuality and died a sad disillusioned man. If things have since changed for the better, little credit can be assigned to the Act. Recall, for all the advancement and awakening during the intervening hundred and forty-six years, the more dismal fate of the Female Infanticide Prevention Act of 1870. Gender equality is the goal, while gender neutrality and gender equity are practices and ways of thinking that help in achieving the goal. Gender parity, which is used to measure gender balance in a given situation, can aid in achieving gender equality but is not the goal in and of it. Gender equality is more than equal representation; it is strongly tied to women's rights, and often requires policy changes. As of 2017, the global movement for gender equality has not incorporated the proposition of genders besides women and men, or gender identities outside of the gender binary. The ancient Indian social society held a noble and respectful view about women in the society. There were references in the ancient literature that they had given counsel to men in their society. To worship women as Goddesses by saying that "Yatra Naryastu Pujyanta Ramante Tatra Devatha

Status of Women in India

According India's constitution, women are legal citizens of the country and have equal rights with men (Indian Parliament). Because of lack of acceptance from the male dominant society, Indian women suffer immensely. Women are responsible for baring children, yet they are malnourished and in poor health. Women are also overworked in the field and complete the all of the domestic work. The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. According to some scholars the positive constructions of femininity found in goddess imagery and in the related imagery of the virangana or heroic woman have created a cognitive framework, for Hindus to accept and accommodate powerful female figures like "Indira Gandhi and Phoolan Devi, The same would not have been possible in Western religious traditions". India is a society where the male is greatly revered. Therefore women, especially the young girls, get very little respect and standing in this country. The women of the household are required to prepare the meal

for the men, who eat most of the food. Even though the constitution guarantees free primary schooling to everyone up to 14 years of age (Indian Parliament), very few females attend school. Only about 39 percent of all women in India actually attend primary schools. There are several reasons why families choose not to educate their daughters. In addition, even if a woman is educated, especially in the poorer regions, there is no hope for a job. Most jobs women perform are agricultural or domestic which do not require a formal education. Another reason girls are not educated is because families are required to supply a chaste daughter to the family of her future husband.

Violence against women

According to some theories, violence against women is often caused by the acceptance of violence by various cultural groups as a means of conflict resolution within intimate relationships. Crime against women is a worldwide epidemic. It may take different forms depending on history, culture, background, and experiences, but it causes great suffering for women, their families, and the communities in which they live. Crime against woman is one of the most regular and prevalent human rights violations. In countries where gang murders, armed kidnappings, civil unrest, and other similar acts are rare, the vast majority of murdered women are killed by partners/ex-partners. According to the National Crime Records Bureau of India, reported incidents of crime against women increased 6.4% during 2012, and a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes. Rape is one of the most common crimes against women in India. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 defines rape as penile and non-penile penetration in bodily orifices of a woman by a man, without the consent of the woman. Female foeticide is the elected abortion of a fetus, because it is female. Female foeticide occurs when a family has a strong preference for sons over daughters, which is a common cultural theme in India. Modern medical technology has allowed for the gender of a child to be determined while the child is still a fetus. In India Domestic violence can be physical, emotional, verbal, economic and sexual abuse. Domestic violence can be subtle, coercive or violent. In India, 70% of women are victims of domestic violence.

Gender discrimination in India

Gender based discrimination against female children is pervasive across the world. It is seen in all the strata of society and manifests in various forms. As per the literature, female child has been treated inferior to male child and this is deeply engraved in the mind of the female child. Some argue that due to this inferior treatment the females fail to understand their rights. There are two main inequalities as pointed out by Amartya Sen: educational inequality and health inequality. These are the indicators of a woman's status of welfare. In India irrespective of the caste, creed, religion and social status, the overall status of a woman is lower than men and therefore a male child is preferred over a female child. A male child is considered a blessing and his birth is celebrated as opposed to a female child where her birth is not celebrated and is considered more of a burden. As per the data available, there seems to be gender disparity depending on the location, as the Northern states (particularly Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh) seem to be more biased than the Southern states. A social development report presented in 2010 to the World Bank and the UNDP, found that the time a female child and a male child spends on various activities is similar, with the exception of domestic work and social/resting time; a female child spends nearly three forth of an hour more on domestic work than a male child and therefore lesser hours of social activity/resting then boys. Traditional value system, low level of literacy, more house hold responsibilities lack of awareness, non-availability of proper guidance, low mobility, lack of

self-confidence family discouragement and advanced science and technology are some of the factors responsible to create gender disparity in our society.

Gender relations: norms and attitudes

An important element of empowerment is the outright rejection of unequal rights and privileges that derive from and are assigned based solely on a person's sex. Hence, women who perceive as justified the control of husbands over their wives can be considered to be less empowered than women who think otherwise (Correa and Petchesky, 1994; Sen and Batliwala, 2000; United Nations, 1995a; 1995b). In order to assess acceptance of norms regarding wife beating, women and men were asked whether a husband is justified in beating his wife for each of the seven reasons-if the wife goes out without telling her husband, if the wife neglects the house or children, if the wife argues with her husband, if the wife refuses to have sex with her husband, if she does not cook food properly, if he suspects her of being unfaithful, and if she shows disrespect for in-laws. Agreement with wife beating for women ranges from 28% in Himachal Pradesh to 90% in Manipur; for men it ranges from 23% in Uttarakhand to 85% in Manipur. One-third or fewer women and men see wife beating as justified in Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, and Chhattisgarh, and among men, this group also includes Assam. In order to assess norms about women's sexual rights in a marriage, women and men were asked if a woman was justified in refusing her husband sex for each of three reasons-when she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (STD), when she knows that her husband has sex with other women, and when she is tired or not in the mood.

Laws related to women's equality

Article 14 recognises 'women' as a class5 and using this article much legislation were passed that aimed at removing the disabilities attached to women on account of their sex. Analysing the various equality provisions of the Constitution, Rama Kapur and Brenda Cossman have made an interesting classification of the concept of equality. They make a distinction between formal and substantive equality. According to them, formal equality has been explicitly guaranteed to all by the Constitution. Yet women's lives are characterised by inequality and discrimination. This, they argue, is a result of the substantive inequalities from which women suffer. According to Paramanand Singh a model of substantive equality takes into account social, economic and educational inequalities among people and seeks to eliminate them by positive measures. Article 14 primarily seeks to guarantee formal legal equality to all its citizens. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work and prevents discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment, recruitment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act applies to virtually every kind of establishment. Under the Maternity Benefit Act, an employer has to give paid leave to a woman worker for six weeks immediately following the day of her delivery or miscarriage and two weeks following a tubectomy operation. The maximum period for which a woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit shall be 12 weeks, of which not more than six weeks shall precede the date of her expected delivery. A pregnant woman is also entitled to request her employer not to give her work of arduous nature or which involves long hours of standing, etc, during the period of one month immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery or any period during the said period of six weeks for which the woman does not avail leave of absence.

Art 15(3) clearly states that Art 15(1) shall not stop the state from making any special provisions for women and children. This means that if special provisions are made by the state in favour of women and children, it does not constitute a violation of Art 15(1). Nevertheless Article 15(3) has been useful for legislating in favour of women. Many laws have been passed to prohibit female infanticide, dowry, exposure of women in films and advertisements, child marriage, molestation, abduction and rape, providing maternity benefits and protection in employment. Article 16(1) states: "There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state."

Article 16, in conjunction with Article 14, has been used to guarantee equality of opportunity and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in employment. Some High Courts have in fact stated that Articles 14, 15 and 16 constitute a single code. In a judgement Justice Mathews has argued that formal equality is achieved when all people are treated equally. In a similar vein, Articles 23 and 24, which prohibit traffic in human beings and forced labour, and employment of any child below the age of fourteen respectively, can also be viewed as provisions that are positive and progressive towards women. Article 39 provides for an adequate means of livelihood to men and women, and equal pay for equal work. Both these Articles, 42 and 43, define the obligation of the State in making legislations providing just and humane conditions of work and maternity benefits for women. Indian feminist theory and women's movement have depicted that women's inequality of gender is by conditioned the particularities of class, caste and community. Article 15 of the Indian constitution states that the state shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of only sex.

Conclusion

In today's scenario gender equality is bound by in India. Progress is made for overcome and some suggested measures are made for empowerment of women. The paper founds that gender inequality is persistent in every domain examined, and women are disempowered both absolutely and relative to men. In addition to examining progress toward achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, the report also examined gender differentials in the relationship of women's empowerment and experience of spousal violence with indicators of these selected health and nutrition outcomes. Most forms of spousal violence-only physical violence, only sexual violence, or emotional violence-are unrelated to a woman's likelihood of using modern contraception. Controlling for wealth and education, women's employment is unrelated to physical violence and remains positively associated with spousal emotional violence; notably, however, employment appears to protect women against spousal sexual violence.

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Effect of Depression, Gender and Faculty on Mental Health

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Abstract

The present study was carried out to find out the effect of Depression, Gender and Faculty on Mental Health of adolescents. Depression exemplifies a mental disorder largely marked by alterations in mood and thought. Mental Health is a state of successful performance of mental functions. Depression is a kind of disorder in Mental Health. The study was conducted on a sample of 450 students (225 boys & 225 girls) of higher secondary students of Kanpur. Data were collected from the various schools of Kanpur. The data were analyzed with the help of Three way ANOVA followed by t- test. The result of study revealed that Students with Moderate and Low Depression were found to have significantly better Mental Health in comparison to those with High Depression. Mental Health of Males was found to be significantly superior to Females. Mental Health of students belonging to different Faculties were found to be similar. On the basis of the findings of the present study some suggestions are also drawn to promote proper emotional development of depressed children.
Key words: Depression, Gender, Faculty, Mental Health & Adolescents.

Introduction

Present age where the humans are surrounded by so many social and individual complexities is very rightly said, 'The age of depression'. This phenomenon has powerful influence in our society while the transition to adulthood represents a high-risk Period for the onset of depression generally[1]. Today it has become dominant factor in modern civilization seems to be present in each and every individual to an extent. The changing family structure, academic pressures, unrealistic expectations of parents and new socio-economic trends are sowing seeds of depression among children. Depression exemplifies a mental disorder largely marked by alterations in mood and thought. It causes pain and sufferings not only to those who have a disorder, but also to those who care about them. Depression is a psychological condition that changes our thinking & feeling and also affects our social behavior and sense of physical well being. Although present study is based on Indian ground yet it is important to study international students from different ethnicities to see if gender is related to their experiences of anxiety and depression [2].

Mental Health is a state of successful performance of mental functions resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people and the ability to adapt, to change and to cope with adversity. Both Mental Health and Depression are inversely related to each other. Depression is a kind of disorder[3] in Mental Health. The greater the degree of Depression, the lesser will be the Mental Health of the individual and vice-versa.

Educationists advocate approaches to teaching which will promote transfer, stimulate curiosity and activate problem solving rather than implanting of information and drilling of skills. But Depression affects the students in attaining goals of life. Depression blocks child's ways of progress in achievements. Depression leads to aggression which is followed by destructiveness and hostility. These depressed children should be provided with reinforcement like praise rewards etc. They are generally found under achievers at school

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level as measured by standardized tests. A depressed child does not achieve according to his
mental abilities and capacities and thus show poor academic performance[4].

Objectives

To study the effect of Depression on Mental Health

To study the effect of Gender on Mental Health

To study the effect of Faculty on Mental Health

Hypotheses

There is a no significant effect of Depression on Mental Health.

There is a no significant effect of Gender on Mental Health.

There is a no significant effect of Faculty on Mental Health.

Sample

For the present investigations a sample of 450 students has been taken. This is based on
combination of the three moderate variables.

1. Depression Levels -   High, Moderate and low
2. Gender   -   Boys and Girls
3. Faculty   -   Arts, Science and Commerce

The various combinations and no. of students in each have been presented in the following
table.

Table 1   :- Showing the sample size of the present study

Boys &Girls D.L.	Boys of Arts Faculty A1B1	Boys of Science Faculty A2B1	Boys of Commerce Faculty A3B1	Girls of Arts Faculty A1B2	Girls of Science Faculty A2B2	Girls of Commerce Faculty A3B2	Total
H.D.L (D1)	25	25	25	25	25	25	150
M.D.L (D2)	25	25	25	25	25	25	150
L.D.L (D3)	25	25	25	25	25	25	150
	75	75	75	75	75	75	450

150 students in each Depression level

225 students in each Gender

150 students in each Faculty

Total sample size of 450 students

Tools

"Depression Scale" developed by Dr. Shamim Karim and Dr. Rama Tiwari is used for
measuring depression level in adolescents[5].

"Mental Health Battery" developed by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Dr. Alpana Sen Gupta is
used to measure the status of Mental Health of adolescents.

Procedure of Data Collection

Data were collected from the various schools of Kanpur. "Depression Scale" was first
administered to draw out the students of various depression levels. Then they were sorted
out accordingly, from all the three faculties and both the genders. In the second round the
"Mental Health Battery" was given to them. In this way, data have been collected for the
present study.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed with the help of Three Way ANOVA followed by t-test.

Results and Conclusions

In the present study, the effect of Depression on Mental Health of the male and the female students of the various faculties i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce of the higher secondary education have been studied[6].

Table 2: Summary of Three Way ANOVA of Mental Health

Source of Variance	Df	SS	MSS	F-value
Faculty(A)	2	315.96	157.98	2.34
Gender(B)	1	691.92	691.92	10.27 **
Depression(C)	2	675.63	337.81	5.01 **
A x B	2	97.12	48.56	0.72
A x C	4	294.29	73.57	1.09
B x C	2	95.32	47.66	0.70
A x B x C	4	266.12	66.53	0.99
Error	432	29112.16	67.39	
Total	449			

** Significant at 0.01 level

Effect of Depression on Mental Health

The F-value for Depression is 5.01 which is significant at 0.01 level with df = 2/432 (vide Table 2). It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of subjects belonging to High, Moderate and Low levels of Depression differ significantly. Thus, there was a significant effect of Depression on Mental Health of subjects. In this context, the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of Depression on Mental Health is rejected. In order to know which groups' mean score of Depression is significantly higher than the other, the data were further analyzed with the help of t-test and the results are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Depression level –wise mean, SD and t-values of Mental Health

Groups	Mean	SD	Moderate Depression	Low Depression
High Depression	94.24	8.23	2.05 *	3.11 *
Moderate Depression	96.18	8.23		1.07
Low Depression	97.19	8.23		

* Significant at 0.05 level

From Table 3, it is evident that the t-value of 2.05 is significant at 0.05 level with df = 298. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of subjects belonging to High Depression and Moderate depression differ significantly. The mean score of Mental Health of students of High Depression is 94.24 which is significantly lower than those belonging to Moderate Depression Group whose mean scores of Mental Health is 96.18. It means that students with High Depression were found to have poor Mental Health in comparison to those with Moderate Depression.

From Table 3, it is evident that the t-value of 3.11 is significant at 0.05 level with df = 298 It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of subjects belonging to High Depression &

Low Depression differ significantly .The mean score of Mental Health of High Depression students is 94.24 which is significantly lower than those belonging to Low Depression Group whose mean score of Mental Health is 97.19. It means that students with High Depression were found to have poor Mental Health in comparison to those with Low Depression.

Further, the t-value of 1.07 is not significant (vide Table 3). It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of subjects belonging to Moderate Depression students is 96.18 which did not differ significantly than those belonging to Low Depression Group whose mean scores of Mental Health is 97.19. It means that students with Moderate Depression and Low Depression were found to have same quality of Mental Health.

Thus students having Moderate and Low Depression were found to have significantly better Mental Health in comparison to students with High Depression.

Effect of Gender on Mental Health

The F-value for Gender is 10.27 which is significant at 0.01 level with df = 1/432 (vide Table 2). It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of Males and Females differ significantly. Thus, there was a significant effect of Gender on Mental Health of subjects. In this context, the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of Gender on Mental Health is rejected. The mean score of Mental Health of Males is 97.11 which is significantly higher than that of Females whose mean score of Mental Health is 94.63. It may, therefore, be said that the Mental Health of Males was found to be significantly superior to Females.

Effect of Faculty on Mental Health

The F-value for Faculty is 2.34 which is not significant (vide Table 2). It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of subjects belonging different subjects did not differ significantly. Thus, there was no significant effect of Faculty on Mental Health of subjects. In this context, the null hypothesis that there is no significant effect of Faculty on Mental Health is not rejected. So there was no significant effect of Faculty on Mental Health. It may, therefore, be said that the Mental Health of subjects belonging to different Faculties was found to be similar.

The following were the findings of this study:

1. Students with Moderate and Low Depression were found to have significantly better Mental Health in comparison to those with High Depression.
2. Mental Health of Males was found to be significantly superior to Females.
3. Mental Health of subjects belonging to different Faculties was found to be similar.

Previous studies suggest high rates of psychological morbidity, especially depression and anxiety, among university students all over the world[7].So far as Mental Health is concerned, it was observed that the students with Moderate and Low Depression were found to have significantly better Mental Health in comparison to those with High Depression. This difference may be attributed to the fact that Depression is a kind of disturbance in Mental Health and inversely related to Mental Health. Thus, higher will be the degree of Depression, lower will be the ability to make adjustments to the environment by a person. This finding is supported by the studies conducted by Longian Christopher J. & others (1994). It observed that depressed children reported more problems related to Mental Health i.e. loss of interest & low motivation and had more negative view as themselves. Also Cole David et at (1998) supported in his study which reported that anxiety leads to Depression.

Mental Health of Males was found to be significantly superior to Females. The reason could be as Males spend most of their time outside the home. They get a change, thus, they are less prone to Depression. While males are more depressed than females[2]. Wong et al. (2006)

obtained the same results of the study [8]. Moreover, they are also very practical & don't cry over the spills. In this way they are able to possess sound Mental Health, whereas, it is inverse in case of woman. While Mental Health of subjects belonging to different Faculties, and various interactions of Depression, Gender & Faculty were found to be similar.

Suggestions

On the basis of the present study in the findings of the present study the following suggestions are drawn to promote proper emotional development of depressed children.

a) Psycho- social intervention must be provided to the depressed children to promote emotional development. For instance, group therapy or group intervention with the peer group will give more fruitful ways to learn to control the disturbed behavior.

b) Guidance and counseling programs should be provided not only for the students but also for the parents and care takers to lead a happy life & overcome emotional difficulties.

c) Modern stress Management techniques should be adopted in the academic environment to minimize emotional problem of depressed children[9].

d) For proper emotional development appropriate recreational skills are very necessary for human beings. For instance, adequate recreational facilities should be provided at school for proper physical and emotional development.

e) Supporting services like medical visiting team, psychotherapist and occupational therapist should be made available in special schools periodically to consult for problems of depressed children.

f) In a recent study, Blumenthal et al. (2007) reported that also in adults with major depression, the efficacy of exercise seems generally comparable to antidepressant medication and both tend to be better than placebo[10].

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Role of Parent Counseling In Awareness towards Intellectual Disability

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Abstract
Introduction: Intellectual disability commonly known as mental retardation has several biological causes like chromosomal abnormalities, genetic metabolic disorders, infections etc. In a developing country like India where cultural norms, age old traditions, lack of education, poverty etc has a strong root leading to misconceptions and misunderstanding of the causes and management of intellectual disability. **Aim:** Thus, the study aims at imparting parental counseling to the caregivers of intellectually disabled children and assessing the attitude towards intellectual disability. **Methodology:** The study was conducted on 30 caregivers of intellectually disabled children, who were purposively selected for the study. NIHM GEM Questionnaire was used following which parental counseling regarding ID was given and post assessment data was also collected. **Result:** It was found that the participants reported misconceptions regarding the etiology, management and conditions of intellectual disability before they were given parental counseling. **Conclusion:** The study reveals that there is an absolute need for awareness regarding the etiology, management and conditions of intellectual disability in the community.
Keywords: Intellectual disability, Parental counseling, Caregiver, Awareness

Introduction of Intellectual Disability
Intellectual disability is sub average level of intellectual functioning. The manifestation of intellectual disability is before 18 year in which significant deficit in adaptive functioning occurs. The prevalence rate of intellectual disability is one to three percent of the general population. There are so many causes which are responsible for intellectual disability such as pre-natal, post-natal and also associated problem epilepsy, nutritional disorder, hyper kinesis, and psychiatric disturbance. Due to inability in many functions they need assistance in order to achieve his or her task performance. In these areas parental counseling is most important. Parents are important contributors in development of their children. They are the first caregiver, managers, behavior models. The aim of Parent Counseling to give awareness, knowledge, understanding about causes and management. Parent counseling is a part of management. Parent counseling is the flexible process as per need of retarded child and his/her family. Initially parent counseling starts regarding general information about intellectual disability to break misconception and misleading information. It helps to develop

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positive beliefs, attitude, ideas, and acceptance of their child. Parent need to understand their role in managing in problem of retarded child. Parent involvement in training gradually develops sense of achieving in the task in the child.

Role of Parents in Intellectual Disability

Parents can play an important role in the training and development of children with intellectual disabilities. Parents play role in the children's identification, assessment, educational programming, training, teaching, and evaluation. The well informed parents can identify of delayed milestones in child and other. Parent counseling aimed at helping parents sensitive to the possible adverse effect of their behavior on their children. Parental counseling deals with the dimension of parent-child interaction, dependence-independence and skill development. Most parents are deeply concerned about the condition of their children. Hence they become overprotective which is resented by the children. Counseling can be valuable for the parents of a retarded child to help parents cope with distress about the child's condition and with the extra time and patience needed for the care and education of a special-need of the child. Parental counseling, thus, is one of the important services that can help and foster a healthy home atmosphere. The focus of counseling depends upon the needs of the disabled child and his parents. Parents counseling helps to behave appropriately, to accept the child's capacity, to avoid unnecessary comparison with other children and to develop positive attitude towards child and it also help in better understanding about the role of parents with intellectual disability children.

Current Studies

Malini Srivastava, August (2011) conducted a study "Effect of Parental Training in Managing the Behavioral Problems of Early Childhood". The conclusion of the study was in favor of parent training in managing behavioral problems occurring in early childhood. Rather than giving medicine to the child immediately, parents can get training and prepare a plan to understand and make changes in the behavior of the child for better health.

Wade, Catherine; Llewellyn, Gwynnyth; Matthews and Jan were done the study on Review of Parent Training Interventions for Parents with Intellectual Disabilityin 2008. They find out the reasonable evidences about the effectiveness of parent training for parent with intellectual disability and parent training interventions is effective in child outcomes. They also find out the Contextual factors that may be associated with intervention success (or failure) are also neglected.

Maurice A. Feldman (2002) conducted a study on teaching child-care and safety skills to parents with intellectual disabilities through self-learning in 2009. The results of this study indicate that many parents improve their parenting skill through parental counseling.

Maurice A. Feldman (1994) conducted a study on parenting education for parents with intellectual disabilities: Parenting skills professional were included the child-care, safety, nutrition, problem solving, positive parenting, child interactions, and child behavior management. The approach was used such as behavioral (e.g., task analysis, modeling, feedback, reinforcement). Initial phase of training, follow-up sessions, and social validity results are encouraging. Overall finding was supported to the study.

Need For the Study

Similar studies were done in foreign but it was difficult to find similar study in Indian setting, therefore the current study was conducted.

Aim

The study aims at imparting parental counseling to the caregivers of intellectually disabled children and assessing the attitude towards intellectual disability.

Objectives

1. To find the role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards misconception of intellectual disability.
2. To find the role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards etiology of intellectual disability.
3. To find the role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards management of intellectual disability.

Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards misconception of intellectual disability.
2. There will be no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards etiology of intellectual disability.
3. There will be no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards management of intellectual disability

Methodology

Study Design

The study was within group pre test and post test design.

Venue of the Study

- Nai Subah Institute of mental health and behavioral sciences, Varanasi
- Vikalang Samakalan Sansthan, Varanasi

Sample

The sample consists of 30 parents (male and female) both of intellectual disabled children, and the participants were selected through purposive sampling technique. Parents of intellectual disabled children were selected from Nai Subah Institute of Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences, Varanasi and a special school Vikalang Samakalan Sansthan of Varanasi. Following inclusion and exclusion criteria were used for selection of the sample.

Inclusion Criteria of Parent

- Age up to 25 to 55 year.
- Education up to 5th to above.
- Parents giving consent for Parent counselling.

Exclusion Criteria of Parent

- Parents having chronic physical illness.
- Parents having mental illness.
- Mentally challenged parents.

Measure

Screening Tools

- **Socio-Demographic and Clinical Data Sheet**

It contains socio-demographic details of the children with intellectual disability. The details contain the name, age, sex, education and occupation and other details of the participants in this study.

- **Developmental Screening Test**

DST was developed by Dr. J. Bharat Raj in 1977 and revised in 1983.Itconsist 88 items about developmental milestone. This test was administered to assess the developmental functioning of the patient. It provides an estimate of development age and development quotient.

- **Vineland Social Maturity Scale**

The VSMS was originally devised by E. A. Doll in 1935. The first Indian adaptation was done by Rev. Fr. Dr. A. J. Malin. This scale is being used at many clinics, university departments, and institutions for mentally retarded persons. It has high correlation with Binet scale (0.85-0.96). VSMS gives a profile on development in as of self-help general, self-help eating, self-help dressing, self direction, socialization, occupation, communications, and locomotion. The social age and social quotients can be calculated from the individual's scores. It consist 89 items.

- **Seguin Form Board Test**

It was developed by Seguin. It is useful in evaluating a child's eye-hand co-ordination, shape-concept, visual perception and cognitive ability. The test primarily used to assess visual-motor skills. There are ten differently shaped wooden blocks and a large form board with recessed corresponding shapes in the test. The child is instructed to put the shapes where they belong as fast as he/she can. Three trials are given in the test.

Study Tool

NIMH Gem Questionnaire

NIMH Gem Questionnaire by Rita Peshwaria, D. K. Menon, and Loraine Stephenson was used as measure tools. NIMH Gem Questionnaire was developed to measure the level of awareness among parents, family member and general public towards the condition of intellectual disability. It consist 30 items in three domains. First domain is misconception, it consist 1 to 11 items. Second domain is etiology, it consist 12 to 20 items. Third domain is management, it consist 21 to 30 items. Response is in form of dichotomous 'yes' or 'No'.

Procedure

30 parents were selected male and female both of intellectual disabled child. Parents of intellectual disabiled children were selected from Nai Subah and a special school Viklang Samakalan Kendra, Varanasi. Participation of the parents will be strictly voluntary and responses were kept confidential. Parent was also allowed to refuse and discontinue his or her participation at any time. Participants will be selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Socio-demographic and clinical information was collected from participants and reliable informants using the Socio Demographic and clinical Data Sheet. DST, VSMS and SFBT. There was pre and post assessment conducted on parents. The GEM Questionnaire was administered on the parents. After administering the questionnaire, parent counseling was done with the parents. Post assessment was done with the GEM Questionnaire after parent counseling.

Counseling Session

Initially counseling was started from general information about intellectual disability. Then parents were suggested with the information about the prenatal causes such as what possible illness, malnutrition. In postnatal causes they were suggested with the information about premature delivery, lack or excess oxygen, birth cry, birth weight and also gave information about genetic and chromosomal causes. In the middle phase of counseling parents were suggested to develop the positive attitude, positive and appropriate belief towards

intellectual disability. Then provide information about role of management and also awareness towards misconception. Myths and facts were also discussed with parents. Created awareness regarding their role in training the mentally retarded.

Statistical Analysis

The analysis of the data was done with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). After collecting the data by the administration of GEM Questionnaire, the following statistical analyses were done. T-Test analysis was used to see the significant difference between pre and post assessment.

RESULT

Result of the present study have been provided in tabular form for explanation domain

Table: Significant difference in difference between pre and post assessment of each domain

Domain	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	T
Misconception	.93333	2.18037	.39808	2.345*
Etiology	1.30000	1.85974	.33954	3.829**
Management	-.43333	2.28463	.41711	1.039

*significant at <0.05   ** significant at <0.01

Graphic representation of pre and post test scores of each domain
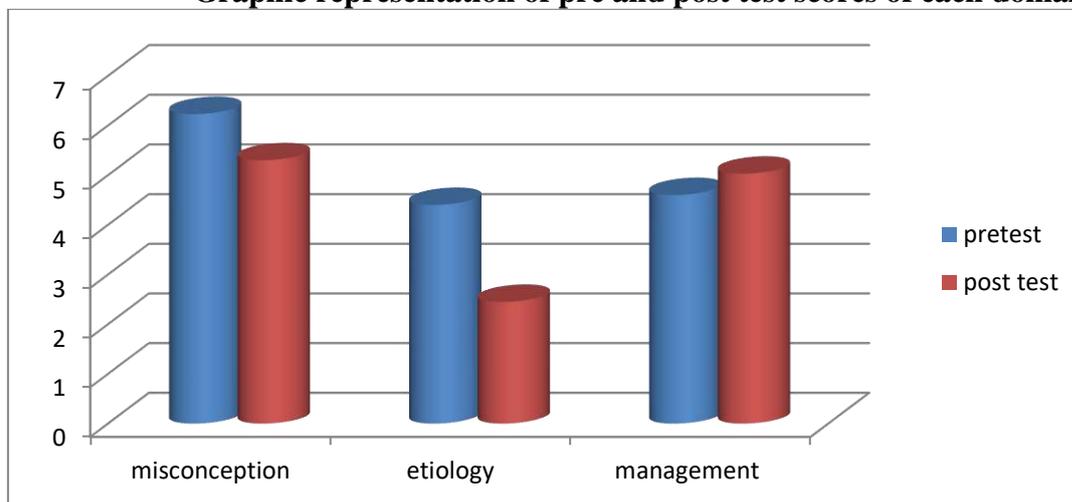
Discussion

Discussion of background

The aim of the present study was to find out the role of parent counseling in awareness towards intellectual disability. This study was also conducted to see the attitude and beliefs towards intellectual disability. 30 samples were selected including male and female both. GEM questionnaire was used. There was pre-assessment then parent counseling was given. Parent counseling was given in form of general information, knowledge, causes, positive attitude, and belief, understanding about management training. There are three dimension misconceptions, etiology, and management. The discussion consists in three domains.

Discussion of socio-demographic detail

There were 30 parents. There age range was 25 to 55 the mean of 39 and standard deviation 7.5. In context about sex 14 male and 16 female. The education of parents, 6 parent educated up to 10th standard, 6 parent educated up to 12th class, 3 parent educated up to graduation, 13 parent who were educated in other field, 2 parent are illiterate. The family type of parent was in form of nuclear and joint. 12 families were belonging to nuclear and 18 families belong to joint family. Occupation of the parents was showed in form of government job, private job, business, other. 4 parents who were in government job, 4 parents who were in private job, 11 parents were involved in business, 11 parents were involved in other jobs. The domicile was in 3 categories rural, urban and semi-urban. 11 parents belong to rural, 5 parents belong to urban, and 14 people belong to semi urban area.

Discussion of result

Domain 1: Misconception

Misconception is the faulty concept about intellectual disability such as mental retardation is an illness, retarded child will become normal. First hypothesis, there was no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards misconception of intellectual disability. Finding of the present study is suggesting that misconception develops lack in awareness towards intellectual disability. Parent counseling indicate it helps to overcome misconception. It helps in improving general information towards intellectual disability. Result table suggesting there is significant role of parent counseling. Significant difference was found in the dimension of misconception after giving parent counseling. Therefore the hypothesis was rejected. A study was conducted by Gupta Kumar and Jain (2006) on misconceptions among parents having children with intellectual disability in relation to demographic variables and sample was 50 parents having children with intellectual disability. The comparison was done on the basis of gender, education and type of family of the parents. Result shown that on the basis of education less educated parents has more misconception about the intellectual disability than educated parents and it is supporting to the present study.

Domain 2: Etiology

Etiology is causes about origin of intellectual disability. Second hypothesis there was no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards etiology of intellectual disability. Findings of the present study are suggesting that some people have misconception towards etiology of intellectual disability such as ID due to fate or karma, prenatal and postnatal causes. Etiology of intellectual disability is improved after giving parent counseling such as prenatal and postnatal and genetic causes. Result table is indicating significant difference between pre and post assessment in etiology and hypothesis was rejected here. Kholoud Adeeb Al-Dababneh, Eman K. Al-Zboon, Haitham Baibers. (2017) were conducted a study on Jordanian parents' beliefs about the causes of disability and the progress of their children with disabilities: insights on mainstream schools and segregated centers. There was two main point emerged concerning beliefs about the causes of disability and children's progress. Results revealed that disabilities were attributed to supernatural and biomedical causes. Some educated and well inform parents used positive expectations about their intellectual disabled children's progress, especially in education skills, and had hopes for their children's futures. This study is found in favor of the current study.

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Domain 2: Management

Management is the practice about managing condition about intellectual disability. There was no significant role of parental counseling on parents or caregiver in awareness towards management of intellectual disability. Finding of present study is suggesting that parents already knew management. Parents were already involved in management process and also send their children to special school or took professional consultation. Thus, there is no significant difference in pre and post assessment. Parents knew about the management of intellectual disability such as medicine is not only curable; it requires continuous training or special education. Therefore the hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusion

Present study has been carried out to enumerate the role of parent counseling in awareness towards intellectual disability on the parent or caregiver of intellectual disable children. A family of retarded child suffers from many problems due to lack of information. The family is also influence by social misconception. Present study is indicating parent counseling play a significant role in improving awareness towards the condition of retarded child. Parent counseling overcome the misconception, faulty beliefs and attitude about intellectual disability. It improves acceptance the condition about the retarded child.

Limitation and Future Direction

Large populations having equal representation of all categories of mental retardation should be included. Behavior management techniques improve understanding of parents therefore it can be included in further studies. As according to parent feedback in debriefings, the parent counseling did not seem to be comprehensive enough improvement of child.

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SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Ms. PRIYANKA RANI*

Abstract

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched on October 2, 2014 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi to create a clean India of his dreams by 2019, his 150th birth anniversary. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the constructing 12 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of rupees 1.96 lakh crores, community toilets and solid waste management.

The Prime Minister has spread the message by his priceless words. People From different sections of society like from government official to Jawans, Bollywood actors to the sportspersons, industrialist and millions of people across the country have come move forward and join mass movement of cleanliness. It is that project in which all people participated by their own as mission. A swachh bharat mission includes many issues especially open defecation and sanitation issue.

Keywords:
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, sanitation, cleans India, mission, issue, open defecation.

Introduction

On October 2, 2014 our honourable Prime Minister Narender Modi announced about the Swachh Bharat mission. It is India's largest cleanliness mission with 3 million Government employees, students in all parts of India participating in 4041 smart cities, urban and rural areas. Many people participated to show their support to this mission and it become successful only with the support of public. It is a political free mission and inspired by Mahatma Gandhi.

India is home to 17.5% of the world's population, close to 60% number of people globally who not have toilets and defecate in open. Solving this problem in today's time is a Priority. This mission mainly involves construction of individual house toilets, promoting sanitation programmes in rural areas, cleaning roads and streets, rivers and lakes and changing the infrastructure of the country. The India government aims to achieve an open defecation free (ODF) India by 2 October 2019 the 150 years anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a dream of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Research Methodology

This paper is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from internet, books, journals and other research papers.

History

The Swachh bharat campaign is very popular and needed campaign in India. On the day 2nd oct 2014 the launch of mission by prime minister narendra modi ,around 3 million government employees, private sector employees including students from both schools and colleges had participated in the event to make it popular and spread awareness. Around 1500 people were present at the spot. Pranab Mukherjee president of India flagged off the swachh bharat abhiyan event. The estimated cost of this mission is rs.62009 crore and nearly 25% will be borne by the government.

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Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, had nominated the name of nine famous personalities from various sectors like business industries, sports and Bollywood to popularize and successfully complete the clean India campaign. He had also requested to make a chain like they individually invite another nine persons and further the nine invite another nine persons, the area of awareness gets broaden which helps in success of mission.

Objectives

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by prime minister of India to accomplish various goals and fulfil the Mission of "clean India or swachh bharat abhiyan". It has been declared by the government that this campaign is taken as "beyond politics". Following are some objectives:

1). Eliminate open defecation constructing toilets for household and communities.

2). Remove manual scavenging in India

3) To spread knowledge about healthy sanitation practices.

4). Introduce modern and scientific municipal solid waste management practices.

5). Enable private sector participation in capital expenditures, operation and maintenance.

6). Change People's attitude to sanitation and create awareness.

7) To convert dirty or unhygienic toilets into pour flush or hygienic toilets.

8).To link people programmes of sanitation and public health in order to generate public awareness.

9). to completely starts the disposal reuse and recycling the municipal solid waste.

10).To makes India an open- defecation free (ODF) India by 2 October 2019.

Need of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is very big priority of India. India losses many children and youth due to the unavoidable diseases. Mainly children face diarrhoeal deaths. There are many more areas which defines the need of this mission.

1).Health:

Unhygienic and dirty atmosphere are the key reasons of causes of diseases. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan helps to make our environment free of diseases. A healthy person makes our nation healthy, if a nation healthy it provides growth to a nation. Any disease has financial impact on the person and the nation both on revenue and expenditure.

2).Tourism:

India is a country full of cultural heritage. Tourism generates employment for people. And, it is very shameful for India to have too much garbage and unhygienic toilets at tourist place, which reduces tourism in India because foreign tourism are very conscious about their health, hygiene and cleanliness. By Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, tourism got a new chance to generate employment.

3) Individual productivity:

Individual productivity means capacity to work with less or no wastage. A healthy body have healthy mind which results in healthy or high productivity. And, Swachh Bharat mission leads to healthy atmosphere results in healthy individual i.e. high productivity. If the productivity is increases, it means increase in the per captia income and GDP of the country.

4).Education:

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan helps girls to continue their education in schools and colleges. When the girl reaches the age where she realizes the lack of female toilets in the school, she has to leave her education in the midway and she remains uneducated. Girls also have the right to get quality education.

5).Open defecation:

Open defecation is the practice of the people defecating outside due to lack of toilets. Eliminating open defecation is the objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Reports tells us that in India open defecation is at very top level, more than 50% people not use toilets which results in the loss of more than 1000 children every year.

Parameters

1). Corporate India and Swachh Bharat Campaign

With Prime Minister Narender Modi, Corporate India also helps in making the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan a successful mission by contributed requited funds. Public and Private both companies add their support in cleanliness activities through compulsory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) schemes which is required as per Companies Act, 2013. CSR is an activity in which companies invest in activities which is made beneficial to society as a whole. Recently major corporate tycoons such as Mata amritanandamayi math, IYC, HAL, BSE Vedanta, Adani TCS, Infosys, Ambuja Cements, Maruti, Tata Motors, Coca Cola, BHEL, Dabur, Aditya Birla, TVS and many others have given money for Swachh Bharat projects.

Tata consultancy Service and Bharati have committed rs.100 crore each to build toilets in school for girls. Coca-Cola has committed to further build on its own going sanitation program construct toilets in school. Mata Amritanadamayi tops as a donor in this mission.

2).A Movie (EK PREM KATHA) supporting swachh bharat mission:
A movie named as "Toilet: Ek Prem Katha" was released on 11 August 2017,in which main roles are played by Akshay Kumar and Bhumi Pednekar. This was a comedy-drama but in support to swachh bharat mission to improve sanitation conditions.

This movie is directed by shree Narayan Singh. This movie gets very famous (earned more than rs.216 crore) from the message to emphasis on the eradication of open defecation in backward areas.

3).Odisha's Koraput takes decision against defecating in the open
Odisha koraput is of the backward districts in India and we know open defecation is more in backward areas. But, in this district 11 villages fight against open defecation, and more than 500 household construct their own individual toilets, which is not easy for them. They take this step by valuable practices by government, various programmes and financial help. This is really a grateful work done by them.

4).Clean mission in UP under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Campaign
In March 21017, yogi Adityanath The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has banned chewing pan, gutka and other tobacco products in all government offices during duty in all over the state. This idea came in mind, when he visit the secretariat building first time, he saw walls and corners are strained with betel-juice, which looks very cheap and uneasy at government offices. This is the initial step taken by him on swachh bharat abhiyan.

5).Swachh bharat mission in Ludhiana's gondwal village
The people of gondwal in Ludhiana takes a step in swachh bharat abhiyan, to clean their village the people collect their garbage at one place of decomposition, which keeps their village clean and the greenery is not lost. All the residents work hard and their full dedication to do so. As our prime minister said that, it is not done only with my practices but also with all practices of work.

6).MP's mission chauras in swachh bharat abhiyan

The people of villages in Madhya Pradesh lived in dirty environment and drink polluted water but they have no idea about that. When they know about that, they came jointly and clean the river banks which are polluted with garbage and other things. They also work for open defecation; they make their individual toilets and help their village to be clean. These all works are done under the mission of swachh bharat which is a very big compaign and achieves success.

They came and worked hard for this and due to their priceless efforts they got success. When they get information about dirty and polluted water, they gave their best.

Nine famous personalities nominated by prime minister:

1) Mridula sinha, Goa governor

2).Sachin tendulkar, Cricket legend

3).Baba ramdev, Yoga guru

4).Shashi tharoor, congress law maker and formor union minister

5).kamal hasan, Actor

6).Priyanka chopra, actress

7).Salman khan, actor

8).Anil ambani, Industralist

9). Tarak Mehta ka ooltah chashma, team of popular T.V serial

Conclusion

Changing mindset is very important and tough task .prime minister Narendra Modi has laid emphasis on swachh bharat. They want that our India should be clean, no open defecation, good lifestyle, and healthy life. He does infinite efforts for that and for this he started a compaign of Swachh bharat abhiyan which is the biggest mission till date of swachh bharat. Best part is that, in this mission all the people are participated by their own will and make efforts.PM tells that its not my mission its our country's mission. The awareness is provided by many means, by many celebrities, industrialist and many others are included. Youth took part in it and give their best. This mission is a successful mission.

The compaign mainly includes construction of individual house toilets, and this objective works very successfully. The chain which was started by Prime Minister Nine to nine is a innovative way to make awareness at large level. Many social networking sites works for it and gives positive results. This compaign is a very big change in India and the dream is fulfilled by 2ndoct 2019.

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भारतीय परम्परा में शैक्षिक चिन्तन की विवेचना

डॉ0 सुनीता*

प्राचीन काल की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में नैतिकता, उच्चादर्शों एवं चरित्र को प्राथमिकता दी जाती थी । जिसके उदाहरण बहुधा संस्कृत साहित्य में यत्र–तत्र समुपलब्ध होते हैं । जिनकी चर्चा तथा समुल्लेख यहाँ किया गया है । स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने भी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विचारों में चरित्र को प्रधानता दी है, क्योंकि चरित्र के नष्ट होने पर सब कुछ नष्ट हुआ मान लिया जाता है । अतः संस्कृत साहित्य में लिखा गया है कि चरित्र की यत्नपूर्वक रक्षा करनी चाहिए–

<div align="center">

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेत् वित्तमायाति याति च ।
अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ।।
</div>

अतः आज चरित्र की शिक्षा देने की परमावश्यकता अनुभूत की जा रही है । उपनिषदों में विद्या और अविद्या की चर्चा करते हुए लिखा है कि विद्या और अविद्या का जो व्यक्ति जानता है वह अविद्या से मृत्यु को पार कर विद्या से अमृत्व को प्राप्त करता है । अविद्या से अर्थात् अग्निहोत्रादि से मृत्यु को स्वाभाविक कर्म या तत् ज्ञान से अविद्या का तात्पर्य उस कर्म से है जो संसार सागर से पार जाने हेतु किया जाए । विद्या से तात्पर्य देवता ज्ञान से है । देवता–ज्ञान से अमृत्व की प्राप्ति होती है–

<div align="center">

विद्यां चाविद्यां च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह ।
अविद्याया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्याऽमृतमश्नुते ।।
</div>

<div align="right">ईशावास्योपनिषद्–11</div>

इसी प्रकार केनोपनिषद् में भी विद्या से अमृतत्व की प्राप्ति का उल्लेख प्राप्त होता है। इससे विद्या या जिसको सामान्य अर्थों में शिक्षा या ज्ञान विनयादि से सम्बोधित या अभिहित किया जाता है, का अत्यन्त महत्त्व है, अतः विद्या (ज्ञान) सबके लिए आवश्यक है–

<div align="center">

प्रतिबोध विदितं मतममृतत्वं हि विन्दते ।
आत्मना विन्दते वीर्य विद्यया विन्दतेऽमृतम् ।।
</div>

<div align="right">केनोपनिषद्–2 / 4</div>

अतः उस विद्या को, ज्ञान को प्राप्त करने के लिए महान् तप या परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है । कहा भी गया है–

<div align="center">

'उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत ।
क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया दुर्गम्पथस्तत् कवयो वदन्ति।'
</div>

<div align="right">कठोपनिषद्–1 / 3 / 24</div>

अर्थात् उठो, जागो और अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करो, क्योंकि क्षुरपत्र या ब्लेड की धार के समान यह ज्ञान मार्ग है, जिसमें पद्भ्यां (पैरों) से चलना बड़ा कठिन है। ऐसा विद्वान् कवि लोग कहते हैं ।

अतः आत्मज्ञानाभिमुख होने की बात उपनिषदों में यत्र–तत्र कही गयी है । प्रश्नोपनिषद् में भी शिष्यों के द्वारा अविद्या से पार करने वाले उस महान पुरुष की वन्दना की गयी है । वहाँ पर कहा गया है कि आप ही हमारे पिता हैं । क्योंकि आपने ही हमें अविद्या से मुक्ति दी है। इसलिए ऋषिरूप आपको बार–बार नमस्कार है । जैसे पिता मात्र जन्मदाता व पालक होने से पूज्य होता है । तद्द्वदेव आप भवसागर से तारने के कारण सर्वदा सबके वन्दनीय है । अतः परम ऋषियों को हम शिष्यगण विनय व श्रद्धा से प्रणम करते हैं–

<div align="center">

''ते तमर्चयन्तः त्वं हि नः पिता ?
योऽस्माकमविद्यायाः परं पारं तारयसीति ।
नमः परमऋषिभ्यो नमः परमऋषिभ्यः।।''
</div>

<div align="right">प्रश्नोपनिषद्–6 / 09</div>

विद्या के दो प्रकार बताते हुए मुण्डकोपनिषद् में लिखा है कि परा व अपरा नाम की दो विद्याएँ हैं । जो परमाध्यात्मिक होते हैं या जो ब्रह्मतत्त्व को जानने वाले होते हैं, उनके द्वारा प्रतिपादित ये विद्याएँ हैं। यथा–

<div align="center">

''तस्मै स हो वाच । द्वे विद्ये वेदितव्ये इति ह स्म
यद् ब्रह्मविदो विदन्ति परा चैवापरा च।।''
</div>

<div align="right">–मुण्डकोपनिषद्–1 / 1 / 04</div>

अंगिरा नामक ऋषि ने शौनक जी को बताया कि दो परा व अपरा विद्याएँ जानने योग्य हैं । वेदार्थ तत्त्व के मर्मझजन ऐसा कहते हैं कि ''परा परमात्म विद्या है'और अपरा धर्माधर्म साधन तथा उसके फल विषय'' का ज्ञान कराने वाली ।

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* सहायक प्रवक्ता (संस्कृत विभाग) रिजनल सेन्टर खरल (जीन्द) बी.पी.एस.महिला विश्वविद्यालय, खानपुर कलां (सोनीपत)

वहाँ शौनक जी के प्रश्न पर कि किसके जानने पर सर्ववेत्ता होता है ? फिर इनको स्पष्ट करते हुए परा व अपरा विद्या क्या है उसका विवेचन प्रस्तुत करते हैं–

तत्रापरा ऋग्वेदो यजुर्वेदः सामवेदोऽथर्ववेदः शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दो ज्योतिषमिति। अथ परा यया तदक्षरमधिगम्यते।

–तत्रैव–1 / 1 / 5

मन व बुद्धि की पृथकता व चिन्तन वैभिन्य को बताते हुए माण्डूक्योनिषद् में लिखा गया है कि–

प्राणादिभिनन्तैस्तु भावैरेतैर्विकल्पितः ।
मायैषा तस्य देवस्य ययायं मोहितः स्वयम्।।

–माण्डूक्योपनिषद्–वैतथ्ये 19

प्राणः प्राज्ञो बीजात्मा, तत्कार्य भेदा हीतरे स्थित्यन्ताः।
अन्ये च सर्वे लौकिकाः सर्वप्राणिप्रकल्पिता भेदा रज्ज्वाम्
इव सर्पादयः।

–तत्रैव–24

हमारी मेधा बुद्धि को विकसित करे । प्रज्ञा बल की कामना से तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद् में चतुर्थ मन्त्र में ब्रह्मचारियों का भी विशेष वर्णन आया है।

'यश्छन्दसामृषभो विश्वरूपः छन्देभ्योऽध्यमृतात्सम्बभूव।
सन्मेनद्रो मेधया स्पृणोतु ।
अमृतस्य देव धारणो भूयासम्।..
श्रुतं में गोपाय । प्रमाऽऽयन्तु यन्तु ब्रह्मचारिणः।

–तैत्तिरीयोपनिषत्–1 / 4

''छात्राणामध्ययनं तपः''

इस उक्ति के आधार पर यहाँ स्वाध्याय और प्रवचन अर्थात् अध्यापन को तप बताकर उसकी प्रशंसा व महत्ता प्रकट की गई है । वस्तुतः वर्तमान शिक्षा–व्यवस्था में यदि इस प्रकार स्थिति लागू की जाए तो शिक्षा व अध्यापक दोनों ही अध्ययन अध्यापन की ओर प्रेरित होकर शिक्षा का प्रकाश फैलाएँगे, जिससे सर्वशिक्षा अभियान सदृश लोकोपकारी कार्यों में पर्याप्त सहायता मिलेगी । यहाँ पर सत्य, तप, शम, दम, अग्निहोत्र (हवन) अतिथि सत्कार, प्रभृति सभी कार्यों को स्वाध्याय व प्रवचन से ही सिद्ध माना है। यथा–

ऋतं च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । सत्यं स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च। तपश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । दमश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । शमश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । अग्नयश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । अग्निहोत्रं च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । अतिवथश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च। मानुषं च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । प्रजनश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च । प्रजा च। स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च प्रजातिश्च स्वाध्याय प्रवचने च सत्यमिति सत्यवचा रावीतरः । तप इति तपोनित्यः पौरुशिष्टिः । स्वाध्याय प्रवचनेवेति नाकौ मौद्गल्यः । तद्धि तपः तद्धि तपः ।।

–तत्रैव–1 / 9

गुरुकुलों, आश्रमों, मठों, विश्वविद्यालयों में दीक्षान्त के अवसर पर (जो आज भी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों में दिखाई देता है।) कुलाचार्य या कुलपति के द्वारा स्नातक व समावर्तन संस्कारोन्मुख ब्रह्मचारियों को उपदेश या आदेश दिया जाता था । वह यहाँ तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद् में सविस्तार वर्णित है । आज भी शिक्षा में किसी न किसी रूप में ये मूल्य या उपदेश सिखाए जाते हैं । परंतु खेद की बात यह है कि आज केवल पुस्तक तक या कहने तक ही ये बातें सीमित हो गयी हैं । यही कारण है कि स्नातकों तथा ब्रह्मचारियों या बालकों में संस्कारों या विनयादि गुणों का अभाव होता जा रहा है और देश में अनेक प्रकार की बुराईयाँ जन्म ले रही हैं । 'आचार्य देवो भव' सुनने में कर्णप्रिय शब्द होते हुए भी इसके आचरण की बात जानते हुए भी छात्र उसका पालन करने से डरते हैं । यह विचारणीय प्रश्न आज शिक्षाविदों के सम्मुख समस्या बना हुआ है ।

अस्तु–दीक्षान्तानुशासन यथा–

वेदमनूच्याचार्योऽन्तेवासिनमनुशासित । सत्यं वद । धर्म चर। स्वाध्यायान्मा प्रमदः। आचार्याय प्रिय धनमाहृत्य प्रजातन्तुं मा व्यवच्छेत्सीः। सत्यान्न प्रमदितव्यम् । धर्मान्नप्रमदितव्यम् भूत्यै न प्रमदितव्यम्। स्वाध्यायप्रवचनाभ्यां न प्रमदितव्यम्, देवपितृकार्याभ्यां न प्रमदितव्यम्। मातृदेवो पितृदेवो भव। आचार्यदेवो भव। यान्यनवद्यानि कर्माणि तानि सेवितव्यानि नो इतराणि। यान्यस्माकं सुचरितानि तानि त्वयोपास्यानि। नो इतराणि। ये के चास्माच्छ्रेयांसो ब्राह्मणाः । तेषां त्वयासनेन प्रश्वसितव्यम्। श्रद्धया देयम्। श्रिया देयम् ... एष आदेशः । एष उपदेशः । एषा वेदोपनिषत्। एतदनुशासनम्। एवमु पासितव्यम् । एवमु चेतदुपास्यम्।।

–तत्रैव–1—11

शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम में शिक्षक व छात्र की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण होती है। इसको शिक्षा की द्विमुखी प्रक्रिया के नाम से जाना जाता है। संस्कृत वाड्.मय में शैक्षिक तत्त्वों पर विचार करते समय सर्वप्रथम शिक्षक व छात्र तथा इनके अभिवादन प्रकार, शिष्य की पात्रता एवं उत्तम चयन आदि पर विचार किया जाना युक्तिसंगत प्रतीत होता है ।

भारतीय वाड्.मय में स्मृतियों तथा पुराणों में विशेष रूप में तत्कालीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था का वर्णन करते हुए तत्कालीन मनीषियों व कवियों ने शिक्षक व छात्रों का तथा उनके गुणों का वर्णन किया है जो आज की बदलती हुई शिक्षा पद्धति के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक भी है । प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में उन स्थलों का समग्र वर्णन किया गया है जहाँ पर शिक्षक व छात्र तथा उनके गुणों का विवेचन हुआ है । छात्र व अध्यापक के माध्यम से   शिक्षणधिगम प्रक्रिया चलती है । आज समाज में किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन आया है तथा प्राचीन काल में यह किस रूप में था, यह इससे स्पष्ट होता है–

गुरु–शिष्य सम्बन्ध

प्राचीन काल में अध्यापक के लिए आचार्य, उपाध्याय व गुरु आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग होता था । जिसका वर्णन मनुस्मृति में किया गया है। वहाँ वर्णित है कि जो व्यक्ति उपनयन संस्कार के बाद शिष्य को वेदांगों शिक्षा–कल्प–व्याकरण–निरुक्त–छन्द–ज्योतिष के साथ चारों वेदों को पढ़ाता था वह आचार्य कहलाता था –

"उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेद् द्विजः ।
सकल्पं सरहस्य×च तमाचार्य प्रचक्षते।।"

<div align="right">मनुस्मृति 2 / 140</div>

तथा जो विद्वान एक वेद या वेदांगों को वृत्ति के निमित पढ़ाता था वह 'उपाध्याय' नाम से जाना जाता था । यथा–

एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदाँगान्यपि वा पुनः ।
योऽध्यापयति वृत्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते।।

<div align="right">मनु.–2 / 41</div>

जो व्यक्ति, संस्कारों आदि को कराकर, अन्नादि के द्वारा गुरुकुल में शिष्यों को पढ़ाता था, उसे 'गुरु' की संज्ञा दी गई है । यथा–

"निषेकादीनि कर्माणि यः करोति यथाविधि ।
संभावयति चान्नेन स विप्रो गुरुरुच्यते।।"

<div align="right">मनु.–2 / 142</div>

इसके अलावा गुरु को पूजनीय व अतीव सम्माननीय माना जाता था, वह तो माता–पिता के तुल्य है । अतः गुरु की कदापि निन्दा या अनादर नहीं करना चाहिए।

"य सावृणोत्यवितथं ब्रह्मणा श्रवणावुभौ।
स माता स पिता ज्ञेयस्तं न दुह्येत्कदाचन।।"

<div align="right">–मनु.–2 / 144</div>

अधिगमकर्त्ता शिष्य के कर्त्तव्य

अध्ययन काल में अधिगमकर्त्ता को किस प्रकार गुरु के सम्मुख या वर्तमान परिस्थिति में कक्षा में रहना चाहिए उसका वर्णन करते हुए मनुस्मृति में कहा गया है कि – शरीर, बुद्धि, ज्ञानेन्द्रियों व मन का एकाग्र करके हाथों को जोड़कर गुरु के सम्मुख गुरुमुख को देखता हुआ रहे, तब उसे जो पढ़ाया जा रहा है वह शीघ्र एवं स्थाई रूप से दिमाग में बैठेगा और समझेगा–

"शरीरं चैव वाचं च बुद्धीन्द्रियमनांसि च।
नियम्य प्राञ्जलिस्तिष्ठेत् वीक्ष्यमाणो गुरोर्मुखम्।।"

<div align="right">–मनु. 2 / 292</div>

शोभनाचार से युक्त वस्त्रों से विभूषित होकर छात्र गुरु के 'बैठो' कहने के पश्चात् ही बैठें–

"नित्यमुद्धृतपाणिः स्यात्साध्वाचारः सुसंयुतः ।
आस्यतामिति चोक्तः सननासीताभिमुखं गुरोः।।"

<div align="right">–मनु. 2 / 193</div>

गुरु से उच्च आसन पर शिष्य को नहीं बैठना चाहिए, यह बात आज भी लोक में समाचरित होती हुई दिखाई देती है । किन्तु इसको वर्तमान शिक्षा के कुछ जन अधिक महत्त्व नहीं दे रहे हैं जिससे जो गुरु व शिष्य के मध्य का अन्तर था वह समाप्त होता नजर आ रहा है । अतः इन सबका आचार में लाना अत्यावश्यक हो गया है । मनुस्मृतिकार ने वेदों शास्त्रों का आलोडन करने के बाद ही ये सब बातें लिखी हैं जो आज की ज्वलन्त आवश्यकता व माँग है –

"नीचं शय्यासनं चास्य सर्वदा गुरु सन्निधौ ।
गुरोस्तु चक्षुर्विषये न यथेष्टासनो भवेत् ।।"

<div align="right">–मनु. 01 / 198</div>

गुरु का हमेशा सम्मान करना चाहिए क्योंकि गुरु ही वह व्यक्ति है जो हमारे जीवन को अज्ञानान्धकार को दूर करने में समर्थ है । अतः गुरु की निन्दा करना तो बहुत दूर है, उनकी निन्दा सुननी भी नहीं चाहिए। वहाँ कान बन्द कर लेने चाहिए या वहाँ से कहीं अन्यत्र चले जाना चाहिए।

क्योंकि गुरु की निन्दा करने या सुनने से पाप होता है । मनुस्मृतिकार ने भी गुरु–निन्दा के फल का वर्णन करते हुए लिखा है कि गुरु की निन्दा करने वाला अगले जन्म में 'श्वान' होता है। अनुचित रुप से गुरु का धन हरण कर भोग करने वाला व्यक्ति 'कृमि' होता है ।

''गुरोः यत्र परीवादो निन्दा वापि प्रवर्तते ।
कर्णौ तत्र पिधातव्यौ गन्तव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः ।।''
''परीवादात्खरो भवति श्वा वै भवति निन्दकः ।
परिभोक्ता कृमिर्भवति कीटो भवति मत्सरी ।।''

<div align="right">—मनुस्मृति–2 / 200,201</div>

गुरु की सेवा सभी को करनी चाहिए । माता–पिता व गुरु की सेवा से व्यक्ति इह लोक, मध्यम लोक व हिरण्यगर्भ लोक की प्राप्ति करता है । ऐसा भगवान् मनु ने वर्णन किया है । आज बच्चों में इस प्रकार के मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए जिससे बच्चे आगे चलकर गुरु–भक्ति से सम्मानित हो सकें–

''इमं लोकं मातृभक्त्या पितृभक्त्या तु मध्यमम् ।
गुरुशुश्रुषया त्वेवं ब्रह्मलोकं समश्नुते ।।''

<div align="right">—मनुस्मृति–01 / 233</div>

यतोहि गुरु ही ब्रह्मा, विष्णु व महेश हैं । यदि गुरु की सेवा की जाती है तो देवता स्वयं सन्तुष्ट हो जाते हैं। अतः कहा गया है–

''गुरुःब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः ।
गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः ।।''

मनु ने भी गुरु को ब्रह्मा की मूर्ति बताया है–

''आचार्यो ब्रह्मणो मूर्तिः पिता मूर्तिः प्रजापतेः ।
माता पृथिव्या मूर्तिस्तु भ्राता स्वो मूर्तिरात्मनः ।।''

<div align="right">—मनु. 2 / 226</div>

और भी गुरुसेवा का फल बताते हुए मनुस्मृतिकार ने लिखा है कि जिस प्रकार कुदाल से खोदते–खोदते व्यक्ति जमीन के नीचे से पानी को प्राप्त कर लेता है, उसी प्रकार लगातार सेवा शुश्रूषा से द्वारा व्यक्ति गुरु से विद्या को प्राप्त कर सकता है–

यथा सनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति ।
तथा गुरु गतां विद्यां शुश्रूषुरधिगच्छति ।।

<div align="right">—मनु. 2 / 218</div>

गुरु की सेवा करने वाला व्यक्ति साक्षात् ब्रह्मा के सद्य प्रसाद को प्राप्त होता है। अर्थात् ब्रह्म में ही लीन हो जाता है । किन्तु वह व्यक्ति आजीवन गुरु की सेवा करे । इस प्रकार गुरु ही व्यक्ति के लिए तीर्थ व देवता सब कुछ है–

आ समाप्तेः शरीरस्य यस्तु शुश्रूषते गुरुम् ।
स गच्छत्य×जसा विप्रो ब्रह्मणः सद्म शाश्वतम् ।।

<div align="right">—मनु.02 / 244</div>

इसके अलावा गुरु की सेवा के साथ वृद्धों की भी सेवा करनी चाहिए जिससे समाज में सदाचार का वर्चस्व बना रहे । किसी को किसी से कोई कष्ट न हो । इस संदर्भ में भगवान मनु ने बड़ा ही मार्मिक वर्णन किया है ।
मनु कहते हैं कि अभिवादनशील छात्र या व्यक्ति की चार चीजें बढ़ती है । आयु, विद्या, यश और बल । जबकि अभिवादनकर्ता नित्य ही अपने बड़े–बूढ़े व्यक्तियों की सेवा करता हो–

अभिवादनशीलस्य नित्यं वृद्धोपसेविनः ।
चत्वारि तस्य वर्धन्ते आयुर्विद्या यशो बलम् ।।

<div align="right">—मनु. 2 / 121</div>

इस प्रकार गुरु शुश्रुषा व अभिवादन–फल वर्णन के बाद–

'शिष्य'

शिष्य–प्रकारों का वर्णन मनुस्मृति में किया जाता है कि किस प्रकार के शिष्यों को पढ़ाना चाहिए तथा किन्हें नहीं पढ़ाना चाहिए । किन्हें विद्यादान से लाभ होता है तथा किन को विद्यादान से लाभ नहीं होता है । क्योंकि अपात्र में दिया गया दान भी निष्फल ही होता है ।
मनुस्मृति में दस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को धर्मपूर्वक अध्यापन कराना चाहिए। इसका सम्यक् वर्णन आया है । मनु कहते हैं कि आचार्य का पुत्र, सेवा करने वाला, ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के बाद ज्ञान को बॉटने वाला, धार्मिक प्रवृति वाला, पवित्र, ग्रहण और धारण करने में समर्थ को, धन देने वाले को एवं साधु का हित करने वाला, ये दस धर्मपूर्वक ज्ञान देने योग्य शिष्य हैं । इसके अलावा तो शिक्षण व्यर्थ ही होता है –

''आचार्यपुत्रः शुश्रुषुर्ज्ञानदो धार्मिकः शुचिः।
आप्तः शक्तोऽर्थदः साधु स्वोऽध्या दश धर्मतः।।

—मनुस्मृति 2 ⁄ 109

इसके विपरीत यदि कोई व्यक्ति अल्पज्ञ कुछ पूछे तो उसे जानते हुए भी कुछ नहीं बताना चाहिए किन्तु शिष्य को बिना पूछे जाने पर भी सब कुछ बताना चाहिए।

''नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयान्न चान्येन पृच्छतः।
जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवल्लोक आचरेत् ।।

—मनु.2 ⁄ 210

जिस शिष्य को नियतेन्द्रिय ब्रह्मचारी जानते हैं उसी प्रमादरहित को विद्या देनी चाहिए—

''यमेव तु शुचिं विद्यान्नियतंब्रह्मचारिणम्।
तस्मै मां ब्रूहि विप्राय निधिपाय प्रमादिने।।''

—मनु. 2 ⁄ 115

मनु के मतानुसार जिस शिष्य या व्यक्ति में धर्म व अर्थ न हो और न ही सेवा करना जानता हो ऐसे पात्र को कभी विद्या नहीं देनी चाहिए। वह उसी प्रकार निष्फल हो जाती है जिस प्रकार अच्छा बीज होने पर भी ऊसर भूमि में बोने पर वह निष्फल ही होता है । अतः आजकल शिष्य का चुनाव करते समय इस बात को भलि—भाँति जान लेना चाहिए कि उसमें धर्मार्थ तथा जनता की सेवा करने की भावना है या नहीं, मुख्यतः शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में इस बात का गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए तदभाव में शिक्षक शिक्षा का कोई औचित्य नहीं रहता क्योंकि वही व्यक्ति आगे चलकर समाज को नई दिशा प्रदान करेगा । अतः इस प्रकार के कार्य में नूनमेव सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए, अस्तु—

''धर्मार्थौ यत्र न स्यातां शुश्रूषावापि तद्विधा।
तत्र विद्या न वक्तव्या शुभं बीजमिवोसरे।।''

—मनुस्मृति 2 ⁄ 112

छान्दोग्य ब्राह्मण में भी इस बात को स्पष्ट किया गया है वहाँ लिखा है कि ''विद्यया सार्ध म्रियेत न विद्याम् ऊसरे वपेत्''। अर्थात् विद्या के साथ मर जाना उचित है किन्तु अपात्र को विद्या देना उचित नहीं। यही कारण है कि विद्या के सदुपयोग के लिए आज भी व्यक्ति उत्तम पात्र का चुनाव करता है। मनुस्मृति के अनुसार यही बात पुनः स्पष्ट की गयी है—

विद्ययैव समं कामं मर्तव्यं ब्रह्मवादिना।
आपद्यपि हि घोरायां न त्वेनामिरिणे वपेत्।।

—मनु. 02 ⁄ 113

हमें इस बात से यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि आज उत्तम शिक्षकों तथा छात्रों का चयन करना चाहिए या उनमें उस प्रकार की पात्रता का निर्माण करना चाहिए । इसी सन्दर्भ में उत्तम शिष्य विषय में महाकवि कालिदास ने लिखा है । वे कहते हैं कि यदि उत्तम शिष्य का चयन नहीं किया गया तो वह अध्यापकों की बुद्धि लाघवता को प्रकट करता है अर्थात् वे अध्यापक पारखी नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने शिष्यों के चयन में परिग्रह या पूर्वाग्रह नहीं किया है । अतः ये बातें इस बात की ओर संकेत देती है कि हमें पक्षपातरहित शिष्य का चयन करना चाहिए, जिससे कि शिक्षा ज्योति सतत उसी रूप में प्रज्वलित होती रहे । कालिदास ने मालविकाग्निमित्रम् नाटक में लिखा है—

''राजा—देवि! एवमापद्यते—विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रहोऽपि बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयतीति''।

—मालविकाग्निमित्रम् 1 ⁄ 16

अर्थात् पण्डितों का कथन है कि यदि अध्यापक अधम शिष्य का चुनाव करता है तो वह उसकी बुद्धिहीनता ही है। इसके बाद आगे कालिदास उत्तम शिष्य का वर्णन करते हुए लिखते हैं कि सिखाने वाले की कला उत्तम शिष्य के पास जाकर उसी प्रकार विकसित होती है (फैलती है) जिस प्रकार बादल का जल समुद्र के सीपों के मुँह में गिरकर मोती बन जाता है । अतः शिक्षा के प्रचार व प्रसार एवं विकास की दृष्टि से उत्तम शिष्य का ही चुनाव करना चाहिए —

''पात्रविशेषे न्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः।
जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलं पयोदस्य।।''

—मालविकाग्निमित्र 1 ⁄ 6

शिष्य ही गुरु के यश को चारों दिशाओं में फैलाता है । अतः शिष्य के चुनाव में सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए । इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया में यदि क्षुद्र स्वार्थवश किसी अपात्र का चुनाव कर लिया जाता है वह बन्दर के हाथ में मोती की भाँति निरर्थक ही होता है । अतः आज शिक्षा जगत् में जिस प्रकार से उपाधियाँ थोक के भाव बेची जा रही है, उससे भारत के शिक्षा जगत् के भविष्य का सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। किम्बहुना, सभी राजमार्गों एवं नगरों, ग्रामों, चत्वरों में खुले आम उपाधि विक्रेताओं के बोर्ड लगे दिखाई देते हैं। पत्र—पत्रिकाओं व समाचार—पत्रों के माध्यम से भी ऐसे लोग प्रचार करते रहते हैं परन्तु फिर भी सभी लोग चुप हैं।
आज के शिक्षाशास्त्रियों के सामने यह एक विकट व विकराल समस्या खड़ी हो रही है । जो कि निकट भविष्य में भयंकर विस्फोट करेगी जिससे सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा का ढाँचा ही हिल जाएगा । अतः बेहतर यही होगा कि इस संकट से बचने का मार्ग अभी साफ करना होगा। अन्यथा कोई रास्ता नहीं कि इस समस्या से बचा जा सके, अस्तु।

शिष्यों की प्रखर बुद्धि तथा उत्तम अध्यापकों का वर्णन कालिदास के रघुवंश महाकाव्य में भी मिलता है।
रघुवंश में राजा दिलीप के पुत्र रघु को मुण्डन आदि संस्कारों के बाद गुरुओं ने मन्त्रीपुत्रों के साथ वर्णमाला पढ़ाना शुरु किया । उसके बाद वे (रघु) इस तरह साहित्य का अध्ययन करने लगे जैसे नदी के मुहाने से वे समुद्र में ही प्रवेश कर गए हों। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कालिदास के काल तक भारतवर्ष में पूर्ण रूप से अध्यापक शिक्षा का विकास हो चुका था क्योंकि तभी गुरुओं ने राजाओं के बालकों के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की होगी ।

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''स वृत्तचूलश्चलचकाकपक्षकै—

रमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः ।

लिपेर्यथावद् ग्रहणेन वाड.मयं,

नदी मुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत्।।''
</div>

<div style="text-align:right">

—रघुवंश म. 03 ⁄ 28
</div>

इसके बाद क्रमशः विद्वानों ने और भी विद्याएँ उन्हें पढ़ाई, जिसमें गुरुओं को कोई विशेष परिश्रम नहीं करना पड़ा । क्योंकि चतुर शिष्य को दी जाने वाली विद्या बहुत शीघ्र ही फलदायिनी होती है। अतः रघु ने अल्पवय में ही समस्य शास्त्र तथा विद्याओं का अभ्यास कर लिया । यथा—

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''अथोपनीतं विधिवद्विपश्चितो

विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियम् ।

अवन्ध्य यत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते

क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति।।''
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<div style="text-align:right">

—रघुवंश, 03 ⁄ 29
</div>

अर्थात् उत्तम क्रिया भी तभी फलीभूत या सफल होती है जब उत्तम वस्तु में की जाए। यहाँ शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के द्वितीय महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग के रूप में शिष्य का वर्णन कालिदास साहित्य से चित्रित किया गया है। अतः उस काल में सबके लिए समान शिक्षा—प्रबन्ध की व्यवस्था थी इस बात का अनुमान सरल या उपर्युक्त पदों से लगाया जा सकता है।

शिष्य की कुशलता का वर्णन

अधिगम यदि उत्तम प्रकार से हो रहा है तो निश्चित रूप से कहा जाना चाहिए कि शिक्षण उत्तम हो रहा है और यदि शिक्षण सही होगा तो यह बात स्वतः सिद्ध हो जाती है कि शिक्षक योग्य है तथा उसका सम्प्रेषण भी उत्तम है। कालिदास ने मालविकाग्निमित्रम् नाटक में कुछ इस प्रकार का वर्णन किया है । इससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सातवीं शताब्दी के कालखण्ड में भारत में ऐसे शिक्षक विद्यमान थे जिनके शिष्य या शिष्या इस प्रकार के कुशाग्र बुद्धि के थे ।
जहाँ प्राचीन काल में अध्यापक शिक्षा अर्थात् अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं थी । न ही आज की भाँति उस समय कोई प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय ही थे और न ही इस प्रकार नवीन शिक्षण सामग्री जैसी कि आज में समुपलब्ध है। परन्तु शोचनीय बात यह है कि आज सब कुछ होते हुए भी उतना प्रभावी या सफल शिक्षण नहीं हो पा रहा है । परन्तु प्राचीन काल में बिना प्रशिक्षण व सामग्री के उत्तम शिक्षण होता था । इसका कारण क्या है ? वास्तव में यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न यहाँ उपस्थित होता है। इसके समाधान में यह कहा जा सकता है, तब शिक्षक निःस्वार्थ, कर्तव्यपरायण एवं त्यागी तथा विद्यार्थियों के प्रति समर्पित होते थे । जिसका आज प्रायः अभाव—सा प्रतीत होता है ।
यहाँ पर कालिदास के वर्णन के अनुसार गुरु कहते हैं कि मेरा शिष्य या शिष्या अत्यधिक प्रखर बुद्धिवान् है । अर्थात् मैं जो बताता हूँ वह उससे और अधिक समझकर मुझसे ही शास्त्रार्थ या उपदेश कर रही है । तब वे कहते हैं कि यह तो—

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यद्यत्प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्यै।

तत्तद्विशेष करणात्प्रत्युपदिशतीव में बाला।
</div>

<div style="text-align:right">

—मालविकाग्निमित्र 1 ⁄ 15
</div>

परस्पर वे वार्तालाप करते हैं । धन्य है वे शिष्य जिनके गुरुजन अपने शिष्य से इतने सन्तुष्ट हैं। और वे गुरु भी धन्य है जिनके शिष्य इस प्रकार की व्युत्पन्न मति वाले हैं।
वस्तुतः ठीक ही कहा है कि शिष्य को 100ः में से केवल 25ः ही अध्यापक सिखाता है और 25ः वह शिष्य अपने ब्रह्मचारियों या साथियों के सहयोग से सीखता है और 25ः अपनी बुद्धि और विवेक से सीखता है और शेष 25ः काल क्रमेण अर्थात् समय के साथ साथ शिष्य स्वयं सीख लेता है । इसलिए उत्तम शिष्य ही इसमें सफल होते हैं।

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''आचार्यात् पादमाधत्ते पादं शिष्यः स्वमेधया।

पादं स्व ब्रह्मचारिभ्यः शिष्टं कालक्रमेण च।।
</div>

इस प्रकार भारतीय परम्परा में गुरु—शिष्यों की उत्कृष्टता के साथ एक विशेष मनोविज्ञान का भी संकेत है। जिससे हमें बुद्धिलब्धि या अधिगम सिद्धान्त कहते हैं । इन उपर्युक्त श्लोकों से स्पष्ट होता है कि संस्कृत वाड्मय में शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ में वर्णन है परन्तु उसके शोध की आवश्यकता है, जो कि इसी प्रकार से शनैः शनैः होता रहेगा ।
अन्यत्र भी महाकवि भास के मध्यमव्यायोग नामक नाटक में ब्राह्मण का पुत्र कहता है कि अपने प्राणों से यदि मैं गुरु की रक्षा कर सकता हूँ तो इससे अच्छा और क्या हो सकता है, जो कि अपने प्राणों से अपने पूज्यों ज्येष्ठों के प्राणों की रक्षा होती है।

द्रोणाचार्य और एकलव्य की कथा तो जगत् विश्रुत ही है, जिसने कई वर्षों की तपस्या अथवा परिश्रम से तीर चलाना सीखा था मगर गुरु के द्वारा गुरु–दक्षिणा में अंगुष्ठ माँगने पर सहर्ष प्रदान कर दिया । हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति में प्राचीनकालादेव गुरुओं को उच्च स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठापित किया गया है । गुरुओं–आचार्यों के सामने राजा लोग भी नतमस्तक होते थे।

भास के नाटक मध्यमव्यायोग की गुरुभक्ति भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की भावना को व्यक्त करती है । यद्यपि वहाँ पर अपने पिता के प्राणों को बचाने की ही बात कहता है तथापि त्याग का इससे अनुपम उदाहरण और क्या हो सकता है । दूसरी और भीमसेन कहता है कि ''आर्य मा मैवम पूज्यतमाः ब्राह्मणाः'' अर्थात् मैं अपने प्राणों को त्यागूँगा क्यों कि ब्राह्मण पूजनीय होते हैं । यथा–

धन्योऽस्मि यत् गुरुप्राणाः स्वप्राणैः परिरक्षिताः।।
बन्धुस्नेहा हि महतः काय स्नेहस्तु दुलर्भः ।।

—मध्यमव्यायोगनाटकम्

इस प्रकार एकलव्य के उदाहरण के द्वारा भारतीय गुरु–शिष्य परम्परा का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है । आज इस प्रकार के गुरु–शिष्य सम्बन्धों की आवश्यकता है । जिनमें परस्पर समर्पण का उदात्तभाव हो।

सदाचार एवं चरित्र की शिक्षा

शिक्षा में सदाचार एवं चरित्र का अपना विशिष्ट स्थान है । क्योंकि वैदिक काल में शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों में चरित्र निर्माण प्रमुख था तथा आचारण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता था, जो कि एक प्रकार से अनुशासन के अर्थ में रख सकते हैं । मनुस्मृति में आचार्य मनु ने चरित्र की महत्ता का वर्णन करते हुए लिखा है कि यदि केवल गायत्री मन्त्र जानने वाला व्यक्ति चरित्रवान् है, किन्तु चरित्रहीन वेदों का ज्ञाता भी है तो वह चरित्रवान् से कम ही है । इससे शिक्षा के चरित्र की महत्ता को सहज ही आँका जा सकता है ।

''सावित्री मात्रसारोऽपि वरं विप्रः सुयन्त्रितः ।
नायन्त्रितस्त्रिवेदोऽपि सर्वाशी सर्वविक्रयी।।''

—मनुस्मृति 02 / 118

महाभारत में महर्षि वेदव्यास ने चरित्र की रक्षा के संदर्भ में कहा है कि वृत्त की यत्न पूर्वक रक्षा करनी चाहिए क्योंकि धन गया तो पुनः आ जाएगा, किन्तु चरित्र यदि नष्ट हो गया तो पुनः कभी भी ठीक नहीं हो सकता । अतः चरित्र को वित्त से भी अधिक महत्त्व देना चाहिए । व्यास ने कहा है कि यदि घन नष्ट होता है तो कुछ भी नष्ट नहीं हुआ किन्तु यदि चरित्र नष्ट होता है तो सबकुछ नष्ट हुआ मान लिया जाता है–

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेत् वित्तमायाति याति च।
अक्षीणों वित्ततः क्षीणों वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः।।

—महाभारत

आज शिक्षा में सदाचार एवं चरित्र सम्बन्धी मूल्यों का समावेश होना चाहिए। क्योंकि इनके अभाव या ह्रास से शिक्षा उद्देश्यहीन ही मानी जाएगी । उस शिक्षा से शिक्षित व्यक्ति भी पूँछ और विषाण से रहित पशुवत् है या गन्धरहित पुष्प के समान है । अतः सदाचार की शिक्षा बालक–बालिकाओं में प्राथमिक स्तर से उच्च स्तर तक दी जानी चाहिए । इस सन्दर्भ में सेवा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे भावी अध्यापकों को जागरुक बनाना शिक्षक–शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिए । क्योंकि वे भावी शिक्षक ही आगे चलकर विद्यालयों में जाकर उन कोमलमति छात्रों के जीवन की दिशा निश्चित करते हैं। अतः निर्माणकर्ता को इन सब चीजों की विशेष जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में प्रतिपादित सदाचार व चारित्रिक शिक्षा आज के समय में अत्यन्त प्रासंगिक हो सकती है । रामचरित मानस व रामायण जैसे महान ग्रन्थों में समाज में होने वाली ऐसी ही घटनाओं का वर्णन है तथा इसमें जिन पात्रों का वर्णन है, इससे भी यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि उपर्युक्त मूल्यों व गुणों के युक्त व्यक्ति की ही समाज ने प्रशंसा की तथा उसके समान आचरण करने को प्राथमिकता दी । किन्तु महत् कष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि वर्तमान समय में इन ग्रन्थों की कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं होती । इसी प्रकार मनुस्मृति आदि में भी इन आदर्शों और मूल्यों की शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है ।

मनुस्मृति एक ऐसा ग्रन्थ है जिसमें सभी प्रकार की सामाजिक क्रियाओं का वर्णन प्रायः मिलता है । शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ पूर्व वर्णित विवरण के अलावा अन्त तक मनु कहीं–न–कहीं क्रिया के सन्दर्भ में चिन्तित दिखाई देते हैं । उनका कथन है कि विद्या ग्रहण करना जगत् में अत्यन्त पुनीत कार्य है । क्योंकि अज्ञानी व्यक्ति तो संसार में मृतवत् ही है । 'ग्रन्थ' का महत्त्व भी कम नहीं है। यदि उनका संचय भी कर लिया जाए तो कुछ न कुछ लाभ तो होगा ही। इसी सन्दर्भ में मनु ने लिखा है कि अज्ञानी से ग्रन्थवाला श्रेष्ठ है और उनसे ग्रन्थ पढ़ने वाले और पढ़कर धारण करने वाले और उनसे भी उनकी क्रिया या अनुष्ठान करने वाले उत्तरोत्तर श्रेष्ठ हैं–

अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रन्थिनः श्रेष्ठाः ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः।
धारिभ्यो ज्ञानिनः श्रेष्ठा ज्ञानिभ्यो व्यवसायिनः।।

—मनुस्मृति 12 / 103

जगत् में तप और विद्या की श्रेष्ठता का प्रतिपादन करते हुए मनु कहते हैं कि तप से पापों का नाश होता है और विद्या से अमरत्व की प्राप्ति होती है अर्थात् जो परमपद है वह विद्या के द्वारा ही प्राप्त किया जाता है।

तपो विद्या च विप्रस्य निःश्रेयस्करं परम्।
तपसा किल्विषं हन्ति विद्यायाऽमृतमश्नुते।।

मनुस्मृति 12/104

इस प्रकार इन स्मृति ग्रन्थों की उपादेयता को वर्तमान समय में नकारा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि यह प्राचीन काल में मन्त्रद्रष्टा ऋषियों द्वारा लोक–व्यवहार द्वारा कृत कार्यो तथा सम्भाव्यमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर लिखी गयी परमार्थ वाणी है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र की अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली अपना संविधान व अपनी कुछ सामाजिक मान्यताएँ होती हैं । सत्य यह है कि आज भारतीय नागरिक अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति व सभ्यता को विस्मृत करते जा रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप स्वर्णिम अतीत में विद्यमान कल्याणकारी शिक्षा प्रणाली राष्ट्र संरक्षक संविधान एवं व्यक्तिनिर्मात्री सामाजिक मान्यताओं के विषय में अनभिज्ञ होते जा रहे हैं ।

भारतवासियों के लिए वर्षो से बड़े गौरव व हर्ष का विषय है कि वेद, स्मृति, पुराण, उपजीव्य काव्य नीतिशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, लौकिक संस्कृत साहित्य आदि समस्त संस्कृत वाड्मय जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हमारा मार्गदर्शन करने में समर्थ हैं । इस संदर्भ में स्मृति साहित्य विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है जो अपनी सार्वलौकिक, सार्वकालिक और सर्वोपयोगी मान्यताओं के कारण 'धर्मशास्त्र' नाम से भी विख्यात है। हम स्मृतिकारों में 'मनु' का नाम बड़ी श्रद्धा के साथ लेते हैं । जिन्होंने शिक्षा, धर्म, संविधान व समाज सम्बन्धी ग्राह्य मान्यताओं पर बारह अध्यायों में निबद्ध 'मनुस्मृति' नामक ग्रन्थ रचा है । तदनन्तर काल क्रमानुसार स्मृतिकारों में मनु के बाद 'याज्ञवल्क्य' का नाम आता है। समस्त संस्कृत वाड्मय एवं भारत का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि महर्षि याज्ञवल्क्य अपने समय में मन्त्रदृष्टा ऋषि, समर्पित अध्यापक, आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान युग योगीश्वर, उपनिषद्वेत्ता, वेद व्याख्याता, समर्थ रचनाकार एवं गुरु के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित थे । उनके द्वारा प्रणीत 'याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति' साहित्य में मनुस्मृति से किसी भी प्रकार कम महत्त्व नहीं रखती है । उन्होंने अपनी स्मृति में वर्ण्य विषय को आचाराध्याय, व्यवहाराध्याय, प्रायश्चित्ताध्याय आदि तीन भागों में विभक्त किया है । अतः ऐसे महापुरुषों व उनके द्वारा प्रदत्त उपदेशों का प्रचार करना शिक्षाविदों के लिए समीचीन ही प्रतीत होता है ।

प्राचीन काल में गुरु लोगों को अपने ज्ञान व आचार के बल पर अपने में गर्व होता था, वे लोग असम्भव को सम्भव बनाने में समर्थ होते थे। उत्तर रामचरित नाटक में भवभूति ने लिखा है कि गुरु वशिष्ठ सीता को आशीर्वाद देते समय कहते हैं कि विश्वम्भरा धरा ने आपको जन्म दिया है तथा प्रजापति के समान राजा जनक आपके पिता हैं । ऐसे महान राजाओं की तुम कुल वधू हो जिनके कुल में सूर्य एवं हम (वशिष्ठ, वामदेव, विश्वामित्र) आदि गुरु हैं ।

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Dialectics of a Friendship: Gora and Vinay

Ananya Chatterjee[*]

Introduction

Friendship is a unique social relationship. Like family or kinship it is not bounded by rights and obligations, duties and responsibilities. That is to say, friendship is not an institution. Unlike, family members and kin, friends are chosen, not given. Friendships are ongoing communicative achievements. In his book "Friendship Matters'', William K. Rawlins (1992) has focused on the communicative forms of friendship. He has identified two sets of dialectical principles inherent in friendship relationships. Contextual dialectics includes the dialectics of the private and the public, and the dialectics of the ideal and the real. Interactional dialectics include the dialectic of the freedom to be dependent and the freedom to be independent, the dialectic of affection and instrumentality, the dialectic of judgment and acceptance, and the dialectic of expressiveness and protectiveness. This article attempts to explore the dialectical elements in the friendship relationship between Gora and Vinay as portrayed by Rabindranath Tagore in his much celebrated novel 'Gora'.

A brief outline of 'Gora'— The Novel

Gora is the largest and the most intricate of the novels written by Rabindranath Tagore. This novel is a reflection and analysis of the multifarious social life in colonial India. As the story unfolds the relationship between Gora and Vinay that undergoes many trials and tribulations although at the end it is friendship that is exultant. 'Gora' was first published in two volumes in February 1910. Gora is a story set in the disruptive times (late 19th Century) when the Bengali society in *Kolikata* (Calcutta) was starkly divided into the traditional orthodox Hindus and the modernized liberal thinking of the *Bramhas*— indoctrinated by the Bramho Samaj[************************]. Both communities were not devoid of their own hypocrisies, contradictions and flaws. These were also the times when the English education had become more acceptable across the society and the intellectual awareness amongst the youth was at rise. Pitted against such a social background are numerous characters each of which is unique and strongly individualistic. Gora, the protagonist, is a strong advocate of Hinduism and practices his religion with high regards, thorough conviction and strict austerity. He is a natural leader with exemplary oratory skills, fair and tall stature and a resonating voice. Gora at heart is an eternal optimistic dreaming about his ideal 'Bharatvarsha', a prosperous and happy India, which according to him is achieved by uniting all classes under the umbrella of Hinduism. Whereas Vinay, Gora's best friend is a soft spoken, easily convincible and empathetic gentleman, who is initially portrayed as a mere shadow of Gora but, in subsequent development, emerges as more genuine and self-analyzing human being. The story takes a turn when these two Hindu boys come in contact with 'Poresh Babu', a mature and high thinking gentleman, and his family who represent the other facet of society, the

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[************************] The phrase *Brahmo Samaj* literally means the society of the worshippers of the One True God. *Brahmo* means one who worships Brahma, the Supreme Spirit of the universe and *Samaj* means a community of men. The Brahmo Samaj, therefore represents a body of men who want to establish the worship of the Supreme Being in spirit as opposed to the prevailing idolatry of the land. The movement was started by Raja Rammohun Roy and his friends by opening a place for public worship on the Chitpore Road in Calcutta, and was duly and publicly inaugurated in January 1830 by the consecration of the first house of prayer, now known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

Brahmas. Sucharita and Lolita are the heroines who are educated and have their own points of view in life. There are many other interesting characters like Anandamoyi, Baradasundari, Haran babu, Krishnadayal and Harimohini.

Tagore's portrayal of friendship in fictional works

Friendship is the focal theme of various novels and short stories written by Tagore. The novels and stories which depict friendship relationships of the central characters can be divided into two broad categories (Ghosh, 2009):

i) Friendship relationships which develop between two people who are not totally dependent on each other for emotional support. That is, they have other social and personal relations on which they can depend at the time of crisis.

ii) The other category is one where friendship develops between two individuals who are totally dependent on each other for emotional support. We can place the friendship relationship of Gora and Vinay in 'Gora' under the second category.

A careful reading of these stories reveals that in each of these novels the friendship relationships are threatened by romantic relationships that the protagonists develop in the course of the event. And ultimately the friendship relationships are sacrificed at the altar of romance. But 'Gora' stands out as an exception to this, here, the friendship relationship of Gora and Vinay is tested time and again against their romantic relation, values and ideals that they cherish — which clash with each other and often stands in the way of their friendship, nevertheless at the end grounds are prepared for their reunion.

Ideas of friendship: the Occident & the Orient

Philosophers from the ancient Greece have traditionally distinguished three notions that can properly be called love: *agape*, *eros*, and *philia*. *Agape* is a kind of love that does not respond to the antecedent value of its object but instead is thought to *create* value in the beloved. By contrast, *eros* is a kind of passionate desire for an object, typically sexual in nature, whereas '*philia*' originally meant a kind of affectionate regard or friendly feeling towards not just one's friends but also possibly towards family members, business partners, and one's country at large (Liddell et al., 1940; Cooper, 1977). Given this classification of kinds of love, *philia* seems to be that which is most clearly relevant to friendship. The Greek philosopher Aristotle distinguishes between what he believes to be genuine friendships and two other forms: one based on mutual usefulness, the other on pleasure. These two forms only last for as long as there is utility and pleasure involved, whereas genuine friendship does not dissolve.

Arguably, the other major classical treatment of friendship was by Cicero (106-43 BC), a Roman statesman and orator whose writings on ethics, the philosophy of religion and natural law has been influential. As with Aristotle, Cicero believed that true friendship was only possible between good men. This friendship, based on virtue, does offer material benefits, but it does not seek them. All human beings, Cicero concluded, are bonded together, along with the gods, in a community of shared reason. But in the real world, friendship is subject to all sorts of pressures.

But other social thinkers and theorists, while commenting on transformations of personal relationships in general and friendship in particular in modern era, were not so optimistic. Ferdinand Tönnies (1957) saw friendship (along with kinship and community) as one of the three pillars of traditional society that were disrupted by the impersonal forms of society

associated with industrialization, urbanization and capitalism.[††††††††††††††††††††††] German sociologist Georg Simmel (1950) asserted that modernity is inevitably destructive of friendship. For him, the modern style of friendship would be based on reserve and discretion as modern people have too much to hide.[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]

The discussion of friendship in Indian philosophical tradition is very scant and rare. Sanskrit, the language of the Indian philosophical texts possesses numerous words for friends.[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] The words 'Bandhu' and 'Sakha' (both synonyms for friend) can be found in Rig Veda[************************]. The word 'sakha' has been used repeatedly in the famous Gnan Sukta[††††††††††††††††††††††††††] of Rig Veda. Dan Sukta of Rig Veda tells us one who enjoys the pleasures of life without sharing with his friend(s) is not a friend at all (Chakrabarty, 2008). There are some discussions on friendship in Yajur Veda[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] too. Manusmriti or Manavadharmashastra (the Laws of Manu), an ancient Indian text on social, religious and moral duties, forbids betraying or killing of a friend and imposes severe sanctions in the event of transgression.

Friendship as a topic of sociological investigation is almost non-existent in Indian sociology. But social contexts do affect our relationships (Allan & Adams, 1992). The Colonial Rule transformed the economy and society of the 19th century Bengal. Establishment and development of Calcutta as the new urban centre and capital of British India, introduction of Western education system had had tremendous impact on community life. These transformations have been documented in the literary works of that period. Gora and Vinay's friendship is marked by the tensions of that specific time and space where their relationship is developed and nurtured.

Dialectics of friendship through Gora and Vinay

The **dialectics of freedom to be dependent vs. the freedom to be independent**[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] is frequently confronted by friends in a dyadic relationship. The freedom to be independent entails the liberty to pursue one's interests without any interference from the friend. The freedom to be dependent is the privilege to depend on one's friends at the time of crisis.

The relationship of Gora and Vinay is constantly fraught with this dialectic. Gora and Vinay were of same age. They used to hold same choices and opinions. But when Vinay came into contact with *Brahma* Poreshbabu and his family, his views and values changed. He enjoyed their company and developed a romantic relationship with Lolita (one of the daughters of Poreshbabu). Gora was a staunch Hindu and was not happy with this development. '"No, Vinay, that won't do!' cried Gora...Vinay began to think: 'For civility's sake, I must visit Poreshbabu's house.' …At every step, Vinay had followed many restrictions imposed by

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[††††††††††††††††††††††] Tonnies,Ferdinand (1957): Community and Society, Michigan, Michigan State University Press (Originally published in German in 1887 under the title Gemeinschaft und Gessellscaft). Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft (lit. *community* and *society*) are sociological categories introduced by Tönnies for two normal types of human association.
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Simmel, Georg (1950): The Sociology of Georg Simmel, Ed. By Kurt H Wolff, Free Press. Simmel states that friendship is not based on total intimacy, but rather involves limited intimacy based on common intellectual pursuits, religion, and shared experiences. Marriage is the least secretive form of relationship.
[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] Such as Sakha, Mitra, Hitkari, Anuragi.
[************************] The ***Rigveda*** (a compound of *rc* "praise, verse" and *veda* "knowledge") is an ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is counted among the four canonical sacred texts (*sruti*) of Hinduism known as the Vedas.
[††††††††††††††††††††††††††] The text is organized in 10 books, known as Mandalas, of varying age and length. Each mandala consists of hymns called *sukta* (*su-ukta*, literally, "well recited, eulogy") intended for various sacrificial rituals.
[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] The ***Yajurveda*** is the third of the four canonical texts of Hinduism, the Vedas.
[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] William K. Rawlins (1992).

their group's image of Bharatvarsha. He had often hesitated, but obeyed all the same. Today, his heart rose in rebellion."************************** Gora's objection to Vinay's eating at Anandamoyi's room also reflects the dialectic of freedom and dependence.

The **dialectic of acceptance vs. judgment** which proposes that we expect our friends to accept us with all our shortcomings but at the same time we expect them to judge our actions and rectify them is also confronted by these two friends. Vinay's increasing intimacy with Poreshbabu and his family miffed Gora and detachment between the two friends grew. Vinay and Lolita were about to tie their knot. However, since, it was an intercommunity marriage (between a Hindu boy and a *Brahma* girl) Poreshbabu and Vinay were shunned by their respective communities. Vinay expected Gora to attend his marriage ceremony since friendship ties are above such narrow considerations of caste, creed and colour. But Gora expressed his inability to be a part of that ceremony.

The same event depicts the **dialectic of ideal vs. real**. This dialectic states that in every society there is an ideal-typical construct of friendship relationship and there is a conflict between this ideal version and the practice of friendship in real, everyday world. Poreshbabu thought that though Vinay and Lolita have been shunned by their respective communities, Gora would stand by them. But Gora refused to be a part of this ceremony. Poreshbabu stared at Gora in surprise. 'You have nothing to do with it?' he repeated, after a while…'At such a time doesn't he need his friends most of all?'" ††††††††††††††††††††††††††Here Poreshbabu is echoing the ideal conceptions of friend. It is believed that a person stands by his friend in adverse situations and friendship is above caste, creed and religion. But in reality, Gora puts his religion or 'swadharma' above friendship.

Conclusions

The friendship relationship depicted by Rabindranath Tagore in this novel demonstrates that

i. Friendship relationships are characterized by the super ordination of the one over the other.

ii. That the one who is more dependent on his friend for emotional support is more subordinate to the other (who is not dependent on his friend alone for emotional support).

The character Vinay is clearly the subordinate in this novel hence Gora decided everything for Vinay. Vinay was also very willing to follow Gora's footsteps, but with the passage of time a sense of self and individuality emerged within Vinay. When Gora decreed that Vinay could not accept food from Anandamoyi because of she was flouting the ritual purity, Vinay could not accept. He overtly went against Gora's order and accepted food from Anadamoyi and water from Lachmia (Anandomoyi's maid, who was from an impure caste). Later, Vinay refused to accept Gora's assessment of Poreshbabu and Brahmo Samaj. Neither could he find any reason in Gora's emphasis on maintaining a ritual purity. The dialectics were negotiated again and again.

Parallel to the personal tension between Gora and Vinay, runs the societal tension between Hindus and Brahmas of the then Bengali society throughout the text. Here, we can see how the societal contexts affect the development and transformations of personal relationships. Despite being a matter of personal choice, our social contexts force us to choose or reject certain individuals from the gamut of our social or personal relationships. These conflicts of values were unique to the historical context in which the novel is set. Thus it is evident that

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************************** Tagore, Rabindranath (2009). Gora, New Delhi, Penguin. Tr. RadhaMukherjee. Pp 9-10, 37
†††††††††††††††††††††††††† Ibid. Pp 435-438.

the societal level which is most removed from the individual frames the patterns of friendship in a number of important ways.

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Swami Vivekananda – An Agent Of Social Reformation

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Abstract

Till today Bengal is identified in the outside world in the names of few famous personalities. Swami Vivekananda was recognized as one of the most significant member of the group. Conventional thinking will mark him as a religious leader but his sphere is not confined to the field of religion only. Rather he should be remembered as an architect of modern Bengal and modern India. His notion about national integration put him in the groups of nationalist leaders. He focused on universal values in construction of ideal human personality. His splendid opinion on education is centred on the development of total man. His view on women is linked with the process of gradual unfolding of inner potentialities with the weapon of education. He regarded youth as the most powerful section of society for bringing positive changes. Swamiji defined some specific styles of leadership also. He analysed the institutional set up of Ramkrishna Mission in his writings. Interestingly these features are very similar to the aspects of formal organizations. In a holistic sense it can be said that there are several sectors of relevance of Swamiji's thought. In this paper the present researcher discusses some of the specific issues like national awakening, universal values, education, women emancipation, role of youth, leadership style and institutional set up. Discussions on all of the issues reveal the fact that Swamiji had a crystal clear perspective on all social issues on the basis of his versatile genius. He provided solutions of the social problems also with a strong missionary zeal. It is obvious that all of his ideologies are highly relevant today. Thus a close study and reinterpretation can help to search Swamiji's contribution in a new light.
Key Words: NATIONAL AWAKENING, VALUES, EDUCATION, WOMEN, YOUTH, LEADERSHIP, INSTITUTION

Swami Vivekananda was the most noteworthy name in the religious sphere of Hinduism although it will surely be a mistake to delimit his versatile genius in the periphery of religion. His philosophy is not only linked with theoretical aspect but the contribution has clear link with practical focus. Actually Swami Vivekananda was recognized as true representative of Indian culture and civilization with strong spiritual orientation. This great disciple of Sree Ramkrishna Dev was popularly known as a religious leader with an aura of global acceptance. Four major sources can be identified as root of his enormous power.

INFLUENCE	SOURCE
SPIRITUAL INFLUENCE OF INDIAN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION	HIS MOTHER
ENERGY AND SPIRIT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE	MODERN FORMAL EDUCATION
SPIRITUAL TRAINING	RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANSA DEV
INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE	COMMON PEOPLE

Among all other roots western education gave him a clear inclination towards rationality and empiricism. Thus he created a new spiritual wave with deep practical sense. Till today

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several aspects can be identified as specific domain where the contribution of Vivekananda is extremely relevant. These are associated with national awakening, education, modern values like neo humanism, universal love and global trend, youth, women and so on.

Objectives: Objectives of this paper are – a] to discuss Swamiji's idea on national awakening, b] to define his notion of universal values, c] to link his concept of education in context of modern relevance, d] to analyse his perspective of women and e] to find out his opinion on youth. Methodology: This is a theoretical paper. Here secondary sources are used for analysis.

Opinion on National Awakening: The focus of national awakening is can be the departure point of Swamiji's contribution in the field of society as a whole. The real strength of the nation is linked with mass. He wrote that 'A hundred thousand men and women, fired with the zeal of holiness, fortified with eternal faith in the Lord, and nerved to Lion's courage by their sympathy for the poor and the fallen and the downtrodden, will go over the length and breadth of the land, preaching the gospel of salvation, the gospel of help, the gospel of rising up, the gospel of equality.'[Swami Vivekananda: 1947] Scholars opine that Swamiji believed in 'preservation by reconstruction' of Indian cultural heritage. He wanted to change the customs of untouchability and caste system. On the other hand, he focused on the universal truth of Vedanta. Swamiji had a specific trend in developing his notions of spiritualism. A.L. Basham, a popular Indologist told that Swamiji was one of the main moulders of the modern world. [As mentioned by Swami Bhajanananda in Vivekananda as the turning point]. Nehru wrote in The Discovery of India, 'Rooted in the past, and full of pride in India's prestige, Vivakananda was yet modern in his approach to life's problems, and was a kind of bridge between the past of India and her present… He came as a tonic to the depressed and demoralized Hindu mind and gave it self reliance and some roots in the past. [As mentioned by Swami Bhajanananda in Vivekananda as the turning point].

According to him the principal cause of downfall of Indian economy is related with the negligence of the downtrodden mass. So, they should be properly utilized for the holistic development of the country. Swamiji was very much vocal about the development of this marginal section of population. He was a great advocate of improving the material condition of the economically backward section with a wave of spiritualism. As an ideal way of life Swamiji focused on service. This service is linked with holistic development of humanity. Today's notion of universal love is somewhat related with service of mankind.

Views on Universal Values: Modern concept of Neo humanism is directly linked with this notion. Neo humanism focuses on the idea that all kinds of under privileged people should be treated as equals. Swamiji opined that strength is the basis of all other virtues like non violence, equality and so on. To him physical and mental strength are significant components of human life though spiritual strength is at the apex of human quality. This inner power is the source of all kinds of energy. With the development of science and technology, there is a marked increase in mental distress of common people. In this context social scientists want to utilize the positive consequence of value education and peace education. These two concepts are closely linked with eternal values of Vedanta. The notion of eternal value comprises feelings for the poor, downtrodden and underprivileged. Actually it is well accepted fact that the teachings of Vedanta have great practical significance. Swamiji applied the ideology of Vedanta in consideration to his rational outlook.

Swamiji had clear version of ideology with special emphasis on social equality and justice. In this context he distinguished caste system from Hinduism. According to him social

equality is based on spiritual unity. The concept of caste is completely non existent in the notion of 'Atman'. The Supreme Self is sum total of all individual selves. Hence all individuals are same from this perspective. An attitude of harmony is a highlighted objective to the philosophy of Vivekananda. Mutual support and harmony can be easily achievable with the help of religion. This is also true that all religions are parts of one Universal religion. In contemporary society the problem of communalism is very much prevalent especially in multi religious country like India. The practice of Universal religion is a solution of this kind of problem. Swamiji wanted to break the cultural isolation of Indian society. He was in favour of establishing contacts with the other parts of the world.

Concept of Education: Swamiji opined that education could be used as powerful weapon for all kinds of social transformations. In his words, ' …a nation is advanced in proportion as education and intelligence spread among the masses. The chief cause of India's ruin has been the monopolising of the whole education and intelligence of the land, by dint of pride and royal authority, among a handful of men. If we are to rise again, we shall have to do it in the same way, that is, by spreading education among the masses.' [Swami Vivekananda: 1947, Vol – 4, Page 482] The concept of Sarbo Shikha Avijan can be related to this concept of mass oriented education of Swamiji. Swamiji was well aware of the fact that non formal education should be considered as popular medium. Modern concepts like distance education, online education and virtual learning can be linked with this kind of non formal or informal education. He was an advocate of vocational training. Job oriented courses are extension of this thought process. He was interested in incorporating science and technology in the syllabus. He wanted to bring education to each and every corner of Indian society.

Perspective on women: Swamiji defined the way of uplift for women. He told that women should not be oppressed under the burden of religious tradition. Women should get all opportunities to combat obstructions. Swamiji gave equal importance on women. He believed that 'there is no hope for the rise of that family or nation where there is no estimation of women, where they live in sadness.' [Swami Vivekananda: 1947, Vol-7, page 215] In his words, 'any attempt to modernize our women, if it tries to take our women away from that ideal of Sita, is immediately a failure, as we see everyday. The women of India must grow and develop in the footprints of Sita, and that is the only way. [Swami Vivekananda: 1947, Vol- 3, Page 255] Swamiji wanted to recapture the spirit of independence within women. This spirit should be based on philosophy of Atman. He thought that 'the idea of perfect womanhood is perfect independence.' This notion of independence is very close to modern concept of women empowerment.

Vivekananda considered the ancient source of Vedantic view of humanity in discussing the equation of gender. According to Swamiji , ' I shall not rest till I root out this distinction of sex. Is there any sex distinction in the Atman? Out with differences between men and women – all is Atman. [Swami Vivekananda: 1947, Vol-6, page 272] Hence Swamiji's notion is very similar to modern topic of discussion on gender equality. He wanted to provide the true education to the women. With this kind of education character can be formed and strength of mind has increased. As a result woman can stand on her feet. Interestingly today people are vocal about the self defense of women. Swamiji was an advocate of this self defense far before. He told us 'Along with other things they should acquire the spirit of valour and heroism. In the present day it has become necessary for them also to learn self defense.' [Swami Vivekananda: 1947, Vol -5, page 342]

Opinion on youth: Any kind of societal transformation is linked with enormous energy

according to Swamiji. This drive can easily come from youth. Swamiji advocated for a combination of mental and physical energy for the youth. He also warned them for the preparation of reaction of their work. All work has gone through three stages. First comes ridicule, then the stage of opposition and finally comes acceptance."[Swami Vivekananda: 1947, "Swami Vivekananda's message of social service for the Youth of India] He has immense faith on the youth. They will solve the problem of society. Young people will act as workers for the developmental work of mass. His ideal future generation will be energetic, strong, well built intellectuals. Young people should be confident and determined with good intention and task of self culture. He told them to practice and preserve virtues. He encouraged the youth to take leadership in all social activities. He believed that they can bring sea change in the stagnant Indian society.

If a detail analysis is done on these above mentioned issues then a strong rational outlook of Swami Vivekananda can be observed clearly. His attitude is highly relevant in modern society not in India only but in abroad also. His practical mode of thinking is significant for especially in developing countries like India. Swamiji's concept of national integration is linked with peace and harmony with a spiritual overtone. He stressed on adaptation of universal values like equality, brotherhood and unity. His concept of education is application oriented. He defined education as an instrument of social awakening. Conventionally it is told that his notion about women is to some extent conservative. But a review will give a different picture. He was a strong supporter of women emancipation throughout his life. Swamiji perceived a great force of Indian youth in execution of social role. Till today Swamiji is viewed as a youth icon. He pointed out excellent features of contemporary successful leaders. His superb knowledge on institutional set up took actual shape in the formation of Ramkrishna Mission, a renowned place all over the world. All of his ideas can be applied in contemporary situation. Hence lots of practical significances are attached with his philosophical as well as spiritual ideas. India will surely move towards a positive direction if these ideologies can be applied properly. A holistic study of works of Swami Vivekananda is a necessity today. Reinterpretation can give a new perception of unseen Vivekananda also. Henceforth Bengali ethos will be attached with Swami Vivekananda academically and spiritually from the core of their heart.

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पर्यावरणीय सामाजिक पुर्ननिर्माण का भारतीय पथ : अतिभोग नही सामाजिक मूल्यों के अनुपालन से बचेगा मानव जीवन

डॉ0 सुनील मिश्रा*

वैश्विक स्तर पर पर्यावरण को लेकर बजट निर्धारण एक विषय है, आतंकवाद के नकारात्मक परिणामों से मानवीय सभ्यता से मिल रही चुनौती दूसरा विषय तथा वैश्विक स्तर पर सशक्त भारतीय समाज का निर्माण एक अलग विषय है, दुखद है कि तापमान वृद्धि रोकने जैसे जीवन रक्षा कार्य में भी दुनिया, मसलों में बट गई है। भारत, चीन, ब्राजील और दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने भी ''बेसिक'' नाम से अपना एक अलग मंच बना लिया है तर्क है कि जिसने जितना ज्यादा कार्बन उत्सर्जन किया। उत्सर्जन रोकने का उसका लक्ष्य उतना अधिक होना चाहिए दण्ड स्वरूप, उसे उतनी अधिक धनराशि कम उत्सर्जन करने वाले और गरीब देषो को उनके नुकसान के भरपाई में देना चाहिए। रियो डि जिनेरियों ने अपने प्रथम पृथ्वी सम्मेलन (03 से 14 जून 1992) से लेकर अबतक यही चल रही है। इस राह का आधार, 'प्रदूषण करो, दण्ड भरो' का सिद्धान्त है।

<div style="float:left; border:1px solid; padding:4px;">''भारतीय समाज के पुर्ननिर्माण व संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक है कि जनमानस में अपनी संस्कृति के</div>

वैषयिक द्वन्द्व का आधार
आर्थिक सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से आप इसे सही मानने को स्वतंत्र है, किन्तु यह वास्तव में सही है क्या। क्या पैसे पाकर आप, ओजोन परत के नुकसानदेह खुले छेदो को बन्द कर सकते है? मूंगा भित्तियाँ (कारेल रीफ), कार्बल अवषोषित करने का प्रकृति प्रदत्त अत्यन्त कारगर माध्यम है। हमारी पृथ्वी पर जीवन का संचार, सबसे पहले मूंगा भित्तियों में भी हुआ। इस नाते जीवन की नर्सरी है। समुद्र तापमान बढ़ने के कारण दुनिया, मूंगा भित्तियों का कई लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल खो चुकी है। धरती पर जीवन की नर्सरी कहे जाने वाली मूंगा भित्तिया पूरी तरह नष्ट हो जायेगी, तब जीवन बचेगा; क्या दुनिया की बड़ी से बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था इसकी गांरटी दे सकती है?

प्रदूषण जान लेता है। प्रष्न यह है कि आखिरकार कोई प्रदूषक, सिर्फ दण्ड भरकर किसी के हत्या के अपराध को कैसे मुक्त हो सकता है? यह दिवानी के बजाय, फौजदारी कानून का मामला है 'प्रदूषण करो और दण्ड भरो' का यही सिद्धान्त प्रदूषण रोकने के बजाय भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने वाला सिद्ध हो रहा है। जब तक यह सिद्धान्त रहेगा पैसे वाले प्रदूषण मौज करेंगे और गरीब मरेंगे ही मरेंगे इस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारको पर लगाम लगाना कभी संभव नही होगा। जरूरत, इस सिद्धान्त को चुनौती देकर प्रदूषको को मुष्के कसने की है। जरूरी है कि एक सीमा से अधिक प्रदूषण को, हत्या को जानबूझ कर किये प्रयास की श्रेणी में रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून बने। कानून की पालना कि मुखता व्यवस्था बने। आगे चलकर, धीरे–धीरे प्रदूषण सीमा को घटाकर शून्य पर लाने समय सीमा तय हो। शून्य प्रदूषण पर पहुँचने उत्पादनकर्ता के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रावधान भी सुनिष्चित हो। किन्तु चित्र यह है कि गरीब और विकासशील देष आर्थिक आधार पर न्याय मांग रहे है। यह हर परिस्थिति, संसाधन और रिष्ते को आर्थिक नजरीये से तोलने के वर्तमान सामाजिक स्वभाव का दुष्परिणाम है। हमें इससे बचाना चाहिए।

समायोजन व सहभागिता सम्बन्धी परिपेक्ष्य
जो सामाजिक संरचना जितना योगदान कर सकती हो उसे उतना योगदान करना चाहिए। संकट में साझे का सामाजिक सिद्धान्त यही है। इसी के आकलन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन समझौता होना चाहिए।

<div style="float:left; border:1px solid; padding:4px;">''विकास एवं भौतिकता आवश्यक है, किन्तु सामाजिक पर्यावरण को नष्ट करने के मांग पर नही अपित्</div>

हम याद करे कि योजनाए और अर्थव्यवस्थाएं उपलब्ध अर्थ के आधार पर चल सकती है, पर 'अर्थ' यानि पृथ्वी और इसकी जलवायु नही। जलवायु परिवर्तन का वर्तमान संकट, अर्थ संतुलन साधनो से ज्यादा जीवन संतुलन साधने का विषय है। स्वयं को एक अर्थव्यवस्था मानकर, यह हो नही सकता। हमें पृथ्वी को शरीर स्वयं को एक शारीरिक अंग मानना होगा। प्राण बचाने के लिए अंग एक दूसरे की प्रतिक्षा नही करते। यह प्राकृतिक संरक्षण का सिद्धान्त है। भारत को भी प्रतिक्षा नही करनी चाहिए कि दुनिया के दूसरे देष क्या करते है? हाँ, उनपर नजर रखनी चाहिए उचित करने को दबाब बनाना चाहिए किन्तु हम यह तभी तय कर सकते है, जब पहले हमने खुद उचित कर लिया हो प्रधानमंत्री ने भारत के उत्सर्जन की स्वेच्छिक कटौती के भारत प्रस्ताव की घोषणा के लिए गाँधी जयंती, 2015 के दिन को चुना। महात्मा गांधी ने दूसरों से वही अपेक्षा की जो पहले खुद कर लिया । भारत के पास प्रतिक्षा करने का विकल्प इसलिए भी शेष नही है, चूकि भारत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भौगोलिक परिस्थितिया अन्य देषो से बहुत भिन्न, विविध व जटिल है।

समाज की संरचनात्मक स्थिति व लक्षण
भारत की प्रतिवर्ष प्रजनन दर 1.6 प्रतिषत है इस दर से वर्ष 2050 तक भारत की आबादी, दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा 162 करोड़ हो जायेगी। आबादी घनत्व के मामले में भारत, दुनिया के सर्वाधिक आबादी घनत्व वाले पहले 10 देषो में है। भारत में कुपोषितों की जनसंख्या, दुनिया के किसी भी देष से ज्यादा है। दुनिया की 15 प्रतिषत आबादी विकलांग है,

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* पोस्ट डॉक्टोरल फेलो समाजषास्त्र विभाग महात्मा गाँधी काषी विद्यापीठ वाराणसी।

भारत की 20.6 प्रतिषत। आज भारत में विकलांगो की संख्या, 2.63 करोड़ है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा तय विकास मानक, कितने समग्र है, कितने एकांकी यह एक अलग बहस का विषय है किन्तु इसपर कोई बहस नही है कि विकास मानको के पैमाने पर भारत, दुनिया के 177 में से 128 स्थान का देष है।

आर्थिक विषमता का नमूना यह है कि एक ओर, भारत सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते खरबपतियो की संख्या वाला देष है, तो दूसरी ओर सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती गरीबो की संख्या वाला देष। भारत के एक प्रतिषत अमीरो का 53 प्रतिषत, 5 प्रतिषत का 68.6 प्रतिषत और 10 प्रतिषत का 76.3 प्रतिषत दौलत पर कब्जा है। शेष 90 प्रतिषत के हिस्से में मात्र 23.7 प्रतिषत दौलत है आर्थिक उदारवाद में भारत ने अपने 25 वर्ष पूरे कर लिये है। संकेत है कि आर्थिक उदारवाद के परिणाम स्वरूप, यह खायी पूरी दुनिया में बढ़ रही है भारत में भी बढ़ेगी महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी आने के बावजूद, भारत में बेरोजगारी दर बढ़ी है बेरोजगारो की संख्या 4 करोड़, 47 लाख, 90 हजार जा पहुंची है। भारत के 65 प्रतिषत उद्योग आज पानी की कमी महसूस कर रहे हैं। रोजगार का उम्मीद भरा क्षेत्र यह भी नही रहा। उत्तर प्रदेष में चपरासी पद की नौकरी हेतु लाखो तक जा चुकी आवेदको सम्बन्धित खबर और उनकी षिक्षा के स्तर की चर्चा आप तक पहुची ही होगी। भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में सेवा क्षेत्र का योगदान बढ़ जरूर रहा है, किन्तु भारत में तकनीकि षिक्षा और कुषलता की हालत यह है कि इंजीनियरिंग षिक्षा प्राप्त मात्र 1 प्रतिषत स्नातक ही इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी के तौर पर नौकरी पा सकते है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक, स्कूलो में व्यवसायिक प्रषिक्षण प्राप्त उत्तीर्ण महज 18 प्रतिषत युवाओं को सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र में नौकरीया मिल पायी। इन 18 में से भी मात्र 40 प्रतिषत के पास औपचारिक शर्तों पर नौकरी है। यह हालत तब है कि कुषल मजदूर व्यवसायिक प्रषिक्षण स्कूल दोनो की कमी है। अकुषल श्रम के लिए कृषि सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्य क्षेत्र है। भारत की 64 प्रतिषत आबादी अपनी अजीविका के लिए सीधे–सीधे खेती पर निर्भर भी है। किन्तु जलवायु परिवर्तन का नतीजा, भारत में बड़ी तेजी के साथ भूगोल परिवर्तन के रूप में आ रहा है। पिछले कुछ सालों में भारत की 90 लाख 45 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन बंजर हो चुकी है भारत के 32 फीसदी भूभाग की उर्वरा शक्ति लगातार क्षीण हो रही है। थार रेगिस्तान, पिछले 50 वर्षों में औसतन 8 किमी0 प्रतिवर्ष की रफ्तार से बढ़ रहा है। थार की रेतीली आंधीया हिमालय से टकराकर उसे भी प्रभावित कर रही है। ग्लेषियर पिघलने की तेज होती रफ्तार हिमालयी इलाको की बर्फ में रेतीले कण पाये गये है। हिमालय के लाहुल–स्पीति की तर्ज पर कल को हिमालय में कई ठण्डे मरूस्थल और बन जाये, तो ताज्जुब नही। 2010 के वैष्विक जलवायु संकट सूचकांक में भारत का स्थान, पहले 10 देषो में है। वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमी फोरम की पहल पर ऐल, क्लोम्बिया विष्वविद्यालय के विषेषज्ञो द्वारा तैयार पर्यावरणीय प्रर्दषन सूचकांक में शामिल कुल 178 देषो की सूची मे भारत को 155वे पायदान पर रखकर फिसड्डी करार दिया गया है। पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान (148) और नेपाल (139) से भी पीछे। चेतावनी देने के लिये ये आंकड़े है ही।

चुनौतिया एवं समाधान

यह स्पष्ट है कि जैसे–जैसे जीवन और अजीविका के साधन घटते जायेंगे, यह संघर्ष बढ़ता जायेगा। आज, महंगाई एक चुनौती है कल को भूमि, पानी, बिजली जैसे संसाधनो से लेकर अस्पताल में ईलाज व रोजगार को लेकर रार बढ़ेगी। अमीर–गरीब, किसान, उद्योगपति किसान–व्यापारी, सरकार–सामाज के वर्ग संघर्ष बढ़ेगे। रोजगार मे आरक्षण के कारण जाति संघर्ष बढ़ेगे जलवायु परिवर्तन का यह दौर, भारत में भी छीना–झपटी वैमनस्य, हिंसा और अपराध का नया दौर लाने वाला साबित होगा।

आप फिर सवाल कर सकते है कि दुनिया 10 अरब मिट्रिक टन कार्बन वायु में छोड़ती है। भारत, मात्र 54 मीट्रिक टन उत्सर्जित करता है अमीर देष इतना खाना बर्बाद करते है कि उससे पूरी उपसहारा अफ्रीका की जरूरत की पूर्ति हो जाये भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए हमे कानून बनाना पड़ता है अमेरिका वातुनूकुलन में इतनी बिजली उपभोग करता है, जितने से पूरे अफ्रकी के 1 अरब लोगो के घरेलू विद्युत जरूरते पूरी की जा सके। भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत, अमेरिकियों की एक चौथाई है। भारत की 25 से 28 प्रतिषत आबादी अंधेरे मे रही है और क्या करें? खाना छोड़ दे या खनन करना बन्द कर दे? बिजली बनाना जलाना बन्द कर दे? रासायनिक खाद को छोड़कर, सिर्फ जैविक खाद् के भरोसे बैठ जाये? जीवष्म ईधन का उपयोग शून्य कर दे अथवा साईकिल व बैलगाड़ी से दफ्तर जाये?

परिप्रेक्ष्य में आंशिक सुधार की आवश्यकता

मेरा कहना है कि आप सिर्फ दृष्टि बदले। बुखार होने पर हम क्या करते है? तीन तरीके अपनाते है। पहला, पट्टी करते है ताकि बुखार इस सीमा तक ना पहुचने पाये शरीर का कोई अंग ही क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाये। दूसरा तरीका है, जाँच कराये, दवा खरीदे, इंजेक्षन लगवाये आदि। तीसरा तरीका है कि शरीर का शोधन करें। शोधन करने के लिए आधा उपवास करें यानि जो अति इस शरीर के साथ ही है, उसका त्याग करें जितना शरीर को जिन्दा रखने के लिए जरूरी है, उतना और वैसा भोजन ले वैष्विक तापमान वृद्धि भी धरती को एक तरह का बुखार ही है। जलवायु परिवर्तन, इसका एक लक्षण मात्र है कार्बन उत्सर्जन रोकने की बात करना, पट्टी करने जैसा काम है। जैसे ही पट्टी हटेगी, फिर तापमान बढ़ेगा। वैकल्पिक तकनीको और मषीनो को भर लेना, दवाई और डॉक्टर में पैसा खर्च लेने जैसा महंगा, परावलम्बी तथा और सुविधा जुटा लेने का काम है। क्या अधिक विद्यालय, अधिक अस्पताल, अधिक पुलिस, अधिक कचहरी जुटा लेने से क्रमषः अधिक षिक्षित सेहतमंद, अधिक सुरक्षित और अधिक विवाद मुक्त हुआ जा सकता है? स्पष्ट है कि यह ऐसा ईलाज नही है कि फिर कभी बुखार हो ही नही। उपभोग की अति की जगह, सदुपयोग को हमेषा ही

आदत बना लेना, हमेषा आधे उपवास पर रहने जैसा काम है। तब तक यह 'षोधन कार्य चलता रहेगा। शरीर शोधित होता रहेगा इसी से गांरटी है कि फिर धरती और हमारे दोनो के शरीर को कभी बुखार नही होगा यही सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। शहरो के बसने का आधार, हमेषा से सुविधा होता है। शहरी संस्कृति ने सभ्यता को भी सुविधा को पर्याय मान लिया। भारत में जितनी सुविधा आयी उतना कचरा बढ़ा भारत में हर रोज करीब 1.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन कचरा होता है। हर भारतीय एक वर्ष में पालिथीन झिल्ली के रूप में औसतन आधा किलोग्राम कचरा बढ़ता है। ई—बाजार जल्द ही हमारे खुदरा व्यापार को हिलायेगा कोरियर सेवा और पैकिंग इंडस्ट्री और पैकिंग कचरे को बढ़ायेगा। जो छूट पर मिले.... खरीद लेने की भारतीय उपभोक्ता की आदत, घर में अतिरिक्त उपभोग और सामान की भीड़ बढ़ायेगी और जाहिर है कि बाद में कचरा। सोचिए ! क्या हमारी नई जीवन शैली के कारण पेट्रौल, गैस व बिजली की खपत बढ़ी नही है? जब हमारे जीवन के सारे रास्ते बाजार ही तय करेंगा, तो उपभोग बढ़ेगा ही। उपभोग बढ़ाने वाले रास्ते पर चलकर क्या हम कार्बन उत्सर्जन घटा सकते है?

भारत के सन्दर्भ में गाँधीवादी परिप्रेक्ष्य की सार्थकता

बदलते भारतीय परिवेष में मानवीय मूल्यों का टूटन होना एक चुनौती है। आज जलवायु परिवर्तन का भारतीय तकाजा यह है कि सरकार और समाज मिलकर एक ओर षिक्षा, कौषल, जैविक कृषि, कुटीर ग्रामोद्योग, सार्वजनिक वाहन, बिना ईधन वाहन आदि की बेहतरीन व संरक्षण में लगे, तो दूसरी ओर धन का अपव्यय रोके; कचरा कम करे; पलायन और जनसंख्या नियंत्रित करे; फसल उत्पादन पश्चात् उत्पाद की बर्बादी न्यूनतम करें। नदिया बचाये; भूजल भण्डार बढ़ाये। अपव्यय और कंजूसी में फर्क होता है। जूठन न छोड़ना कंजूसी नही, अपव्यय रोकना है गांवो में तो यह जूठन मवेषीयों के काम आ जाता है अथवा खाद्य गढढे में चला जाता है शहरो में ऐसा भोजन कचरा बढ़ाता है। हमें चाहिए कि हम जिस चीज का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हो, उसके अनुषासित उपयोग का संकलन ले यदि हम बाजार से घर आकर कचरे के डिब्बे में जाने वाली पालिथीन झिल्लियों को घर में आने से रोक दे, तो गणित लगाये की एक अकेला परिवार ही अपने जिन्दगी में कई सौ किलो कचरा कम कर देगा। खुले सामान में गुणवत्ता सुनिष्चित कर पाये तो गुणवत्ता के नाम पर पैकिंग को बढ़ावा मिलना स्वतः बन्द हो जायेगा। यदि हम यह सब नही करेंगे तो मजबूर प्रकृति को मानव कृत्यों का नियमन करेंगी ही उसने करना शुरू कर ही दिया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के इस दौर को हमें प्रकृति द्वारा मानव कृत्यों के नियमन के कदम के तौर पर ही लेना चाहिए। हम नमामि गंगे में योगदान दे, न दे; हम एकादष के आत्म नियमन सिद्धान्तों को माने न माने; किन्तु यह कभी न भूले प्रकृति अपने सिद्धान्तो को मानती भी है और दुनिया के हर जीव से उनका नियमन कराने की क्षमता भी रखती है। मनु स्मृति के प्रलय खण्ड इसका गवाह है। जिन जीवो को जलवायु परिवर्तन मुफिद होगा उनकी जीवन क्षमता बढ़ेगी 'फिटेस्स अमंग द फिट' के मानदंड पर खरा उतरने वाले बचेगें; शेष चार्ल्स डारवीन के सिद्धान्त के राह चले जायेगें। पुनः मूषकभव; आईये मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी नामक उस महान दूरदर्षी की इस पंक्ति को बार—बार दोहराये—'' पृथ्वी हर एक की जरूरत पूरी कर सकती है, लालच एक व्यक्ति का भी नही।'' यही रास्ता है।

Right to Information Act and Good Governance in India

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Abstract
Access to government records and information is an essential requirement for developing and maintaining a civil and democratic society. It provides an important guard against abuses, mismanagement and corruption.It can also be beneficial to governments themselves because openness and transparency in the decision making process can assist in developing citizens' trust in government actions. Right to information is essential for the proper functioning of democratic process. The transformation from governance to good governance is possible, if there is possibility of increasing participation of people in governance and free access of information.In order to ensure smoother, greater and more effective access to information and provide an effective framework for the effectuating the right to information recognized under Article 19 of the Constitution, the Right to Information Act passed by the Parliament in 2005. In the present paper an attempt has been made to discuss the relationship between RTI Act and good governance in India. Besides, this paper also throws light on the issues relating to successful implementation of RTI Act.
Key words: RTI, information, governance, transparency, accountability, democracy

Introduction
The passing of RTI Act, 2005 is truly a remarkable and historic occasion as by enacting this Act, India has moved from an impervious and capricious system of government to the commencement of an era where there will be greater transparency and to a system where the citizens will be empowered. In true sense, it is a milestone in democracy of India as it has tried to build a new institutional mechanism for ensuring liability in the functioning of public institutions. The Act has set in motion a paradigm shift from the yesteryear governance which was under the shroud of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 to open and transparent governance.
RTI Act came into force on October 12, 2005 (120[th]day of its enactment on June 19, 2005). Some provisions have come into force with immediate effect viz. obligations of public authorities, designation of Public Information Officers and Assistant Public Information Officers, constitution of Central Information Commission, constitution of State Information Commission, non-applicability of the act to Intelligence and Security Organizations and power to make rules to carry out the provisions of the act.

Coverage of RTI Act
The Right to Information Act, 2005 extends to the whole of India except the State ofJammu and Kashmir. According to section 1(3), it came into force in two parts:
(i) In first part, the provisions of section 4(1), sections 5(1) and 5(2), sections 12, 13, 15, 16, 24, 27 and 28 shall come into force at once (came into force w.e.f. 15[th]June,2005), and

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(ii) The remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on the 120thday of itsenactment (came into force w.e.f. 12thOctober, 2005).

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court held that section 1(2) of RTI Act provides that Act doesnot extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir. It means if there are public authorities undercontrol of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and located exclusively within State ofJammu and Kashmir and they hold information, then such information cannot beaccessed by filing application under this Act with such public authorities in State ofJammu and Kashmir. But, where the information is held by authority pertaining toCentral Government and all other requisites of the Act have been fulfilled, then suchauthority cannot take protection of non-applicability of the Act. In such circumstances,they are bound to furnish information according to the provisions of the Act.Army personnel in the State of Jammu and Kashmir does not preclude such personnel or theirrelatives from seeking information concerning themselves through application madeunder the Act to Army. Petitioner proceeded on misinterpretation of section 1(2) of theAct.

Basic Purpose of RTI Act, 2005

The basic purpose of the Right to Information Act, 2005 is to ensure an informedcitizenry, vital to the functioning of a democratic society, needed to check againstcorruption and to hold the governments accountable to the governed. In fact, the RTIAct is meant to serve two fold purposes, viz.,

(i) effectuating the right to know already enshrined in Article 19(1) (a) of the Indian Constitution; and

(ii) greater access to information in order to ensure maximum disclosure and minimum exemptions.

The Right to Information Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right toinformation for citizens to secure access to information under the control of publicauthority.Moreover, this Act seeks to provide a workable and balanced formula whichmakes available information that ought to be public and at the same time protectscertain information which must remain confidential in order to protect legitimategovernmental functions.

Good Governance and Democracy

Good governance, to be effective and sustainable, must be anchored in avigorous working democracy which respects the rule of law, a free press, energeticcivil society organizations and effective and independent public bodies such as theCommission for Human Rights and Good Governance, Prevention of CorruptionBureau and the Fair Trade Commission. The Commission is important in ensuring thepromotion and protection of human rights, but also in ensuring both transparency andaccountability on the part of the government. Good governance requires transparencyand efficiency also in different government agencies.At the political level, democratic practice, including transparency in policymaking and administration, are important aspects of good governance. Good governance deals with the nature and limits of state power. The doctrineof the separation of power is, therefore, relevant in the establishment of whether ornot a country has a political system that is responsive to good governance. Thedoctrine of the separation of powers is based on the acceptance that there are threemain categories of government functions: legislative, executive, and judicial.Corresponding to these are the three main organs of government in a state-theLegislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The doctrine insists that these three powers

and functions of government in a free democracy must be kept separate andexercised by separate organs of the State.

RTI and its Relationship with Good Governance

Good governance is a fundamental right of a citizen and democracy. Good governance implies an administration that is sensitive and responsive to the needs of the people and is effective in coping with emerging challenges in society by framing and implementing appropriate laws and measures. It includes strict rules of accountability. It could be centered on community groups or individuals and based on a notion of rights as inherently comprising duties. Rulers must be strictly bound by generally accepted norms and controlled by institutions to enforce those. Good governance looks at decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption and with due regards for the rule of law. Several attempts have been made since independence to deepen the practice of democracy and practiced good governance in the country included Administrative Reform Commissions and many committees in this regard. In such a context Right to Information Act, 2005 is one of them, which ensure the elements or components of good governance.In context of democratic governance and development the Right to information is a necessary ingredient to achieve the following objectives:

1. Transparency and Openness: Transparency and accountability in administration is the sine qua non of participatory democracy. The citizen's right to information is the soul of transparency and improves the quality and ethics of decision making by the concerned authorities. This is considered to be the best way to ensure fruitful exercise of the powers by authorities.

2. Public Participation and Empowerment: Active public participation is the soul of democratic form of governance. Participation in political and economic processes and the ability to make informed choices is important in democracy. It is considered imperative to enlist the support and participation of citizens.

3. Eradication of Corruption: Corruption poses a serious developmental challenge. In the political realm, it undermines democracy and good governance by flouting and even subverting formal processes.Corruption undermines the legitimacy of Government and such democratic values as trust and tolerance. Right to information is the potent weapon to fight against corruption, arbitrariness and misuse of power. RTI has the significant bearing of good governance and development. The right to information is a vital tool for good governance.

4. Accountability: Accountability means the obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner.In a parliamentary democracy, the trend is towards accountability of public agencies, standards of performance and service delivery to the citizen, they are required to serve. Such accountability is possible only when public has access to information relating to the functioning of these agencies. Transparency coupled with information enables people to do social audit. Information will enable people to expose corruption and misdeeds of bureaucrats and politicians. It will encourage honest administration, leading to good governance.

Necessity of RTI for Good Governance

The main thrust of the movement for the right to information in India has been its being closely related to survival. Food, security, shelter, environment and employment are all bound up with the fight to information. In the absence of information on these issues, people

remain marginalized and excluded from their rightful place in the society. Apart from this, some more areas which highlight the necessity of right to information are as follow:

- **An Antidote to Corruption:** India has the dubious distinction of being the 81st most corrupt nation in recently compiled list of 180 countries around the world[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]. India is rampant from the common clerk to the highest offices of this country. Although media attention tends to focus on mega scams, small scale corruption is widespread andaffects the everyday lives of ordinary people.

- **Limiting Abuse of Discretion:** The officials can abuse their discretion to suit various political or other vested interests as well as to misappropriate funds. The right to information is therefore important to check abuse of administrative discretion so as toensure fair process.

- **Protection of Civil Liberties:** This right is also necessary for protecting civil liberties. In our country custodial mal-treatment is the case in point. Violations of civil liberties in custody range from blinding prisoners, keeping convicts in jail long after theyhave served their sentence and abuse of women and children.

- **Consumer Information:** It is another area where it is important to have proactive dissemination of information regarding domestic as well as foreign products, especiallyfoods and medicines.

- **Participation:** Participation in political and economic process and the ability to make informed choices is restricted to small elite in India. Consultation on important policy matters and information sharing is limited here. The need for more openness as anaspect of democratic and effective governance has been accepted all over the world.

- **Knowledge of Laws and Policies:** In our country we have some very progressive legislation backed up by progressive judgments but these laws are often confined to books and law reports and fail to be fully implemented because they have notbeen effectively disseminated. The right to information helps in creating awareness.

- **The Elixir for the Media:** The need for the media to have access to information is very crucial. The media provides a link between the people and their government and acts as a vehicle for mobilization. In the circumstances the lack of right to access officialinformation results in unbalanced, prejudiced and unsubstantiated reporting.

Issues inAccessing Information

No doubt, Parliament has passed the Right to Information Act with the objective tobring transparency, openness and accountability in the working of the public authorities,but general public is still facing the number of problems in accessing the information.These are from both sides i.e. administrative and public. These issues are major challenges in the successful implementation of RTI Act. The issues/problems are as follow:

- Untrained or no proper training to the Public Information Officers (PIOs).
- Poorly maintained official record.
- Culture of secrecy prevalent in the Government offices.
- Rude attitude of the officers.
- Poor quality of information provided.
- No stick rules for suomoto dissemination of information.
- Corruption already peeped in the roots of the Government departments.

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]"India Continues to Rank Among Most Corrupt Countries in the World", March 7, 2018, Available at www.forbes.com

- Less preventive penalties to the concerned officials who failed to provide the information requested.
- No provision under the Act which provides penalties to Appellate Authorities.
- Lack of awareness among the public about their rights.
- Lack of awareness/knowledge about the process of information.
- Illiteracy

Suggestions for Effective Implementation of RTI Act

Following are some of the suggestions/recommendations for effective implementation of RTI Act:

- Government should allocate huge fund for publicity budget of RTI act.
- Publicity is very essential for RTI implementation. Apart from government, NGOs and civil society groups should take initiatives to conduct awareness campaign to educate rural population about the Act.
- RTI act should be added in the school syllabus to arouse curiosity of children about RTI at the grass-root level.
- Specific training programs should be organized for the orientation of public authorities.
- For efficient record management, proper record should be maintained. It will help public authorities in supplying the information in time and in an effective manner.
- Government departments should be entrusted responsibility to make the implementation of RTI easy for applicants seeking information rather than tough procedures.
- It is the moral responsibility of the government to protect RTI activists and users and to take legal action against the attackers.
- There is also need strong and robust monitoring and evaluation system.
- It is suggested that the disclosure of information should be made compulsory for all public authorities.
- State governments should set up separate departmental wing at each level of administration and appoint staff to tackle RTI matters.
- State governments and administration must create citizen friendly environment and encourage more public participation in official working.

Conclusion

The Right to Information Act was enacted to secure access to information held by and under the control of government and public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of the public authority. It seeks to establish accountable and responsible governance and is a mechanism to create a better balance in the equation of power between those who hold and control information and the citizen who is both the author and beneficiary of democracy. However, there are challenges in the effective implementation of the Act but the same can be removed by taking suitable measures and the goal of good governance. It is therefore, rather safe to affirm that the Right to Information is a means as well as end in itself to attain democracy and good governance in its truest meaning.

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Status Of Live - In - Relationships In India: Changing Family Definition

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Abstract
Understanding the family as a social institution is challenging for several reasons. We are all connected to family life in some way, which encourages a belief in our expertise even without wider knowledge. Personal experiences also encourage strong, emotionally-charged views about family life. In India marriage has always been considered a sacrament. The husband and wife are considered as one in the eyes of law. The legal consequences of marriage that follow add to the sanctity of this relationship. The benefits of marriage come with a lot of responsibilities. The marital obligations towards the spouse, towards the family, towards the children and towards the marital house are an inseparable part of the Indian marriage. Live in relationships provide for a life free from responsibility and commitment which is an essential element of marriage. A living arrangement in which an unmarried couple lives together under the same roof in a long term relationship that resembles a marriage is known as a live- in-relationship. Thus, it is the type of arrangement in which a man and woman live together without getting married. This form of living together is not recognized by Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 or any other statutory law. While the institution of marriage promotes adjustment; the foundation of live in relationships is individual freedom.
Keywords: Live in relationships, Family, Marriage, Woman, Husband, Wife.

Introduction
India has witnessed a drastic change in the way the present generation perceive their relationships. The taboo that used to haunt partners in live-in relationships has also started to fade away with society opening up about the idea of pre-marital sex and live-in relationships. A live-in relationship not only gives the couple an opportunity to know the partner without having to engage into a legally binding relationship but also excludes the chaos of family drama and lengthy court procedures in case the couple decides to break up. In most western countries there is a broader understanding of the idea of a couple in a relationship, which is evident in their legal recognition of prenuptial agreements, civil and domestic union of couples etc. However, it is not the same in India. Live-in relationship is one such connection in which a boy and girl have some relation before their marriage and if they are satisfied with their partner they get married or be like that for years. This kind of act though seems different; it is one, which is being implemented today. Live-in relationship handles matter of premarital sex, but those couples who are maintaining relations don't mind such things. Overall, this relation builds up harmony between the couples, but spoils their social influence.

Live-in Relationship: Indian Scenario:
It is a living arrangement. It is "an arrangement of living under which the couples which are unmarried live together to conduct a long-going relationship similarly as in marriage". In this relationship an unmarried couple lives together under the same roof in a way it resembles a marriage, but without getting married legally. This form of relationship does not thrust the

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typical responsibilities of a married life on the individuals living together. The foundation of live in relationship is individual freedom.

Live in relations suffered a setback with the bar imposed by the Supreme Court in its recent judgment delivered on 17th May 2010 in a Family dispute in the matter of Bhaasthamata v R Vijeya Renganathan. The Supreme Court held that a child born out of a live-in relationship was not entitled to claim inheritance in Hindu ancestral coparcenary property.

In Patel and others case the apex court observed that live- in –relation between two adult without formal marriage cnnot be construed as an offence.

In Radhika v. State of M.P. the SC observed that a man and woman are involved in live in relationship for a long period, they will treat as a married couple and their child would be called legitimate.

In Abhijit Bhikaseth Auti v.State of Maharashtra and Others on 16.09.2009, the SC also observed that it is not necessary for woman to strictly establish the marriage to claim maintenance under sec. 125 of Cr.P.C..A woman living in relationship may also claim maintenance under Sec.125 CrPC.

Live in relation in other countries

The United States: Live in relationships used to be illegal in all states before 1970. However, soon after, it was accepted as a common law subject to certain basic requirements.

Canada: In Canada, cohabitation is officially recognized as "common law marriage". In a lot of cases, the federal law of the country grants common law couples the same rights as married couples. All common law live in couples enjoy legal sanctity if they have lived together for a minimum of 12 consecutive months, or they give birth to/adopt a child.

United Kingdom: A man and a woman living together in a stable and consensual sexual relationship is often called "common law spouses". According to the UK laws, live in couples owe one another more than that is worthy of the moniker. In the even the couple decides to separate, the courts do not have the legal power to override that decision.

Australia: The Family Law Act of Australia suggests that any "de facto relationship" can exist between two people of the same of different sex and also that a person can be in a de facto relationship even when legally in a de facto relationship with (or married to) another person.

Marriage and Live-in relationship

In light of the diverse culture in India, separate laws have been formulated which lay down the procedure and guidelines for proper execution of marriages in various religions. Marriage laws have been created to provide remedies for disputes arising out of marriage in different religions. Women can also seek extra-maintenance apart from the maintenance received by her under any other law as per Section- 20 (1) (d) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. There is no legal definition of live-in relationship, and therefore, the legal status of such type of relations is also unconfirmed. The right to maintenance in a live-in relationship is decided by the court by the Domestic Violence Act and the individual facts of the case. The right of maintenance is available to wives under all personal laws in India. Therefore, Section- 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been provided to give a legal right of maintenance to lady partners in or out of a marriage.

Legal status of Live in relationship

There is no legislation to define the rights and obligations of the parties to a live in relationships, the status of children born to such couples. In the absence of any law to define the status of live in relationships, the Courts have come forward to give clarity to the concept

of live in relationships. The first case in which the Supreme Court of India first recognized the live in relationship as a valid marriage was that of Badri Prasad vs. Dy. Director of Consolidation, in which the Court gave legal validity to the a 50 year live in relationship of a couple.

The Allahabad High Curt again recognized the concept of live in relationship in the case of Payal Katara vs. Superintendent, Nari Niketan and others, wherein it held that live in relationship is not illegal. The Court said that a man and a woman can live together as per their wish even without getting married. It further said that it may be immoral for the society but is not illegal.

Again in the case of Patel and Others, the Supreme Court has held that live in relationship between two adults without marriage cannot be construed as an offence. It further held that there is no law which postulates that live in relationships are illegal. The concept of live in relationship was again recognized in the case of Tulsa v. Durghatiya.

Rights of a Female in Live in relationship

In June, 2008, it was recommended by the National Commission for Women to the Ministry of Women and Child Development to include live in female partners for the right of maintenance under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. The view was also supported by the judgment in Abhijit Bhikaseth Auti v. State Of Maharashtra and Others. In October, 2008, the Maharashtra Government also supported the concept of live in relationships by accepting the proposal made by Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India which suggested that if a woman has been in a live-in relationship for considerably long time, she ought to enjoy the legal status as given to wife. However, recently it was observed that it is divorced wife who is treated as a wife in context of Section 125 of CrPC and if a person has not even been married i.e. the case of live in partners, they cannot be divorced, and hence cannot claim maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC.

In a case in Delhi, the Delhi High Court awarded Rs. 3000/- per month as maintenance to a maid who was in a live in relationship with her widower employer.

In Varsha Kapoor vs UOI & Ors., the Delhi High Court has held that female living in a relationship in the nature of marriage has right to file complaint not only against husband or male partner, but also against his relatives.

Status of Children of Couples in Live in relationship

The Hindu marriage Act, 1955 gives grants the status of legitimacy to every child irrespective of his birth out of a void, voidable or a legal marriage. But there is no specific law that raises any presumption of legitimacy in favour of children of live in partners. The future of children of live in partners becomes very insecure in case the partners step out of their relationship. In the case of Bharata Matha & Ors. vs. R. Vijaya Renganathan & Ors., the Supreme Court of India has held that child born out of a live-in relationship may be allowed to succeed inheritance in the property of the parents, if any, but doesn't have any claim as against Hindu ancestral coparcenary property.

Right to Maintenance in Live-in Relationship

The need to include live in female partners for the right of maintenance under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 wa supported by the judgment in Abhijit Bhikaseth Auti v. State Of Maharashtra and Others. The Malimath Committee and the Law Commission of India also suggested that if a woman has been in a live-in relationship for considerably long time, she ought to enjoy the legal status as given to wife. However, recently it was observed that a divorced wife is treated as a wife in the context of Section 125 of CrPC but the live in

partners cannot get divorced, and hence cannot claim maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC.

Conclusion

The majority of the people consider it as an immoral and an improper relationship. At present there is no specific legislation that deals with concept of live in relationship and the rights of the parties and the children of the live in partners. But at present there is a need to formulate a law that would clarify the concept. There should be clear provisions with regard to the time span required to give status to the relationship, registration and rights of parties and children born out of it. It's better to have a live-in relationship rather than having a divorced life. This is common and quite rational line favoring live-in relations in the world. Slowly and gradually, live in relationships are becoming popular in India – especially across all major cities. Unlike a few years back, when social norms was strictly against such relationships even in the urban areas, a lot of young couples these days are living together without marriage. The judiciary's efforts to protect the interests of people living in such arrangements are definitely a welcome step for the greater benefits of the society.

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धर्म बनाम लैंगिक समानता

अंशुमान सिंह*

यह विडंबना है कि जहां महिलाओं और उनके अधिकारों को आम तौर पर राजनीतिक क्षेत्र के लिए परिधीय के रूप में देखा जाता है, महिलाओं के अधिकारों पर चर्चा अनिवार्य रूप से राजनीतिक युद्धाभ्यासों के सबसे गहरे रूप में उलझ जाती है। लिंग समानता के पहलुओं से संबंधित विशिष्ट मुद्दे धर्म और परंपरा पर बहस में फैल जाते हैं। समान रूप से चिंताजनक तथ्य यह है कि जहां महिलाओं और कामुकता के मुद्दों को निजी और सार्वजनिक दोनों प्रवचनों में वर्जित के रूप में देखा जाता है, समय और फिर से फ्लैशप्वाइंट सामने आते हैं जहां महिलाओं की कामुकता सार्वजनिक बहस में अंतर्निहित मुद्दा है। यह अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष की जटिलता और भारत में लोकतंत्र और समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण के लिए चुनौतियों दोनों की ओर इशारा करता है।

समकालीन भारत में सामाजिक वैज्ञानिकों और कार्यकर्ताओं को यह सवाल पूछने की जरूरत हैः यह प्रकृति में और महिलाओं के अधिकारों के बारे में क्या है कि हर बार एक मुद्दे पर चर्चा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप और इसके विपरीत एक राजनीतिक लाइन अप में विषय के बारे में चर्चा होती है, जिसमें केवल भिन्नता होती है। ध्रुवीकरण धर्म के नाम पर चारों ओर रैली करने के लिए प्रतिगामी बलों को एक अवसर प्रदान करता है और एक विशिष्ट धार्मिक समुदाय के अधिकारों के लिए खतरा है। इसमें भारत में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों और फैसलों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव डाला जा सकता है और यहां तक कि महिलाओं की समानता के पक्ष में मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधानों को भी कमजोर किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट रूप से, यह प्रतिरोध किसी एक समुदाय के अनुयायियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है और वास्तव में, सभी धर्मों और धर्मों के नेताओं के लिए एक सामान्य लक्षण के रूप में उभर कर आता है। मजे की बात यह है कि धर्म के साथ–साथ समानता के विरोध में खड़े लोगों ने दावा किया है कि यह परंपरा है।

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में, जो कि परंपराओं, मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं की बहुलता से चिह्नित है, जो सदियों से विकसित हुई विविधता के लिए सम्मान लोकतंत्र के उभार के रूप में उभरता है। हालांकि, क्या महिलाओं के समान अधिकारों को अस्वीकार करने और भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाओं को बनाए रखने के औचित्य के रूप में इसे लागू किया जा सकता है? इस संबंध में संविधान स्पष्ट है और यह इन अधिकारों को बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य पर निर्भर है। इसके अलावा, "परंपरा" के संबंध में कुछ समूहों द्वारा पालन की जाने वाली प्रथाओं के नाम पर चयन नहीं किया जा सकता है, जबकि अन्य वर्गों पर लिंग समानता बनाम परंपरा की लफ्फाजी के आधार पर झूठी खिचड़ी के नाम पर हमला किया जाता है। संविधान सभा में वाद–विवाद ने व्यक्तिगत और समुदाय–आधारित अधिकारों के बीच अंतर की बहुत हद तक संवेदनशीलता को दर्शाया और इन दोनों को अनुच्छेद 15 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में रखा, जो राज्य और सार्वजनिक–वित्त पोषित संस्थानों को किसी भी नागरिक के साथ भेदभाव करने से रोकता है।

समानता के लिए और भेदभाव के खिलाफ जारी बहस को एक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ में समझने की जरूरत है जिसमें सामाजिक व्यवस्था और संस्थाओं का लोकतंत्रीकरण एक प्रक्रिया के हिस्से के रूप में उभरा। एक स्तर पर, वर्तमान बहस को रुझानों की निरंतरता के रूप में देखना सही है, जो पहली बार 19 वीं सदी में दिखाई दिया था, जब "सामाजिक सुधार" और महिलाओं के अधिकारों के मुद्दों को पहले उपनिवेशवाद और आधुनिकता के एक बड़े प्रवचन के रूप में देखा गया था। । ये सामाजिक परिवर्तन के ठोस एजेंडे के साथ सामंती–विरोधी, साम्राज्यवाद–विरोधी संघर्ष का हिस्सा बन गए। भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों ने 19 वीं शताब्दी के मध्य से सुधार आंदोलनों को देखा, जो संघर्ष के स्थानीय / क्षेत्रीय इतिहासों में अलग–अलग जड़ों से लेकर थे, जैसे कि सत्यशोधक, द्रविड़ियन और मंदिर प्रवेश आंदोलन। 20 वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन इन पर आधारित था, जिसमें विभिन्न नेताओं ने अस्पृश्यता, भेदभाव और सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों के सभी रूपों को समाप्त करने के ठोस एजेंडे के साथ मुक्ति, स्वतंत्रता और सम्मान पर अपने विचार रखे। महिलाओं के लिए समानता का विषय इन बहसों से अभिन्न था, यहां तक कि प्रतिभागियों के बीच मतभेद भी थे।

सामाजिक परिवर्तन का एजेंडा राष्ट्रवाद की परियोजना का हिस्सा बनना बंद हो गया है। स्थापित दलों के नेता अपने हस्तक्षेपों के दौरान पितृसत्तात्मक पूर्वाग्रहों को प्रतिबिंबित करने के लिए एक–दूसरे के साथ घूमा करते हैं, और कानून का उद्देश्य महिलाओं के खिलाफ एक "विद्रोह" और परंपरा या धर्म के नाम पर असमानता को बनाए रखने के पक्ष में है जब तक कि वे प्रेरित नहीं होते। संसद के बाहर भी, धार्मिक समुदायों के नेता संवैधानिक अधिकारों और समानता के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता के विपरीत दावा करते हैं। जबकि अतीत में हमने उन तर्कों को देखा था जो समानता को समुदायों के बीच एकरूपता का प्रतीक बनाते हैं, आज हम चुनिंदा दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर महिलाओं को समानता से इनकार करने के नए तरीके देख रहे हैं। इस प्रकार, विवाह में मुस्लिम महिलाओं के अधिकारों को विधायी हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से बरकरार रखने की मांग की जाती है, जबकि सामान्य रूप से महिलाओं के अधिकारों को विपरीत हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से प्रतिबंधित

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करने की मांग की जाती है। आज की स्थापना महिलाओं की समानता के मुद्दों के लिए एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण पर तुला हुआ है।

विशेष रूप से धर्म और महिलाओं के संबंध में, कैनवास की विविधता को विभिन्न स्तरों पर समझने की आवश्यकता है। सबसे पहले, धर्म के रीति–रिवाजों और धर्म के अभ्यास से संबंधित एक भेद की आवश्यकता है। जबकि पूर्व से संबंधित सिद्धांतों को अक्सर ग्रंथों और क्लासिक्स में निहित किया जाता है, जो उस समय के धार्मिक विचारों में सन्निहित ज्ञान को ले जा सकता है जिसमें वे विकसित हुए थे, अनुष्ठानों और परंपराओं में जमीन पर अभ्यास शामिल है। ये अनुकूलन, विचारों के आदान–प्रदान, विभिन्न प्रथाओं के पालन और अवशोषण की एक सतत प्रक्रिया का प्रमाण देते हैं। ये समय और स्थान पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और संदर्भों में रहने वाले समुदायों द्वारा देखे गए अनुष्ठानों और विश्वासों के विभिन्न इतिहासों से आकर्षित करते हैं। डीडी कोसंबी और अन्य जैसे विद्वानों ने स्थापित किया है कि कैसे प्राचीन भारत में देवताओं और पूजा के रूपों का विकास हुआ, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित पंथों पर आधारित थे, और सदियों से चली आ रही महान परंपरा के भीतर आत्मसात करने के अधीन थे जो तब के क्लासिक रूपों के रूप में सामने आए थे।

हमें 1980 के दशक के बाद से धार्मिक लाइनों के आसपास जुटाए जाने के प्रयासों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जबकि यह सभी धार्मिक संप्रदायों के बारे में सच है, भारत में यह बहुसंख्यक समुदाय के संबंध में सबसे अधिक दिखाई देता है। हिंदुओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करने वाले संगठन, संगठन और संगठनों की संख्या दर्जनों राज्यों में दर्जन भर है। इस बीच, पैन–इस्लामिक संगठन भी विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय हैं, अक्सर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क के लिंक के साथ। सभी के पास राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर मौजूदगी वाले सामुदायिक नेता हैं, जिनमें कई राजनीतिक प्लेटफार्मों और दलों के करीबी हैं। इन संगठनों के अनुयायी बारी–बारी से वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के रूप में उभर कर आते हैं, जबकि कुछ को सड़कों पर हुड़दंग मचाने या आपराधिक गतिविधियों में लिप्त होते देखा गया है।

भारत में धार्मिक प्रवचन की समृद्ध विरासत और ऐतिहासिक घाटियाँ हैं, जो अलग–अलग संदर्भों और स्थानिक समय में उस समय की बहसों के आकार को आकार देते हैं। जबकि जो नाम सामने आते हैं, वे गौतम बुद्ध और महावीर के हैं, जो छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व के विषमलैंगिक संप्रदायों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए सबसे आगे निकले, आदि शंकराचार्य के योगदान या संतों और तपस्वियों के व्यापक सरणी को भक्ति आंदोलन द्वारा फेंक दिया गया। और भारत के क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक जीवन पर उनके प्रभाव को अभी भी पूरी तरह से थाह लिया जाना बाकी है। विचार के प्रत्येक कतरा और धारा विचारों की विशिष्टता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे, और समानता के मुद्दे अक्सर प्रचलित प्रवचन के लिए जमे थे। अनुभव और प्रतिरोध को स्पष्ट करने के लिए कई आंदोलनों के भीतर महिलाओं की आवाज़ उभरी।

सभी धर्मों के धार्मिक बैनर लहराते हुए उन लोगों के विपरीत, भारतीय शिक्षाविद और इतिहास के विद्वान अक्सर भारत में ऐतिहासिक रूप से मौजूद बौद्धिक परंपराओं के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा विचार और दार्शनिक धाराओं के शरीर में किए गए योगदान कि भारत में धार्मिक प्रवचन के रूप में भी इन से विरासत में मिली विविधता और प्रतियोगिताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। भारत में महिलाएं और समानता के लिए उनका संघर्ष देश में लोकतंत्र के लिए संघर्ष से जुड़ा है। यह एक ऐसा सबक है जिसे महिलाएं हर बार सीखती हैं कि उनके अधिकारों पर बहस राजनीतिक भाग्य के दायरे में उलझ जाती है। हर बार, वे यह भी देखते हैं कि किस तरह से धर्म का उपयोग राजनीतिक शासन द्वारा उन्हें विभाजित करने के लिए किया जा सकता है, चुनिंदा वोट बैंक की राजनीति और संप्रदाय के लिए अपनी दुर्दशा का उपयोग करने के लिए हर दौर में, महिलाएं अगले दौर के हमले, हमले और संघर्षों को दर्शाती हैं, उनका विश्लेषण करती हैं और तैयारी करती हैं। ऐसा ही होगा। महिलाओं का आंदोलन एक मजबूत राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र को बचाने और बनाने के लिए संघर्ष का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक बना हुआ है, जो अधिक तीव्र बहस के लिए भी अनुमति देगा, क्योंकि महिलाएं हर दिन एक नई सुबह में कदम रखती हैं। कट्टरपंथी सामाजिक परिवर्तन की ओर से काम करने वाली शक्तियों को पहचानने की आवश्यकता है कि महिलाओं की उपस्थिति उनके अपने अधिकारों के लिए उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितनी कि भारत में लोकतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिए।

कुछ पर्यवेक्षकों को एक ओर लोकतंत्र, मानवाधिकार और लैंगिक समानता के बीच असंगतता दिखाई देती है, और दूसरी ओर एक दुनिया जिसमें सार्वजनिक मामलों में धर्म सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता है। दूसरे लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या यह लिंग समानता के प्रसार के रूप में धर्म को देखने के लिए उपयोगी है, और धर्मनिरपेक्षता के रूप में अन्य लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या यह लिंग समानता के प्रसार के रूप में धर्म को देखने के लिए उपयोगी है, और धर्मनिरपेक्षता को इसके लिए प्राथमिकता के रूप में देखें। एक "धार्मिक अधिकार" और एक "धर्मनिरपेक्ष वामपंथी" के बीच विरोध पर सवाल उठाते हुए, वे एक अधिक सूक्ष्म मूल्यांकन प्रदान करते हैं जो महिलाओं की एजेंसी पर अधिक ध्यान देने और सशक्त होने के तरीकों में धर्म के साथ जुड़ाव की आवश्यकता को पहचानता है। कई पर्यवेक्षक अब इस बात से सहमत हैं कि नागरिक विचार–विमर्श और संघ के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से धर्म पर प्रतिबंध लगाना लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण से और अंततः प्रति–उत्पादक है। कुछ लोग यह भी तर्क देते हैं कि धर्म राज्य और बाजार के संस्थानों के लिए एक प्रतिक्रिया हो सकता है, उनके कामकाज और सामाजिक निहितार्थों पर सार्वजनिक बहस को फिर से सक्रिय करेगा।

निष्कर्ष

ऐतिहासिक रूप से, सभी मनुष्यों की समानता के बारे में धार्मिक रूप से आधारभूत दावों ने दासता, नागरिक अधिकारों की सक्रियता, गरीबों और भूमिहीनों की भीड़ और महिलाओं की मुक्ति के लिए आंदोलनों के खिलाफ लड़ाई को प्रेरित

किया है। हाल ही में, हालांकि, राजनीति के साथ धर्म के उलझाव ने प्रमुख धर्मों (जैसे कि ईसाई धर्म, हिंदू धर्म, इस्लाम और यहूदी धर्म) की कुछ रूढ़िवादी व्याख्याएं उत्पन्न की हैं और "निजी क्षेत्र" के मुद्दों पर धर्मान्तरित धर्मों के एजेंडा को संकुचित किया है।

सिद्धांत रूप में, धार्मिक प्राधिकरण कई सामाजिक मुद्दों पर अधिक बलपूर्वक बात कर सकते थे , जैसे बढ़ती असमानताएं, अपर्याप्त वेतन और काम करने की स्थिति, और या प्रगतिशील कराधान और पुनर्वितरण के माध्यम से अधिक एकजुटता की आवश्यकता। इसके बजाय, कई लोग कामुकता, प्रजनन और संयुग्मक भूमिकाओं को विनियमित करने और "उचित" परिवार को मजबूत करने पर अपना ध्यान देते हैं। पारलौकिक सिद्धांतों पर आधारित इस तरह की निषेधाज्ञा अक्सर पितृसत्तात्मक और विधर्मी मान्यताओं में फंस जाती है। तलाक के अधिकार, कामुकता के अनुमेय रूपों, और गर्भनिरोधक और गर्भपात तक पहुंच जैसे मुद्दे तीव्र उत्तेजना के स्थल बन गए हैं। रूढ़िवादी धार्मिक अभिनेता धार्मिक नैतिक सिद्धांतों को कालातीत और गैर–परक्राम्य के रूप में देखते हैं, जबकि नारीवादी और अन्य मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता बहुलवादी और अधिकार–आधारित विकल्पों के लिए तर्क देते हैं। जब वे "ईश्वरीय सत्य" के द्वारा न्यायोचित व्यवहार को अस्वीकार करते हैं तो मुश्किल है। और जातीय / धार्मिक, वर्ग और वैश्विक असमानताओं के आसपास के संघर्षों के साथ लैंगिक समानता के लिए संघर्ष और जटिल है।

जब राज्य और धर्म का खंडन किया जाता है और रूढ़िवादी राज्य पर हावी होते हैं तो सरकार महिलाओं के अधिकारों की वकालत कर सकती है तब भी जब ऐसी वकालत धर्म के साथ इस तरह के अधिकारों की अनुकूलता को प्रदर्शित करने की कोशिश करती है। कई धर्मों के महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक अधिकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए और असंतुष्ट आवाजों के खिलाफ वे जिस शक्ति से लड़ सकते हैं वह अपने आप में आंतरिक सुधार आंदोलन समतावादी परिवर्तन के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हो सकता है। वास्तव में आंतरिक और बाह्य रूप से उत्पन्न परिवर्तन का विरोध करना या दूसरे की तुलना में या अधिक सक्रियता के एक राजस्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करना अस्वाभाविक है। जो लोग सुधार के लिए आंतरिक रूप से काम करते हैं वे अक्सर परिवर्तन के लिए बाहरी अधिवक्ताओं के विचारों को आकर्षित करते हैं। इसलिए विभिन्न धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोणों के नारीवादियों के बीच गठबंधन महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

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आनंद शंकर माधवन की कविताओं में आध्यात्मिकता

वैशाली*

केरल के वरिष्ठ हिंदी साहित्कारों में आनंद शंकर माधवन का स्थान है । केरल में जन्में और बीहार के हिंदी वातावरण में रहकर हिंदी भाषी कवियों की शैली में कविताएँ लिखते रहते हैं । माधवनजी का जन्म केरल राज्य के आलप्पुषा जिले में 10 मार्च 1914 हुआ था । बीहार में मंदार विध्यापीठ और शिवधाम नाम की दो शिक्षा संस्थाओं की स्थापना की । 1958 से लेकर उनकी मृत्यु के पहले तक साहित्य रचना आबाध गति से चलती रहती थी । आनंद शंकर माधवन एक उपन्यासकार, कहानीकार, कवि, निबंधकार, जीवनी लेखक के रूपों में जाने जाते हैं । उनके कई काव्य संकलन है - दीपाराधना, वर्षा, चित्रशाला, पल्लवी, जाह्नवी आदि । केरल को इनके ऊपर गर्व है कि वे हिंदी क्षेत्र में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा रखा है । हिंदी कविता की परंपरा में माधवनजी के व्यक्तित्व की पहचान हिंदी के संत कवियों के बीच में नजर आती है । उनका काव्य का विषय विविध है यानि मुख्यतः ईश्वर विषयक और मानव व्यापार से ओतप्रोत है । माधवनजी की अधिकांश कविताओं का विषय हैं - ईश्वर और ईश्वर विषयक जिज्ञासा, रति और विरह । उनकी कविताओं द्वारा कर्म, भक्ति और ज्ञान को विशेष महत्व दिया है । पल्लवी नामक कविता के भूमिका में लिखा है -

"मेरी लेखनी का मात्र एक ही उद्देश्य - आप में
महत्वाकाक्षाओं जगा देना और उन्हें वहाँ प्रज्वलित कर देना
कि निरंतर वे आपके अंदर गरजने लग जायें कि आपकी
धमनियों में बिजली दौडने लगे, आपकी कर्मशक्ति बढे,
आपकी प्रतिभायें जगें, हिम्मत बढे, आत्मविश्वास ज्वलंत
हो जाय और सृजन आरंभ करें ।"§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

इस पंक्तियों में आत्मबोध की पूर्णता है । कवि सत्य को पा गया है, अब दूसरों को भी सत्य के दर्शन कराना चाहता है । वह जगत को अज्ञानी मानता है । अन्हें ज्ञान के मार्ग पर ले चलना है । मनुष्य भौतिक सुखों के पीछे दौड रहा है यानि आध्यात्मिक लक्ष्य से विमुख हो रहा है । आत्मा परमात्मा विषयक चिंतन चला गया है और सुख की नई परिभाषा में लगे रहते है ।

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* एम. ए. (हिन्दी) यूजीसी-नेट
§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ . आनंद शंकर माधवन - पल्लवी - अमरावती (1969), भूमिका

माधवनजी की कविताओं का सार अत्यंत विस्तृत है । उनके कविताओं में मनुष्य, ईश्वर, प्रकृति तीनों का स्थान दिया है । *"धर्म की तो सर्वाधिक व्याख्या उनके काव्य में मिलती है । धर्म इसलिए भी भास्वर है उनके यहाँ क्योंकि ईश्वर और मनुष्य के व्यवहारों का खा-जोखा माधवनजी ने नित्यक्रम के रूप में किया है । ईश्वर का नाम स्मरण, गुण, कथन, वंदन आदि नवधा भक्ति में स्वीकृत प्रकार्यों का इनके यहाँ उल्लेख नहीं है । इनके ईश्वर सगुण-निर्गुण दोनों प्रकार के है क्यों कि ईश्वर सिर्फ ईश्वर है । भक्त को ईश्वर के अस्तित्व में विश्वस है और उसका मानना है कि बिना ईश्वर-कृपा के कुछ भी करणीय नहीं है ।"************************** मनुष्य का कार्यकलाप ईश्वर के दरबार में चलता रहता है । इसलिए मनुष्य को जो करना है उसे सोच कर करें । माधवनजी के काव्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य मनुष्य ईश्वर की खोज में, उसके चिंतन में लगा रहे । मनुष्य जब कोई गलती किए तो ईश्वर से क्षमा माँगे । समाज में कुछ भी अनीति देखे तो भगवान को पुकार कर कहे ।

<div align="center">

"पिया, इतना प्यार मत कर मुझे

मैं सँभाल नहीं सकूँगी

मैं इसके नीचे दबकर चूर हो जाऊँगी

मेरा नामोनिशान मिट जा सकता है

तू मेरी उपेक्षा ही कर

मैं उसी से संतुष्ट रहूँगी

उसी में मेरा चैन है

उसी की मैं अधिकारी हूँ ।

अथवा

हे प्रभु, मैं इस अमृतवर्ष को कहाँ रखूँ

भूल जा पिया

तू मुझे भूल जा ।"†††††††††††††††††††††††††

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ईश्वर के अतिरिक्त शक्ति की देवताओं के अर्चनाएँ भी माधवनजी अपनी कविताओं में किया है । अपनी सुख दुख की अभिव्यक्ति का चित्रण भी किया है । कभी-कभी कुछ सामाजिक दुःखों का भी उल्लेख किया है -

<div align="center">

"माँ मुझे सच-सच बता -

चमार का चमार रहना कोई जरूरी है

विधवा का विधवा बनना आवश्यक है

</div>

************************* . सियाराम तिवारी, आनंद शंकर माधवन की सारस्वत साधना, अमरावती (1999), पृ.स.- 33

††††††††††††††††††††††††† . आनंद शंकर माधवन, पल्लवी, अमरावती (1969), पृ.सं- 24

पापी का पापी होना लाचारी तो नहीं ।[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]

उनके काव्य संकलनों में ईश्वर विषयक और ईश्वर से जुडी हुई कविताएँ मिलती है । माधवनजी की कविताएँ केवल भावनाओं से केंद्रित नहीं है बल्कि उनमें विचार का भी स्थान दिया है । माधवनजी की दार्शनिक रूप का एक उदाहरण -

"हिंदु-मुसलमान सिख ईसाई

मात्र शब्द-शब्द के फैर हैं

मिजाज सभी के समान हैं

काम-धंधे भी बराबर हैं

किस बात की यह मारकाट है ।"[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§]

यहाँ कवि जाति, धर्म, वर्ण और रंग के आधार पर भेद-भाव नहीं किया है ।

"एक साधु की एक दिन एक मजदूर से

मुलाकांत हो गई-

साधु ने कहैं -

मानव सतत विकासशील दैवी चेलना है ।[***************************]*"*

ईश्वर भक्ति उनके स्वभाव में बसी है । माधवनजी आत्मा की मुक्ति यानि ज्ञानदशा की सिद्धी करानेवाले साधक कवि हैं । उनकी कविताओं में प्रेम और अध्यात्म से संबंद्ध भाव ही प्रमुख है । भक्ति के केंद्र ईश्वर नहीं है । सामाजिक व्यवहारों से युक्त जीवित मनुष्य है । मनुष्य ही कवि की साधना का लक्ष्य है । वह ईश्वर के स्तुतिगान की अपेक्षा मनुष्य की महिमा के गान को अधिक महत्व दिया है -

"संकीर्तन बंद कर

मूर्तियों को भी हटा दे

मुझे स्तुतिगान सुनना नहीं

करना है मनुष्य का, उसके कार्य का ।"[††††††††††††††††††††††††††]

चित्रशाला माधवनजी की साधना की नया रूप है । इसमें उनकी साधना देख सकती है । *"यहाँ उनकी साधना सूक्ष्म हो गई है । कवि यहाँ आत्मलोक की अनंत गहराइयों में झाँकता है और कुछ क्षणों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष संसार को भूल जाता है । इस प्रकार, मानव के व्यक्तित्व में अंतर्निहित दिव्य अनुभूतियों का संधान इस पुस्तक में संकलित कविताओं का मुख्य विषय है ।"* भूमिका में ही कवि स्पष्ट किया है कि -

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[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, दीपाराधना, अमरावती (1964), पृ.सं- 17

[§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, श्वेतांबुजा, अमरावती (1994), पृ.सं- 46

[***************************] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, दीपाराधना, अमरावती (1964), पृ.सं- 36

[††††††††††††††††††††††††††] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, घास के फूल, अमरावती (1968), पृ.सं- 2

"आपके जीवन की सबसे बडी अफसोस की बात यह है

कि आप यह समझ नहीं पाते, समझने का प्रयास भी नहीं

करते कि आपमें कितनी अनंत संभावनाएँ सुषुप्त पडी

हैं । इन दिव्य विभूतियों पर आस्था रखना ही पूजा है । उन्हें

खिलने का मोका देना ही सेवा है । उन्हें खिलने न देना ही

जीवन की पराजय है ।"‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

माधवनजी अपनी आराध्य से संसार के पीडित लोगों के कल्याण की कामना करता है -

"मैंने कर जोडकर दीन स्वर में कहा -

प्रभु, मैंने ही यह गुस्ताखी की है

संसार में दैत्य-शासन प्रबल है

प्राणिमात्र त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहा है...... ।§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§"

"संसार में दैत्य-शासन प्रबल है, इसका खास कारण यह है कि 'देवता सब ऐश-मौज कर रहे
*होंगे'"*************************** । इस संसार में देवता कहे जानेवाले सभी लोग निष्क्रिय हो
गये हैं, उन्हें संसार के लोगों के कष्ट की चिंता नहीं केवल अपने हित की चिंता है । कवि
ने व्यावहारिक जीवन के सच्चे प्रेम को आध्यत्मिक रंग दिया है -

"प्रिये, मिलन के प्रत्येक निमिष मेरे लिए समाधी है

विरह के प्रत्येक निमिष मेरे लिए कविता

क्या कविता और समाधि का यही संबंध है ।"‡†††††††††††††††††††††††††

प्रिय मिलन का क्षण समाधि का संबंध अध्यात्म लोक से है । विरह का क्षण का संबंध इस
संसार से है । इस में संसार और अध्यात्म की सत्ता को परस्पर जोड दिया है ।

"भगवान, तुम्हारा भरोसे पर

मैंने नारा लगाया था

और कलम उठाई थी ।"‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

भगवान का साक्षात्कार करना कवि के रचना कर्म के एकमात्र लक्ष्य है । साधना में एक
ऐसी अवस्था है जिसमें कवि को यह अनुभूति होती है कि मनुष्य के व्यक्तित्व में आत्मा
अपनी मुक्ति केलिए तटप रही है -

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, चित्रशाला, अमरावती (1968), भूमिका, पृ.सं- क

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, चित्रशाला, अमरावती (1968), पृ.सं- 1

*************************** . डॉ. के. विजयलक्ष्मी, आनंद शंकर माधवन के साहित्य का अनुशीलन, जवाहर पुस्तकालय
(2008), पृ.सं - 49

††††††††††††††††††††††††††† . आनंद शंकर माधवन, जाहनवी, अमरावती (1969), पृ.सं-16

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, पल्लवी, अमरावती (1969), पृ.सं-12

"लकडी में बँधी आग भी तप कर रही है

कि वह मुक्त हो,

तरु-लताओं में गर्भस्थ पुष्प भी,

फल भी

तप कर रहे हैं

कि उनकी अभिव्यक्ति हो,

मानव के भीतर स्थित

आत्मा का भी ठीक यही हाल है ।"§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

संजीवनी नामक कविता संग्रह में परम सत्य क्या है, मानव जीवन का लक्ष्य क्या है आदि प्रश्नों को उठाया है । साथ ही आत्मान्वेषण के बारे में भी व्यक्त किया है । कवि अपने जीवन के उस सत्य को पाना चाहता है । कविताओं द्वारा उनकी साधक रूप और कवि रूप दोनों व्यक्त है । धर्म के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार करनेवालों पर अपना विचार प्रकट किया है -

"इंद्र इन दिनों निश्चिंत है

क्योंकि

तपस्वियों के पीछे सुंदरियाँ लग गई हैं

*कुबेर लोग भी पर्याप्त हैं ।"***************************

माधवनजी भौतिकता की अपेक्षा आध्यात्मिकता को अधिक महत्व देना चाहता है । उनकी कविताओं में आध्यात्मिकता सत्य और लौकिक सत्य दोनों मिलाकर प्रस्तुत किया है -

"महाभाग, जलो

चलें हम कैलास

क्योंकि आज कैलास में बाज रहा डमरू

नाच रहा शिवशंकर, झूम रही गौरी

क्या कहा ?

फुरसत नहीं ?

ऑफीस में फाइलें बहुत-बहुत जमी हैं

घर में भी ढेर सारे काम है ।"†††††††††††††††††††††††††††††††

माधवनजी अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से सत्य को उपलब्ध कराना चाहता है -

"सत्यान्वेषण-साधना के लिए ही

यह जीवन हमें प्रदत्त है

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, संजीवनी, अमरावती (1974), पृ.सं- 5

*************************** . आनंद शंकर माधवन, वैतालिका, अमरावती (1976), पृ.सं- भूमिका

††††††††††††††††††††††††††††††† . आनंद शंकर माधवन, दीपाराधना, अमरावती (1964), पृ.सं- 1

<div align="center">

सत्य में ही सभी प्रकार के दिव्य

ऐश्वर्य और विजय निहित हैं

यह सत्य क्या है ?

प्रत्येक मनुष्य में सभी प्रकार की

ईश्वरीय विभूतियाँ कूटस्थ हैं

यही वह परम सत्य हैं ।"‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡

</div>

वे प्रत्यक मनुष्य को परमेश्वर का अंश माना है -

<div align="center">

"प्रत्येक मनुष्य परमेश्वर का अंशज है

अंशावतार ही कहिए

यानि

उसमें सभी परमेश्वरी विभूतियाँ

कूटस्थ रूप में विद्यमान है ।"§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§

</div>

"*माधवनजी के मत में आध्यात्मिक अनुष्ठान संबंधी सर्वश्रेष्ठ साधना वह क्रिया है जिससे जीवन सर्वदा उसकी आत्मा में ही रमने लगता है । आत्मा से बाहर निकल जाना ही विकार है और यही सब प्रकार के झंझट का मूल है ।"* माधवनजी की रचनाओं में आध्यात्मिक बातें सरल ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है । माधवनजी कहते है कि "भारतीय आध्यात्मिक परंपरा किसी के विचार को या विश्वास को या अनुष्ठान को तोडने की नहीं रही । वह उन्हें उसी में रहने की पूर्ण स्वतनता देते हुए उसी विश्वास, विचार, अनुष्ठान आदि के गहरे मर्म को और रहस्य को समझाने का प्रयास स्वरूप है ।"† उन्होंने प्रत्येक महत्वाकाक्षाओं को आध्यात्मिक आचरण मानते हैं । साधना को श्रेष्ठ कार्य मानते हैं । "वे कहते है कि देव दर्शन साधना में ही संभव है । प्रभु के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिए साधना का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । माधवनजी के मत में आत्मा ही भगवान भी है और वह आकाश के समान विराट विपुल और निस्संग है ।"‡ अपनी रचनाओं द्वारा ब्रह्म, जीवात्मा, माया और मोक्ष आदि का स्वरूप की परिचय दिया है ।

    माधवनजी के अनुसार जीवन की सर्वश्रेष्ठ सफलता परमेश्वर का साक्षात्कार प्राप्त करना है और इसी की प्राप्ति के श्रम को ही आध्यात्म साधना कहते हैं । माधवनजी आध्यात्मिक साधना केलिए पूर्ण समर्पण को आवश्यक अंग मानते है । भगवान को अपनी

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‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, श्वेतांबुजा, अमरावती (1994), पृ.सं- 6

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ . आनंद शंकर माधवन, उत्थानशतक, अमरावती (1993), पृ.सं-3

* . आनंद शंकर माधवन, चित्रशाला, अमरावती (1968), पृ.सं- 15

† . आनंद शंकर माधवन, पल्लवी, अमरावती (1969), भूमिका

‡ . डॉ. के. विजयलक्ष्मी, आनंद शंकर माधवन के साहित्य का अनुशीलन, जवाहर पुस्तकालय (2008), पृ.सं - 24

ओर आकृष्ट कराने केलिए उनके प्रति अनन्य भक्ति रखना चाहिए । वे ब्रह्म को सृष्टि का मूलकारण मानते हैं और इस संसार को माया कहते हैं । *"भगवान की माया है यह समूचा ब्रह्मांड । जिन्हें भगवत् कृपा प्राप्त होती है वही इस माया बंधन से, इस माया के चक्कर से मुक्ति पा सकते हैं । माया को भेदने की दिव्य दृष्टि परमेश्वर की विशेष कृपा से ही प्राप्य है ।"* [§]

"भगवान बहुत प्रसन्न होते हैं
जब मनुष्य सत्कार्य में चित्त लगाते हैं
क्योंकि मानव के सभी सत्कार्य
भगवान के श्रीचरणों में
चढाए जा रहे सर्वश्रेष्ठ नैवेद्य है ।" [**]

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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2. सियाराम तिवारी, आनंद शंकर माधवन की सारस्वत साधना, अमरावती ।
3. आनंद शंकर माधवन - चित्रशाला - अमरावती ।
4. आनंद शंकर माधवन - श्वेतांबुजा - अमरावती ।
5. आनंद शंकर माधवन - जाह्नवी - अमरावती ।
6. आनंद शंकर माधवन - घास के फूल - अमरावती ।
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11. आनंद शंकर माधवन - वैतालिका - अमरावती ।
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13. डॉ. एन. ई. विश्वनाथ अय्यर - केरल में हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य कै विकास - विश्वविद्यालय प्रकाशन ।

[§] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, श्रीजिता, अमरावती (1988), पृ.सं- 139
[**] . आनंद शंकर माधवन, जाह्नवी, अमरावती (1969), पृ.सं- 261

आधुनिक नारी का बदलता परिवेश शीर्षक काव्यों में नारी संघर्ष की भारतीय इतिहास में स्त्री मुक्ति का अविधारा

बोहती देवी

भारतीय संदर्भ में नारी–शोषण का एक लम्बा इतिहास है । मध्यकालीन आक्रमण और विलास का आत्म केन्द्रित रुप भी उसी का अंग है किंतु वर्तमान संदर्भ में नारी की स्वतंत्रता भी पुरुष विरोधी और अतिछोर पर नहीं, बल्कि स्वयं के संतुलित आकलन पर निर्भर है । डॉ. प्रभा खेतान के अनुसार– ''मेरे मत से इसके बदले स्त्री कस सही द्वन्द यह है कि या तो वह अपनी 'अन्यता' की नियति को स्वीकार कर ले या फिर आत्मसत्ता की वैयक्तिकता स्थापित करे । औरत वह मानव प्राणी है, जो मूल्यों के जगत में अपने होने का मूल्य उसी जगत में खोज रही है, जो अर्थिक और सामाजिक संरचना को जानने के लिए अनिवार्य है । हमें औरत को पूरी परिस्थिति के अस्तित्वगत परिप्रेक्ष्य में समझना होगा।'' अर्थात राष्ट्र और मानव–समाज की उन्नति एवं विकास के लिए नारी–मुक्ति आवश्यक है, क्योंकि नारी–स्वतंत्रता भारत के लिए विलासिता नहीं है नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्र की भौतिक, वैचारिक और आत्मिक संतुष्टि के लिए अनिवार्य है ।

स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ केवल आज़ादी नहीं, बल्कि एक जीवन–मूल्य है । स्वतंत्रता ही वह कारक है, जोकि व्यक्ति के विकास को गति प्रदान करके महान बनाता है । विश्व में नरी–मुक्ति–संघर्ष का इतिहास उतना ही पुराना है, जितना कि नारी–शोषण का इतिहास । सामाजिक पराधीनता, पुरुष अधीनस्था, प्रचलित आदर्श, विश्वासों, मान्यताओं और मूल्यों के बंधन से नारी को मुक्त करने का प्रयास ही नारी–मुक्ति–आंदोलन है ।

आधुनिक युग में राजनीतिक, औद्योगिक, वैज्ञानिक विकास और शिक्षा में व्यापक परिवर्तन हुए हैं । अब नारी अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हो गयी है और इसी सजगता से वह अपने प्रति होने वाले शोषण तथा अन्याय प्रतिकार करने लगी है । नये युग की नारी पुरुष की अनुगामिनी है और वह पुरुष की भांति समान अधिकार भोगना चाहती है । नारी मन में जागृत आत्मविश्वास की भावना उसके स्वरुप को बदल रही है, जिससे उसमें कुछ नवीन कर दिखाने की चाह उत्पन्न हो गई है । अनेक साहित्यकारों ने अपनी नारी शीर्षक काव्य रचनाओं में नारी–मुक्ति सिद्धांत के द्वारा नारी की गरिमा को उच्च स्थान प्रदान किया है । अतः आज की नारी की गरिमा को उच्च स्थान प्रदान किया है । अतः आज की नारी शिक्षा और आर्थिक स्वावम्बन से स्व–अस्तित्व के प्रति सचेत है । कवयित्री मिथलेश कुमारी 'मिश्र' के अनुसार –

''नारियों ने ही जगत में, प्रेम का दीपक जलाया,
शांति से उसने सदा, संताप तो जड़ से मिटाया,
हम इसीलिए तृष्णा के बिके गुलाम नहीं
हम आनन्दोज्जवल मुक्तिव्रती गौरव जग के,
हम स्रष्टा के इस सृष्टि–हार के हैं अनन्य,

अनमोल नारी–मुक्ति–संघर्ष ने काफी हद तक नारी को जागृत किया और उसमें नारी–चेतना का जागरण किया क्योंकि मुक्ति आंदोलन को स्वयं के उत्थान की कसौटी पर कस कर ही सफल बनाया जा सकता है, किसी प्रतिद्वन्दिता की भावना से या होड़ में खड़े होकर नहीं ।

बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथमार्द्ध को 'महिला–जागरण' का । अतः सन् 1975 ई. में 'महिला–वर्ष' के पश्चात् सन् 1976–85 ई. तक प्रथम तथा सन् 1986–95 ई. तक द्वितीय 'महिला–दशक' मनाया गया । इसी दौरान विश्व के प्रत्येक देश में महिलाओं के लिए प्रगति के रास्ते तलाश किये गये । भारतीय स्त्रियों का 'नारी–मुक्ति–आंदोलन' पश्चिमी धारणा से एकदम भिन्न रहा है, क्योंकि भारत में किसी भी युग में स्त्रियों ने अपने अधिकारों के लिए पुरुषों के विरुद्ध मोर्चा नहीं बाँधा था । देवेन्द्र इस्सर ने नारी–मुक्ति के बारे में यों लिखा है कि–'कोई भी आंदोलन दूसरे क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के अभाव में पनप नहीं सकता । इसीलिए प्रश्न नारी मानव–जाति की मुक्ति का है । अर्थात आज की नारी समय परिवर्तन तथा पश्चिमी प्रभाव से जागृत हो गई है क्योंकि आज की नारी 'नारी–विमर्श' तथा नारी–सशक्तीकरण के आधर पर पुरुष के सम्मुख समर्पण के लिए बाध्य नहीं है ।

वास्तव में नारी–मुक्ति का लक्ष्य स्त्रियों को पुरुष में तब्दील करना नहीं है, बल्कि स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच अधिकतम समानता पर टिके ऐसे समाज की रचना करना है, जहाँ स्त्री पुरुष से एक दर्जा नीचे रहने के दर्द से स्थायी रुप से मुक्त हो सके । आशारानी व्होरा के अनुसार–'नारी, नारी हो कर भी मातृत्व और पत्नीत्व की भूमिका निभाते हुए भी, सर्वप्रथम मनुष्य हो, मानवी हो । मानवता के अधिकार और दायित्व को लेकर चलने से ही वह अपनी हीनताजन्य कुठाओं से बच सकेगी और नई पीढी को बेहतर मानवीय संस्कारों से समृद्ध कर सकेगी अर्थात स्त्री के अस्तित्व को, पुरुष से जुड़े सम्बन्धों तक ही सीमित करके न देखा जाए, बल्कि उसे भी पुरुष की भांति मानवता का एक भिन्न तथा अनिवार्य और पूरक माना जाए । यहाँ कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि नारी को न केवल नारी, बल्कि उसे मानवी एवं मानुषी का दर्जा देकर मानवता के विकास में बढ़ोत्तरी करे । दीप्ति नवल के अनुसार – ''नारी–मुक्ति आंदोलन ने भारतीय नारी

को जागृत करने में बहुत बडी भूमिका निभाई है । आज वह पुरुष की दासी नहीं रह गई है । आज नारी की अपनी अलग पहचान है, उसका अपना एक अलग व्यक्तित्व है । आज उसने अपने पाँवों पर खड़ा होना सीख लिया है । अतः भारतीय इतिहास में स्त्री–मुक्ति के संघर्ष की एक अविरल धारा बहती दिखाई देती है । आज की स्त्री–जाति समाज में अपने हक और अधिकार की माँग पर जोर दे रही है । रमेश 'शेखर' के अनुसार —

'जिस दीप की चिर लौ से मैं नख–शिख में पली हूँ,
आँचल में छिपाकर उसे आँधी में चली हूँ,
जिस दीप से कटता है तिमिर उसमें जली हूँ,
जिस साँचे में लौ ढलती है मैं उसमें ढली हूँ,
तुम जाओ, किरण धर्म की धुँधली न पड़ेगी,
नारीत्व की धारा कभी गंदली न पड़ेगी ।

आज की नारी में स्वयं ही निर्णय शक्ति का विकास हुआ है और स्वावलम्बन की भावना जाग्रत हुई, जिससे वह निजी व्यक्तित्व की खोज में संघर्षरत है ।

आज की नारी अपने अस्तित्व को एक नई पहचान देना चाहती है और वह परम्परागत पुरुष–व्यवस्था को नकार रही है । आज नारीवादी चिंतन, नारी–मुक्ति आंदोलन और नारीवादी साहित्य विचार प्रमुख रुप से उभरकर आये हैं । यहीं से स्त्रीवादी चिंतन प्रारम्भ होता है । महिला आंदोलन के संघर्षों और कुर्बानियों का ही परिणाम है कि स्त्रियाँ आज गर्व के साथ अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ रही है । कवि नरेन्द्र शर्मा के अनुसार —

'कठिन थी उस दिव्य जन्मा शक्ति की अवहेलना,
कठिन था नभ के लिए भी तेज उसका झेलना,
खेलकर यज्ञाग्नि से सब मर मिटे क्षत्रिय सुभट,
खेल पावक–प्रवंचन का भूलकर मत खेलना ।

द्रौपदी ने नारी–मुक्ति के लिए घोर गर्जना की है, क्योंकि विश्व भर में सर्वप्रथम ऐसी माँग करने वाली तेजस्वी स्त्री द्रौपदी है, जिसने भरे दरबार में सभी पुरुषों से यह प्रश्न किया था कि, ''मैं जुएँ में लगाई जाने वाली वस्तु हूँ या व्यक्ति ?'' नारी–मुक्ति का अर्थ है नारी की वस्तु रुप से मुक्ति । द्रौपदी की भाँति अनारकली भी स्त्री–मुक्ति के लिए पुरुष जाति पर व्यंग्य करती है । कवि गुरुभक्तसिंह के अनुसार—

'बस दूर–दूर से अकबर इस ओर न पैर बढाना,
निज कर से छू–छू करके अपिवत्र न मुझे बनाना,
करझटक अनारकली ने पीछे हट डाँट लगाई,
हो क्रोधित थर–थर काँपी गुस्से से आँख दिखाई ।
तो बल दिखला अबला को अपमानित करना क्या है ?
युवती पर हाथ बढ़ाना सूने में उचित भला है ?

नारी–मुक्ति की चिंता नारी की व्यक्ति के रुप में प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित करने में सफल रही है । नारी–मुक्ति में व्यक्ति–स्वतंत्रता और न्याय को महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त है । अतः नारी–मुक्ति–संघर्ष से नारी सम्बन्धी धरणाएँ और विचार के परिणामस्वरुप ही नारीवादी अवधारणा स्पष्ट हुई है । डॉ. रामानन्द तिवारी 'शास्त्री' के अनुसार— ''वहीं नारियाँ जाग्रत होकर वन–जीवन की शक्ति नवीन, बन्दीगृह के भग्न द्वार पर दीप धरेंगी अमृत अदीन, मानव की संस्कृति का गैरव होगा नारी का सम्मान, नारी के स्वतंत्र जीवन का स्नेह बनेगा चिर वरदान ।

अर्थात नारी–मुक्ति का वास्तविक आधार देश, काल, परम्परा से जुड़ी भारतीयता से है । नारी पुरुष का साथ समानता के स्तर पर, परस्पर पूरक के रुप में कुठारहित होकर ही समाज को स्वस्थ बना सकता है ।

नूरजहाँ की भाँति 'कनुप्रिया' भी अपने हक और अधिकार की माँग समाज से करती है और पुरुष जाति पर प्रश्न–चिह्न लगाती है । कवि धर्मवीर भारती की काव्य–पंक्तियाँ द्रष्टव्य है :

'तुम्हारी संपूर्ण सृष्टि का अर्थ है ∕ मात्र तुम्हारी इच्छा ∕ और तुम्हारी इच्छा ∕ और तुम्हारी संपूर्ण का अर्थ हूँ ∕ केवल मैं, केवल मैं, कवेल मैं ।

नारी–जागरण एवं नारी–शिक्षा ने नारी को जागरुक बनाया और विभिन्न व्यवसायों में पर्दापण करके नारी ने आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त की है । अर्थात भारतीय संविधान के 15वें अनुच्छेद में स्पष्ट घोषणा की गई है कि राज्य किसी नागरिक के विरुद्ध केवल धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग, जन्म–स्थान अथवा इनमें से किसी के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं करेगा । लोकतंत्रात्मक संविधान द्वारा घोषित इस समानाधिकार ने समाज और स्त्री की मानसिकता को प्रभावित किया और समाज के पारस्परिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और वैचारिक ढाँचे से ठहराव के चिन्ह मिटने लगे ।

निष्कर्म स्वरुप कहा जा सकता है कि उत्तर आधुनिक विमर्श के दौर में स्त्री–मुक्ति–संघर्ष, नारी–विमर्श, नारी–अधिकारवाद, नारी–जागरण, नारी–चेतना आदि से नारी ने अपने अस्तित्व को मानवीय रुप में अनुभव करने का संघर्ष किया है । इसीलिए आज की नारी पुरुषों द्वारा परिभाषित सीमा रेखा को नकार रही है । नारी के प्रति इसी बदलते हुए दृष्टिकोण सार्थकता को प्रतिपादितकरना हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है । यहाँ हमने कुछ ऐसे काव्यों की चर्चा की है जिनमें नारी–मुक्ति का

संदर्भ है । प्रत्येक कवि का यही प्रयास रहा है कि नारी की गरिमा को उच्च स्तर तक पहुँचाए और उसके चरित्र को कुंदन की भांति निखारकर चार चाँद लगाए ।

संदर्भ

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Women Entrepreneurship In Rural India

Dr. Madhu Rai*

Abstract

The paper suggests and emphasizes the female entrepreneurs as the doubtlessly rising human useful resource in the 21st century to overcome the economic challenges in international perspective. Women of 21st century is no more a standard aid constrained to residences only alternatively an educated, knowledgeable and progressive phase of the common populace possessing the capability to transform economies into thriving enterprises. Developing and developed nations have realized that creating ladies entrepreneurship is integral to flourish as economically dominant country in the cutting-edge high-tech world. Women enter into entrepreneurship due to monetary factors which pushed them to be on their own and aid them to do something independently. Women prefer to work from their personal work residence, problem in getting suitable jobs and wish for social perception which inspire them toward self-employment. A girl entrepreneur performs a necessary position in India to the wake of globalization and economic liberalization. Women entrepreneurship is very vital standards for improvement of rural areas. Rural Entrepreneurship can create new financial possibilities for rural women and make contributions to basic increase and leaving from poverty. The rural women may additionally be mobilized and may additionally lead to the nation toward the direction of development and prosperity. The current learn about offers with records of women's financial development, cutting-edge context of female in SHGs, opportunities, and constraints of ladies entrepreneurs. This paper tries to spotlight the women's sustainable development is inevitable and viable with some helping hand.

Keywords: women entrepreneurs, Rural Entrepreneurship, Population, Economic development, Employment, Poverty.

Introduction

Women put their footsteps in the corporate world not only as job seekers but also as job givers. Women have finally plunged into the rural business and have become an Entrepreneur. "When women move forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves". These words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the central theme in the socio-economic paradigm of the country as it is an accepted fact that only when women are in the mainstream of progress can any economic and social development be meaningful (Saha and Banerjee,2001). Entrepreneurship has gained greater significance at global level under changing economic scenario. Global economy in general and Indian economy in particular is poised for accelerated growth driven by entrepreneurship. An entrepreneur is a person who is able to look at the environment, identify opportunities to improve the environmental resources and implement action to maximize those opportunities. Entrepreneurship has been globally felt as a developmental & progressive idea for business world. Scott, (1986). Therefore entrepreneurship is considered as vital ingredient for not only globalization but at the same time for creating diverse opportunities for future potential performers. Mitra, (2002). Entrepreneurship is not just confined to any one gender now rather due to multi-

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faceted economic pressures women have turned up & realized that the survival of their families & their own potential lies only in working side by side with men. Marlow, (2002).

Rural Women Entrepreneur

The notion of ladies entrepreneurship is becoming an international phenomenon enjoying a necessary function in the commercial enterprise community. In India, girls have made a comparatively late entry into business situation in the main due to the orthodox and common socio-cultural environment. The growth of the economies of many international locations is due to the increasing participation of women in entrepreneurial activities. It is because of education and counselling extended to the female in SHGs to earthen their hidden entrepreneurial skills by means of supplying skills, knowledge, adoptability and sensitizing them towards socio-economic popularity in the society. A female who can receive challenges, adventures and an urge to become economically independent can seriously change in to an 'Entrepreneur'. A lady entrepreneur can make contributions superb values to the family, neighbourhood and the society. Globally girls are indulging from instructing to technical areas. In India through breaking the glass ceiling ladies entrepreneurs are developing and intruding into the male dominated area as garment manufactures, farm owners, enterprise ladies with many commodities, setting up corporations like, tiffin centres, milk centres, petty stores etc.

Women Entrepreneurship in India

Women have a unique position in every society. Real development cannot take place if it bypasses women who not only represent one half of a country's population but also the kernels around which societal revolution take place. Entrepreneurship enhances financial independence and self-esteem of women. Indian women are in no way inferior to men in all walks of life and they can be as good entrepreneurs as men in the country. Therefore, it is essential to exploit the potential of Indian women. Women's participation in trade, industry and commerce, requiring entrepreneurship, is still poor, mainly because of the problems associated with their gender roles. In rural areas, women are already helping men in agriculture and agro-based industries. With a little training, they can set up industries independently. Women can particularly enter food preservation, bakery, dairy, poultry; forest based weaving and handloom areas of business.

Motives for becoming Woman Entrepreneurs:

In latest years, entrepreneurship research has centered on what motivates female to assignment as entrepreneurs. In making an attempt to answer this question, lookup research have identified various kinds of entrepreneurial motivation. It is unlucky that female in Indian society have got limited mobility. Traditionally, the career of women in Indian society has got limited mobility. Studies conducted throughout the countries have identified some of the motivating elements of girls entrepreneurship and these can greatly be labelled as pull and push factors. The learn about carried out by means of Aravinda and Renuka explored that women entrepreneurs in study were influenced with the aid of self interest in that specific region of agency or suggestion from others success. Surprisingly, venturing for self-respect occupied third area in rating of motivating factors. Woman has to attend twin duties, one at commercial enterprise and another at household as mom or wife. The duty of household care largely stays in the palms of women. Most younger men and ladies nonetheless see their mother doing the majority of domestic chores and father's job is viewed extra importantly in terms of each money and prestige. Women entrepreneurs in India now

not only war at the time of establishment of organisation but at operation stage additionally they have to overcome specific useful difficulties.

Steps taken by government to improve position of women entrepreneurs

Keeping in view the contribution of small business to employment generation, balanced regional development of the country, and promotion of exports, the Government of India's policy thrust has been on establishing, promoting and developing the small business sector, particularly the rural industries and the cottage and village industries in backward areas. Governments both at the central and state level have been actively participating in promoting self-employment opportunities in rural areas by providing assistance in respect of infrastructure, finance, technology, training, raw materials, and marketing. Some of the support measures and programmes meant for the promotion of small and rural industries are discussed below:

- **National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD):**- NABARD was set up in 1982 to promote integrated rural development. Since then, it has been adopting a multi-pronged, multi-purpose strategy for the promotion of rural business enterprises in the country. Apart from agriculture, it supports small industries, cottage and village industries, and rural artisans using credit and non-credit approaches. It offers counselling and consultancy services and organises training and development programmes for rural entrepreneurs.

- **Small industries development bank of India (SIDBI):-** This has been set up as an apex bank to provide direct/indirect financial assistance under different schemes, to meet credit needs of small business organisations. It coordinates the functions of other institutions in similar activities; recommend measures considered necessary for improving the productivity of small enterprises in the informal sector; generate more employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, particularly in the rural areas and enhance the competitiveness of the sector in the emerging global environment.

- **Rural and women entrepreneurship development (RWED):-** The Rural and Women Entrepreneurship Development programme aims at promoting a conducive business environment and at building institutional and human capacities that will encourage and support the entrepreneurial initiatives of rural people and women.

- **World association for small and medium enterprises (WASME)**:- It is the only International Nongovernmental Organisation of micro, small and medium enterprises based in India, which set up an International Committee for Rural Industrialisation. Its aim is to develop an action plan model for sustained growth of rural enterprises.

Apart from these, there are several schemes to promote the non-farm sector, mostly initiated by the Government of India. For instance, there are schemes for entrepreneurship through subsidised loans like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), schemes to provide skills like Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), and schemes to strengthen the gender component like Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).

- **Scheme of fund for regeneration of traditional industries (SFURTI)**:- To make the traditional industries more productive and competitive and to facilitate their sustainable development, the Central Government set up this fund with Rs. 100 crores allocation to begin within the year 2005. This has to be implemented by the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries in collaboration with State Governments.

- **The district industries centers (DICS):-** The District Industries Centers Programme was launched on May 1, 1978, with a view to providing an integrated administrative framework at the district level, which would look at the problems of industrialisation in the district, in a composite manner. In other words, District Industries Centers is the institution at the district level which provides all the services and support facilities to the entrepreneurs for setting up small and village industries.
- **The Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs (FIWE):** This is a National-level Organization that works to bring the businesswomen on a common platform and ensures that their opinions, ideas and visions are collectively and effectively taken up with policy makers and various other agencies respectively for the development of Enterprise in Women. This organization works in direction of creating awareness towards women's contribution to the National Economy, Educate & Train young women entrepreneurs for their right initiation into business.
- **Start-up Accelerator Chamber of Commerce-** INDIA SACC is a group of like-minded, selfless entrepreneurs, professionals committed to bring a change in developing the Startup eco-system in Punjab and Chandigarh region. SACC started its operations in Chandigarh/Punjab region in 2014. This agency is working for the cause of promoting entrepreneurship and stimulating a Startup friendly eco-system. SACC firmly believes that women in entrepreneurship bring a fine balance in the society, equal opportunity for Women and youth is extremely important.
- **Mahila Coir Yojana:** Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for motorized ratts for spinning coir yarn to women artisans after giving training. Government provides motorized ratts/ motorized traditional ratts at 75% cost subsidy subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.7500/- for motorized ratts and Rs.3200/- for motorized traditional ratts .The remaining 25% is raised by the beneficiaries. Fund allocated for these schemes during the current year (2015-16) is Rs.6.70 crore.

Conclusion & Suggestions

Women entrepreneurs in India have to face many problems at start up as well as operating stage. The main reason of non-availability of finance to women is their inability to provide collaterals as they do not have any property on their name. The study helps the research to understand women entrepreneurship. The women entrepreneurs are studied in the policy implementation point of view only the other aspects like psychology, behaviour of the women entrepreneurship are out of the scope for the present study. The authors have mentioned the need of training as well as financial assistance to the women entrepreneurs can motivate Indian omen to hold a lion's share in the GDP of the country. The literature regarding the entrepreneurial ventures by the women leads to conclude that the state is the major player in the development of the entrepreneurs and other aspect of entrepreneurship in women can also be studied and a research can be pursued. Women entrepreneurs not only limited to cottage and small enterprises but they are launching big and medium scale enterprises. The government should play a facilitator role and improve accessibility of finance by encouraging more banks and other financial institutions. It is quite clear that rural entrepreneurship cannot be developed without significant training. The Government has emerged as a major catalyst by way of providing training incentives and other facilities to succeed particularly in rural areas. Therefore, instead of just schemes (financial and developmental) as the carrot for entrepreneurship development an intensive training needs to be provided to the youth in rural India. The only urgent need is to create a favourable

atmosphere to increase self-employment for women and over all developments of the country.

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भारत में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की चुनौतियां और समाधानः एक नया दृष्टिकोण

डॉ. प्रतिभा सिंह*

शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों को लेकर कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के लिए सबसे जरूरी हथियार है और किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास में शिक्षा एक बुनियादी तत्व है। नेल्सन मंडेला के अनुसार "शिक्षा सबसे ताकतवर हथियार है जिसे आप दुनिया बदलने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हो। "शिक्षा का मतलब केवल पाठ्यपुस्तकों से सीखना भर नहीं है अपितु शिक्षा व्यक्ति के ज्ञान, मूल्यों, कौशलों और क्षमताओं का विकास करती है,शिक्षा व्यक्ति के खुद के विकास के साथ—साथ समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रेरित करती है। भारत में साक्षरता दर की बात करें तो जनगणना 2011 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार साक्षरता दर बढ़ कर 74.04 फीसद हो गई है। इसमें पुरुष साक्षरता दर 82.14 फीसद और महिला साक्षरता दर 65.46 फीसद दर्ज की गई है। लेकिन अभी भी यह विश्व की औसत साक्षरता दर 84 फीसद से बहुत कम है।चिंताजनक पहलू यह है किसंयुक्त राष्ट्र की 'एडुकेशन फॉर ऑल ग्लोबल मोनिटरिंग रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में 28.7 करोड़ व्यस्क निरक्षर है। जो कि दुनिया भर कि निरक्षर आबादी का कुल 37 फीसद है। देश में कम साक्षरता दर का कारण लोगों में शिक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता की कमी के अलावा शिक्षा—प्राप्त लोगों का बेरोजगार होना भी है।

21वीं सदी में भारत की प्राथमिक शिक्षा नीतिगत बदलाव के दौर से गुजर रही है। इस नीतिगत बदलाव की कहानी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम बनाए जा रहे हैं। कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने के लिए रणनीतियों की शृंखला बनाई जा रही है। इस सभी का उद्देश्य एक है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सीखने के संकट (लर्निंग क्राइसिस) का समाधान कैसे खोजा जाए? शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून 2009 लागू होने के बाद से स्कूलों में बच्चों का नामांकन बढ़ा है। स्कूलों में बच्चों का ठहराव सुनिश्चित करने और बच्चों का प्रदर्शन बेहतर करने की रणनीतियों पर अमल की कोशिशें हो रही हैं। शिक्षा को आनंददायक बनाने के प्रयासों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है. शिक्षा को बच्चों के मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में देखने की कोशिश हो रहा है ताकि कोई भी बच्चा शिक्षा से वंचित न रहे। हर बच्चे को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के दायरे में लाने के लिए सरकारी और गैर—सरकारी संगठनों के तरफ से काफी प्रयास हो रहे हैं। सभी बच्चों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में संचालित होने वाले तमाम कार्यक्रमों का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है. विद्यालयों में सीखने का माहौल बनाने और बच्चों को प्रेरित करने में शिक्षकों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। अगर सरल शब्दों में कहें तो स्कूल एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ छात्र—शिक्षक आपस में विभिन्न शैक्षणिक सामग्री का उपयोग करके संवाद और बातचीत के माध्यम से सीखने—सिखाने की प्रक्रिया में शामिल होते हैं। अध्यापक अपने अनुभवों को समृद्ध करता है बच्चे पुराने अनुभवों के जमीन पर नए अनुभवों को जोड़ते हुए ज्ञान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया से अवगत होता है। यहाँ वह पढ़ना—लिखना, खुद को अभिव्यक्त करना, बाकी बच्चों के साथ समायोजन करना, खेल और अन्य सामूहिक गतिविधियों में शामिल होने का कौशल विकसित करता है। अगर किसी स्कूल में छात्र—शिक्षक अनुपात संतुलित नहीं है तो बच्चों के सीखने की प्रक्रिया बाधित होती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुधार की दीर्घकालीन रणनीति में छात्र—शिक्षक अनुपात को बेहतर व संतुलित बनाने की दिशा में सरकारी प्रयासों की गति देने की जरूरत है। इसके अभाव में तमाम रणनीति और कार्यक्रम आधे—अधूरे उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में ही सफल होंगे। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि अगर सभी बच्चों को शिक्षित करने का उद्देश्य सामने है तो संभव है कि यह उद्देश्य साक्षरता के दायरे से थोड़ा ही आगे बढ़ पाए।

एक स्कूल में 200 के आसपास बच्चे हैं उस स्कूल में केवल चार शिक्षक हैं। यहाँ आठवीं तक की पढ़ाई होती है। शैक्षिक सत्र के दौरान शिक्षकों की प्रतिनियुक्ति भी होती है। ऐसे में बच्चों की पढ़ाई बाधित होती है शिक्षकों का उत्साह नीचे गिरता है बच्चों को लगता है कि शिक्षक पढ़ाते नहीं अभिभावकों को लगता है कि स्कूल खराब है, बच्चे का नाम किसी और स्कूल में लिखवाना चाहिए। आदिवासी अंचल और गाँवों में समस्या है कि कोई अध्यापक वहाँ जाना नहीं चाहता, अगर कोई आता भी है तो स्थानांतरण के बाद उस क्षेत्र से वापस चला जाता है। एक शिक्षके के भरोसे सारी जिम्मेदारी होती है, हाल के दिनों में स्कूलों में आँकड़ों का काम बढ़ा है। शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ी है। इस तरह की परिस्थितियों के कारण बच्चों के सीखने की गुणवत्ता और माहौल दोनों प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए स्कूलों में पर्याप्त शिक्षकों का होनवा किसी स्कूल के सफल संचालन की एक आवश्यक शर्त है। संसाधनों के अभाव में शिक्षा के तमाम लक्ष्यों से अध्यापकों को समझौता करना पड़ता है। इसके लिए केवल उनको दोषी मानना ठीक नहीं है। क्योंकि वर्तमान में पाठ्यक्रम को बोझ पहले के तुलना में काफी बढ़ गया है। एक शिक्षक को एक ही कक्षा में ढेर सारे विषय पढ़ाने होते हैं।

शिक्षा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग होता है 'प्राथमिक शिक्षा क्योंकि प्राथमिक शिक्षा ही आगे की शिक्षा का मजबूत आधार बनती है। अगर कोई बच्चा गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेता है तो उसकी आगे की शिक्षा के लिए एक मजबूत

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* डॉक्टर ऑफ फिलॉसफी मध्यकालीन एवं आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास विभाग लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय लखनऊ

आधार बन जाता है। सामान्य तौर पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा का अर्थ ऐसी शिक्षा से लगाया जाता है जो बच्चे को रटने से दूर ले जाती हो तथा केवल जानकारी आधारित ना हो बल्कि अवधारणाओं की समझ पर हो। गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की प्रचलित शब्दावली के अनुसार ऐसी शिक्षा जो 'शिक्षक व पुस्तक केन्द्रित के स्थान पर 'बाल केन्द्रित शिक्षा हो तथा बच्चे के ज्ञान, मूल्यों, कौशलों और क्षमताओं का विकास करती हो।तो प्रश्न उठता है कि हमारी प्राथमिक शिक्षा कैसी हो? जिससे बच्चे की आगे की शिक्षा के लिए मजबूत आधार मिल सके और जो बच्चे को तार्किक समझ के विकास के साथ स्वावलंबी बनने में सहायक हो।

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम कानून के तहत शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता, सामाजिक दायित्व, निजी स्कूलों में आरक्षण,छात्र–शिक्षक अनुपात, पीने का पानी, शौचालय, स्कूल कीदीवारें और स्कूलों में बच्चों के प्रवेश को नौकरशाही से मुक्त कराने का प्रावधान किया गया है। अधिनियम के लागू होते ही भारत आधे–अधूरे रूप से उन देशों की सूची में शामिल हो गया जो बच्चों को निरुशुल्क शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कानूनन जवाबदेह हैं। इस अधिनियम को साक्षारता की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि माना गया। क्योंकि इसके लागू होने के बाद छह से चौदह साल की उम्र के बच्चे के लिए 'शिक्षा का अधिकार'मौलिक अधिकार बन गया। अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने स्कूलों को तीन साल का समय दिया था जो मार्च–2013 में पूरा हो गया है। लेकिन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मार्च–2013 तक देश के महज आठ फीसद स्कूलोंमें यह कानून पूर्ण रूप से लागू किया जा सका है। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा जनवरी 2014 शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम कानून के क्रियान्वयन को लेकर जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भौतिक मानकों जैसे स्कूलों की अधोसरंचना, छात्र–शिक्षक अनुपात आदि को लेकर स्कूलों में सुधार देखने को मिलता है। लेकिन प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में बहुत कमी आई है।

ग्रामीण भारत के स्कूलों पर सर्वे करने वाले स्वयसेवी संगठन प्रथम की 'असर–2014 'रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कक्षा पाँच के पचास फीसद बच्चे कक्षा दो की हिन्दी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों को नहीं पढ़ पाते है, कक्षा पाँच के पचास फीसद बच्चे कक्षा दो के दो अंकों वाले साधारण घटा का सवाल भी नहीं कर पाते है, कक्षा सात के पच्चीस फीसद बच्चे कक्षा दो के साधारण वाक्य नहीं पढ़ पाते है, कक्षा आठ के पचास फीसद बच्चे कक्षा पाँच का साधारण सा भाग का सवाल नहीं कर पाते है इत्यादि। तो प्रश्न उठता है कि एक बच्चा पाँच–छह साल स्कूल में पढ़ने के बाद भी हिन्दी भाषा के सामान्य वाक्य भीनही पढ़ पाता है, सामान्य सा जोड़–घटाव का सवाल भी नहीं कर पाता हैं। तो यह कैसी शिक्षा है?किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए इस प्रकार की शिक्षा का क्या महत्व है? ऐसी शिक्षा पाकर बच्चे भविष्य में कुछ कर पाएंगे? इत्यादि। शिक्षाविदों के मुताबिक शिक्षक बच्चे को फेल ना करने के नियम की अवधारणा को ठीक से समझ नहीं पाये हैं क्योंकि जो बात शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम–2009 कहता है वही बात लगभग पिछले कई दशकों से देश के विभिन्न दस्तावेज करते आए है। कोठारी कमीशन से लेकर नई शिक्षा नीति 1989 तक और अब एनसीएफ–2005 शिक्षा में अकादमिक स्तर को बढ़ाने तथा बच्चे के सर्वांगीण विकास को सुनिश्चित करने की वकालत करते आए है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर डिप्लोमा इन एडुकेशन (डी.एड.) और बैचलर ऑफ एडुकेशन (बी.एड.) कोर्स कराये जाते है। ये संस्थान मात्र सैद्धांतिक विषय पढ़ा कर अपना दायित्व निभा देते है हालांकि कुछ राज्यों में इन कोर्सों में कुछ महीने तक स्कूल में पढ़ाना भी जरूरी होता है लेकिन वो केवल नाममात्र होता है। इस प्रकार नए शिक्षक को विद्यालय की स्थानीय परिस्थितियों एंव समस्याओं के बारें में कोई व्यवहारिक ज्ञान नहीं होता है। इसलिए सुधार हेतु हमें शिक्षक–प्रशिक्षणों के पाठ्यक्रमों में आमूल–चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। पहले भाषा और गणित पर बहुत जोर दिया जाता था। पहाड़े रटाये जाते थे। जुबानी हिसाब– किताब के गुर सिखाये जाते थे। इसमें शिक्षक की भूमिका प्रमुख थी। सु–लेख और श्रुति–लेख (इमला) की भी परीक्षा होती थी। घर पर भी तख्ती या कापी पर सुलेख का अभ्यास किया जाता था। आज भाषा की शुद्धता पर या भाषा के लालित्य की बात तो कोई नहीं करता। मुहावरों और लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग सिरे से गायब है। बोलचाल में हिंग्लिश प्रचलन में है–जिसमें एक वाक्य भाषा का प्रचलन में है। अर्थात् जो भाषा हमारे सांस्कृतिक नायकों के मुंह से फूलों की तरह झड़ती थी, वह भुलाई जा चुकी है।

प्रकृति के सौम्य और रौद्र दोनों ही रूप मनुष्य के लिए सतत् कौतुहल का विषय रहे हैं। लेकिन प्राकृतिक साधनों का बेतरतीब दोहन ऐसा हुआ है, कि बच्चों के चलने के लिये नदी किनारा नहीं बचा, पहाड़ों को सड़कों ने घेरा है, नदियों को प्लास्टिक ने सराबोर कर दिया है, हवाओं को प्रदूषण ने हमें ही इन्द्रधनुष देखे वर्षों हो गए। बगीचे– अव्वल तो हैं नहीं और यदि हैं तो तरह–तरह के पक्के चबूतरों, सड़कों, सैलानियों से भरे। हम भूलते जा रहे हैं कि इन सबसे दूर तो बच्चे स्वभाव से क्रूर, निर्मोही, स्वार्थी, और आत्मकेन्द्रित होते जा रहे हैं। एक दिन एक बालिका अपने माता–पिता सहित हमसे मिलने आई। किन्तु वह पूरे एक घंटे के समय में अपने मोबाईल पर ही अनेक बटन दबाने में व्यस्त रही। उसने हमसे एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा, न सुना। कैसा गहरा है यह बिछोह! कैसा भयानक! इस समय याद आता है। विनोबा भावे का समवाय, जिसमें वे कहते थे कि ज्ञान और कर्म का सम्मेलन शिक्षा में हो। सेवा परायणता पाठशाला में ही सीखी जाए। वे कहते थे कि छात्र दूसरों के अनुभव और अपने अनुभव मिलाते हुए अपने प्रयोग करें। आज वे संभावनायें बदल गई हैं।

हमें स्कूलों का निर्माण इस तरह से करना चाहिए, जहां हर बच्चा जाना चाहे। इसके लिए हमें बच्चों से पहले बड़ों को शिक्षित करने की जरूरत है। बच्चे कुदरती तौर पर खुशमिजाज होते हैं और वे आबादी का ऐसा हिस्सा हैं, जिनके साथ काम करना सबसे आसान होता है। तो फिर सवाल है कि पढ़ाने के लिए माहौल को खुशनुमा बनाना एक मुश्किल काम

क्यों हो जाता है? आज हमारे पास ऐसे कई वैज्ञानिक और चिकित्सकीय प्रमाण मौजूद हैं, जिनसे साबित होता है कि अगर आप एक खुशनुमा माहौल में होते हैं तो आपका शरीर व दिमाग सर्वश्रेष्ठ तरीके से काम करता है। अगर आप एक भी पल बिना उत्तेजना, चिड़चिड़ाहट, चिंता, बेचेनी या गुस्से के रहते हैं, अगर आप सहज रूप से खुश रहते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि बुद्धि का इस्तेमाल करने की आपकी क्षमता एक ही दिन में सौ फीसदी बढ़ सकती है।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि शिक्षा दे कौन रहा है। शिक्षक का विकास होना बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका यह मतलब हर्गिज नहीं कि उन्हें शिक्षण को लेकर किसी तरह की तरकीब या युक्तियां सीखने की जरूरत है। कोई भी शिक्षक एक खिला हुआ इंसान होना चाहिए, साथ ही वह अपेक्षाकृत अधिक खुशमिजाज, प्रेम करने वाला, करुणामय और चेतन भी होना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसी चीज है, जिस पर हर इंसान को खुद ही काम करना पड़ता है। शिक्षा में आध्यात्मिकता और योग को लाने के पीछे वजह यही है कि किसी चीज के बारे में जानने की इच्छा रखना और आध्यात्मिक होना, दोनों ही साथ–साथ चलते हैं। आप एक आध्यात्मिक जिज्ञासु होते हैं, न कि एक आध्यात्मिक मतानुयायी। इसी तरह से वैज्ञानिक भी जिज्ञासु हैं। इसलिए एक शिक्षक का जिज्ञासु होना महत्वपूर्ण है।

अगले 25 सालों में दुनिया किस तरह की होगी, इसका निर्धारण इस बात से होगा कि फिलहाल हम अपने घरों और स्कूलों में किस तरह की शिक्षा दे रहे हैं। सृष्टि के बाकी प्राणियों के लिए प्रकृति ने दो सीमा रेखाएं तय की हैं, जिसके भीतर वे जीते और मरते हैं। इंसानों के लिए सिर्फ निचली रेखा होती है, ऊपर की कोई रेखा नहीं होती। चूंकि इंसानों के लिए कोई ऊपरी रेखा नहीं होती, इसलिए मानव जीवन का लगातार विकास संभव है। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और कैसे कर रहे हैं, उस काम को बेहतर तरीके से करने की गुंजाइश हमेशा रहती है। उस संदर्भ में हम कह सकते हैं कि हम इंसान हैं नहीं, बल्कि इंसान बन रहे हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि हम अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में पुनर्विचार करें और उसे नए सिरे से तराशें, क्योंकि हमारे पास आर्थिक साधन आने वाले हैं। हमारे पास आज दुनिया तक पहुंचने का ऐसा मौका है जो अब से पहले कभी नहीं था और हमारे पास ऐसा नेतृत्व है, जो इन तमाम बदलावों को साकार करने के लिए दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ है।

निष्कर्ष

शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता के लिए शिक्षक शिक्षा को बेहतर बनाना जरूरी है अगर शिक्षक शिक्षा को हम बेहतर कर पाते है तो जमीनी स्तर पर इसके सार्थक प्रभाव जरूर देखने को मिलेंगे।यह एक चुनौतीपूर्ण व लंबी प्रक्रिया है। फिलहाल नई शिक्षा नीति पर काम कर रही भारत सरकार के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है कि वो सभी को गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा सुनिश्चित कराना और लोगों को शिक्षा के मुताबिक रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाना।भारत देश कई तरह की समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। शिक्षा भी उनमें से एक बड़ी समस्या है। जागरूकता बढ़ने के साथ–साथ बेहतर शिक्षा का माँग और सीमित विकल्पों में हिस्सेदारी के लिए होने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ने वाली है. इस तरह की चुनौतियां बताती हैं कि सरकार को पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षा (नर्सरी शिक्षा) पर भी पर्याप्त ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ताकि एक मजबूत आधार के साथ बच्चे बेहतर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। अभी नर्सरी के स्तर पर प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति से सरकार पीछे हटती रही है. भारत को नियमित रूप से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गणित और विज्ञान अध्ययन और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विद्यार्थी मूल्यांकन के लिए कार्यक्रम निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और अपने प्रदर्शन और प्रगति बेंचमार्क इतनी के रूप में प्रवृत्तियों की तरह अंतरराष्ट्रीय आकलन में भाग लेना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता सुधार किया जाना चाहिए, और तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन वार्षिक शिक्षा रिपोर्ट पर स्थिति की तरह और शैक्षिक पहल आवधिक प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

शिक्षा प्रणाली में सबसे बड़ी समस्या आज क्षमता की एक गंभीर कमी है। सतत और व्यापक मूल्यांकन (सीसीई) और शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (TET)–दो पहलों पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ लोग सहमत नहीं हैं कि ये पहल ध्वनि सिद्धांतों और अच्छे विचारों पर आधारित हैं। फिर भी, कई–कुछ सबसे–नेक विचार लोगों के कारण उनके लक्ष्यों प्रणाली भर में आवश्यक कौशल नहीं होने को प्राप्त नहीं कह सकते हैं। प्राथमिक विद्यालय शिक्षा और अधिक दिलचस्प बनाने के लिए स्कूल ठीक से गतिविधि कमरे कि विभिन्न ज्ञान आधारित क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए बच्चों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए चाहिए।इस जमाने में अधिक से अधिक डिजिटल लर्निंग के लिए पर्याप्त गुंजाइश भी होनी चाहिए, ताकि छात्र कविताओं, कहानियों, एनीमेशन और अधिक आसानी से समझ सकते हैं विशेष रूप से ऐप आधारित शैक्षिक खेल।

सन्दर्भ सूची

● यूएन की रिपोर्ट में खुलासा, भारत में सबसे अधिक निरक्षर

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Effectiveness of Mindfulness Based Therapy in Improving Mental Health of Adolescents Drug Addicts

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Abstract

The present study aimed to examine the effectiveness of mindfulness based therapy in improving the mental health of adolescent's drug addicts. The sample of this study included 40 male adolescents, were randomly selected from the various Drug De-addiction Centers (Nasha Mukti Kendras) of Moradabad city. Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) was used to measure the mental health of subjects. 8 sessions of the mindfulness-based therapy were administered on adolescent drug addicts**.** After this phase the post-intervention scores on mental health were obtained from subjects and were compared with the pre-intervention scores. The results indicated that the mindfulness therapy was significantly effective in decreasing stress, anxiety, and depression of adolescent drug addicts ($p < 0.05$). The study findings have implications for further research as well for designing mental health promoting interventions for adolescent drug addicts.

Key Words: Mindfulness-Based Therapy, Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Drug Addiction

Introduction

As the drug epidemic continues to painstakingly seep into the country's social and cultural aspects, drug addiction naturally trickles into our adolescent's. India too is caught in this vicious circle of drug abuse, and the numbers of adolescent's drug addicts are increasing day by day. What started off as casual use among a minuscule population of high-income group adolescent in the metro has permeated to all sections of society. Recreational use of drugs during adolescence increases the likelihood of eventual drug abuse or dependence (DiClemente *et al*., 1996). Making the adolescent of our nation will eventually determine the country's moral, political, and social persuasions. Drug use in adolescence is associated with problems in multiple areas. Problem drug use negatively impacts adolescent's cognitive functioning, health, academic and career performance, and social functioning. Adolescent drug abuse increases the incidence of a host of dangerous behaviors, including risky driving, risky sexual behavior, violence, crime, and rate of fatalities from accidental injuries, suicides, and homicides (Durant, 1999; Eaton, 2010; Santelli, 2001; Batalis & Collins, 2005). Also, adolescent's drug addicts are often co-morbid with other behavioral health problems, including mood, anxiety, psychotic and disruptive behavior disorders (Kessler, 1994, 1996; Lewinsohn, 1993). It is estimated that, in India, by the time most boys reach the ninth grade, about 50 percent of them have tried at least one of the gateway drugs. However, there is a wide regional variation across states in term of the incidence of the substance abuse. Apart from affecting the financial stability, addiction increases conflicts and causes untold emotional pain for every member of the family.

Some form of psychotherapy is usually considered as a treatment option for virtually all adolescents seeking treatment for drug addiction. Among new methods of drug treatment, especially psychological treatments, integrating mindfulness mediation techniques with

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traditional cognitive behavioral therapies can be mentioned, the combination of which is referred to as the third wave of behavioral therapy. Examples of these new approaches are Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP) and Mindfulness- Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) to prevent recurrence of depression and drug abuse.

Mindfulness involves awareness of, attention to, and acceptance of all phenomena occurring in the present moment (Kabat-Zinn, 1982). Mindfulness involves the ability to experience and tolerate current emotions, thoughts, sensations, and urges without becoming overwhelmed and without feeling compelled to engage in behaviors meant to "turn off" those experiences or act on those urges. Mindfulness is therefore distinct from forms of meditation in which practitioners focus on a sensation, phrase, or point in space (Levin & Dakwar, 2009). Although mindfulness was originally derived from the Vipassana Buddhist tradition (Rosenberg, 1998; Thera, 1962), the concept of mindfulness in current psychiatric research and clinical practice has been fully detached from any religious connotations. Mindfulness skills were first used formally in medicine in 1979, when Jon Kabat- Zinn implemented mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) at the University of Massachusetts Medical School (Kabat-Zinn, 1982). Mindfulness-based stress reduction combines mindfulness meditation, yoga, and informal mindfulness practices to help patients cope with stress, pain, and illness (Kabat-Zinn, 1982).

Despite the misconception that mindfulness practices need to be time-consuming and formal, mindfulness practice can be flexibly incorporated into everyday life. Although some individuals engage in a formal daily practice for 45 minutes or longer (Kabat- Zinn, 1990); research shows that individuals report benefits from practicing for only a few minutes a day (Teasdale *et al.*, 2000; Bowen *et al.*, 2009; Wupperman *et al.*, 2012). A brief mindfulness exercise can help an individual disengage from automatic thinking by focusing on breath for one minute.

The use of drugs is associated with poor mindfulness skills. Drug use may be viewed as avoidance behavior in response to aversive internal or external cues. Drug use is reinforcing in the short term, becomes habitual over time, and is associated with significant morbidity. Mindfulness practice and the resulting mindfulness skills may target drug addiction through several mechanisms. First, attention to the present moment supports early awareness of negative emotions and urges (Bowen *et al.*, 2009). Adaptive strategies for coping are more likely to be effective if employed when aversive internal states first emerge than when they escalate to become overwhelming and thus less manageable. Second, the habituation to aversive internal states produced through the practice of mindfulness increases tolerance of negative thoughts and feelings (Teasdale *et al.*, 2002) and reduces thought-suppression. Through these mechanisms, habituation may reduce cognitive and maladaptive behavioral responses to urges, such as drug use due to craving (Bowen, Witkiewitz, Dillworth, & Marlatt, 2007). Third, deliberately experiencing the present moment creates a space for awareness of internal and external cues and awareness of the tendencies towards drug use and other automatic, reactive behaviors (Kutz, Borysenko, & Benson, 1985; Safran & Segal, 1990). Fourth, mindfulness increases the capacity to experience positive emotions and feelings of fulfillment (Farb, Anderson, & Segal, 2012). In sum, the practice of mindfulness by adolescents with problem drug use involves the capacity to experience full moment-to-moment contact with the external world and internal responses, which results in greater control over behavior.

The literature does support the use of mindfulness-based approaches with adolescents for a variety of targets, including pain management (Thompson & Gauntlett-Gilbert, 2008), relapse prevention in depression (Allen, 2006), conduct disorder (Singh, 2007), and other externalizing disorders (Bögels, 2008). Mindfulness-focused interventions have shown efficacy in treating a variety of disorders in behavioral health (Baer, 2003; K. W. Brown, Ryan, & Creswell, 2007; Chambers, Gullone, & Allen, 2009; Singh, 2007; Toneatto, Vettese, & Nguyen, 2007). These approaches have also been used in psychiatric outpatients (Biegel, Brown, Shapiro, & Schubert, 2009), youth correctional populations (Himelstein, 2011a; Samuelson, 2007), and in classroom settings (Beauchemin, Hutchins, & Patterson, 2008). In general, results from these studies include reductions in symptoms, stress, and anxiety.

Bootzin & Stevens(2005) investigated the use of mindfulness-based stress reduction with adolescents who had received treatment for substance abuse and presented with sleep problems . They find that completers of the mindfulness program had significant reductions in self-reported sleepiness, worry and mental-health distress, as well as significant improvements in aspects of sleep quality. In another study, Witkiewitz, Marlatt, and Walker(2005), through examining the effectiveness of mindfulness therapy on prisoners' alcohol rehabilitation treatment, indicated that mindfulness therapy can play a key role in treating alcoholic prisoners and controlling their generalized anxiety, compromising an important part of the problems of the people who are trying to withdraw their addiction .

Dabaghi, Asgharnejad Farid, Atef Vahid, and Bolahri(2007) conducted a study to investigate the effectiveness of mindfulness-based relapse prevention. The researchers concluded that using mindfulness- based cognitive relapse prevention can significantly increase the effectiveness of medical therapy and cognitive behavior therapy for treating opioid dependence and also improve patients' mental health. Garland's (2011) study conducted on the effectiveness of the mindfulness-based therapy indicated that mindfulness training can increase the cognitive control on addiction and decrease stress associated with alcohol abuse; therefore, it can play a key role in alcohol abuse treatment.

Aghayousefi, Oraki, Zare and Imani (2013) conducted a study to investigate the effectiveness of mindfulness therapy in reducing anxiety, depression and stress of adult drug addicts. The results of multivariate covariance analysis indicated that there was a significant difference between the results of pretest and posttest of the experimental group. The findings point out that mindfulness training was effective in reducing anxiety, depression, and stress of adult's drug addicts.

Over the last thirty-five years research on mindfulness based interventions have shown promising results for diverse populations including chronic pain patients, adolescent psychiatric outpatients and correctional populations. One population that may benefit from the increased self-management abilities acquired through mindfulness practice is adolescents who struggle with issues of drug addiction. Adolescent drug use continues to be a major problem with significant societal consequences. Because established treatment modalities for adolescent drug addicts are useful but not optimally effective, there is an urgent need for the development of novel treatments or augmentation strategies. Furthermore, mindfulness-based intervention research is beginning to burgeon with adult populations, however very few emphasize the treatment of adolescent drug addictions. Therefore, there is a relevant need for contributing such new research for the adolescent drug addicts.

The hypotheses were as follows:

1. Level of depression of adolescent's drug addicts will be significantly different after mindfulness training.
2. Level of anxiety of adolescent's drug addicts will be significantly different after mindfulness training.
3. Level of stress of adolescent's drug addicts will be significantly different after mindfulness training.

Method

Sample: The within subject design was used for the present study. By using random sampling 40 male adolescents, were selected from the various Drug De-addiction Centers (Nasha Mukti Kendra) of Moradabad city. Besides considering all moral conditions, the inclusion criteria of the current study include:

1) Having informed consent to participate in the research;

2) Being detoxified during the last week;

3) Being male, being at least 18 years old and at most 20 years old;

4) Not participating in any other medical sessions;

5) Not suffering from mental retardation or severe disabilities;

6) Not using drugs.

The subjects first completed the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21). Afterwards, mindfulness-based stress management training was administered for 8 two hour sessions (One session per week). At the end of the sessions, the subjects again completed again the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21).

Tool: The short-form of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21): This is a self-report scale developed by S. H. Lovibond and P. F. Lovinond. It has 21 items and three scales for each indicator under study and is designed to measure the negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and stress. The depression scale assesses depression, feelings of restlessness and blame, despair, devaluing life, self-dissatisfaction, lack of interest/involvement, and immobility. The anxiety scale measures automatic arousal, situational anxiety, and subjective experience of anxiety. The stress scale is sensitive to the levels of chronic arousal which cause difficulty in achieving peace and evaluates nerve impulses and being easily confused, irritability and impatience. Respondents use a 4-point Likert type scale ranges from 0 to 3 (0 = never, 1 = low, 2 = moderate, and 3 = high) to assess experiencing these states in the previous week. The scores on depression, anxiety, and stress are calculated by the sum of the scores on related items. Test-retest coefficients for depression, anxiety, and stress were 0.84, 0.89, and 0.90, respectively. These correlation coefficients were significant ($p < 0.001$). Considering intra-class correlation (0.74), the scale's validity is acceptable.

Sessions of Training Mindfulness Technique

Mindfulness-based stress management program is administered in 8 two hour sessions. These 8 intervention sessions were performed based on mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) program. The summary in this regard is given in Table-1:

Table 1 -List of mindfulness-based intervention sessions:

Session 1: Welcome and guidelines, brief personal introductions, the implementation of the pre-test, meditation training to train the presence of mind, body-scan meditation, and determining the dates of the sessions, homework assignments (body scan, and mindfulness of a shared activity).

Session 2: Eating a raisin with awareness, self-awareness, training how to deal with challenges with which an individual encounters and three- minute breathing meditation homework.

Session 3: Body meditation, training and gaining the ability to delay judgment, identify stress symptoms, and gain knowledge of mind and body.

Session 4: Body meditations, acquiring the ability to practice sitting meditation and listening to the environmental sounds.

Session 5: Body meditation, expanding their knowledge to other areas including physical sensations, sounds, and thoughts or feelings or undetermined purposes.

Session 6: Body meditation, reviewing the exercises and experiences of the participants.

Session 7: Body meditation, combing sitting meditation, bodily check, and yoga exercises.

Session 8: Group discussion reviews of the program, focusing on the lessons learned by the end, becoming ready for doing the exercises alone and the implementation of the post-test.

Results and Discussion

The present study was undertaken to examine the effectiveness of mindfulness based therapy in improving the mental health of adolescent's drug addicts. From the results given in Table 1, it appeared that there is extensive difference in post test depression level of adolescent drug addicts. The mean of pre test and post test depression scores were 23.47 and 20.77 respectively for adolescent's drug addicts. The results indicate that mindfulness enhances mental health of drug addicts, as the difference between the pre and post test scores of drug addicts adolescent's was also found statistically significant (**$P<0.05$). Thus, hypothesis presuming significant difference in level of depression of adolescent's drug addicts after mindfulness training was confirmed.

Table -1: Mean, SD and t-value of Pre and Post Depression level Scores of Adolescent's Drug Addicts

Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Pre Test	40	23.47	5.22	2.43*
Post Test	40	20.77	3.48	

** $P<0.05$

It was apparent from the results presented in the Table-2 that level of anxiety score was lower after mindfulness training as the mean pre and post test scores were found to be 22.37 and 19.56 respectively for adolescent's drug addicts. The difference between pre and post test scores with regard to level of anxiety of adolescent's drug addicts was found statistically significant (** $P<0.05$). It seems that the mindfulness training increase the mental health of adolescent drug addicts and it decreases there level of anxiety. Hence hypothesis presuming significant difference in level of anxiety of adolescent's drug addicts after mindfulness training was found to be proved.

Table -2: Mean, SD and t-value of Pre and Post Anxiety level Scores of Adolescent's Drug Addicts

Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Pre Test	40	22.37	4.76	2.51*
Post Test	40	19.56	3.46	

** P<0.05

Table -3 reveals that the mean post test stress score of adolescent's drug addicts is 21.02 which is lower than the corresponding pre test mean stress score of 24.20. The t value for pre and post test mean stress scores of adolescent's drug addicts was found statistically significant(**P<0.05). It seems that the mindfulness training was effective in reducing stress in adolescent drug addicts Hence hypothesis presuming significant difference in level of stress of adolescent's drug addicts after mindfulness training was confirmed.

Table -3: Mean, SD and t-value of Pre and Post Stress level Scores of Adolescent's Drug Addicts

Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Pre Test	40	24.20	5.36	2.48*
Post Test	40	21.02	3.41	

** P<0.05

Considering the above result it can be said that the mindfulness training plays a vital role in enhancing mental health of adolescent's drug addicts. This study supports previous research of Biegel et al. (2009); Bowen et al., (2009) demonstrating that mindfulness-based interventions are feasible treatments for adolescent and drug using populations. Garland, Boettiger, Gaylord, West, Chanon, and Howard (2012) demonstrated that mindfulness is correlated with controlling attention and emotion regulation. In this regard, increasing the control over the visual clues of drug and alcohol abuse can be effective in treating these disorders.

Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the decision to use drug because of the unique and sensitive developmental balance of drive and emotion. Mindfulness treatments specifically focus on the capacity to tolerate negative affects and enhance behavioral flexibility; these treatments may address the difficulties experienced by adolescent drug addicts. The theoretical mechanism of action of mindfulness is unique. Change is fostered in an individual's reactions to key addictive processes, such as craving, avoidance, negative affect, and drug -related stimuli, not by supporting reactive control or cognitive appraisal, but with a response characterized by nonjudgmental awareness and attention. Through this mechanism, mindfulness-based treatments may support the development of an array of cognitive and emotional skills in the service of enduring and adaptive change. By teaching adolescents to purposely experience stimuli that contributed to their drug use in the first place, mindfulness may allow adolescents to react with flexibility and awareness, thus ultimately replacing their maladaptive patterns with intentional and adaptive behavior. Experiencing pleasure and an increased sense of meaning may serve as protective factors against drug use.

Although this study shows promising results, some limitations are worth consideration. First, no control group was used to validate the results from the treatment group. Because of this, the significant differences that did occur might be due to some factor other than participating in the treatment intervention. Future research should aim to conduct randomized clinical

trials in order to decrease threats to internal validity. Studies of different forms of mindfulness treatments in for adolescent drug addicts would be helpful to determine if anyone has advantages over another. Such research could result in an efficacious therapy for adolescent drug addicts and could have widespread implications for treatment of this vulnerable population.

Although there are limitations to this study, the results suggest that the mindfulness-based intervention is a promising intervention for the mental health of adolescent's drug addicts.

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Drought and its impact

Liladhar[*]

Abstract
Drought is a temporary aberration, unlike aridity or even seasonal aridity (in terms of a welldefined dry season), which is a permanent feature of climate. Drought in contrast is a recurrent, yet sporadic feature of climate, known to occur under all climatic regimes and is usually characterized by variability in terms of its spatial expanse, intensity and duration. Conditions of drought appear primarily, though not solely, on account of substantial rainfall deviation from the normal and / or the skewed nature of the spatial / temporal distribution to a degree that inflicts an adverse impact on crops over an agricultural season or successive seasons. What is universally accepted is that drought stems from a deficiency or erratic distribution in rainfall but the spread and intensity of the calamity is contingent on several factors, including the status of surface and ground water resources, agro-climatic features, cropping choices and patterns, socio-economic vulnerabilities of the local population etc.
Keywords: drought, aridity, conditions, climate, rainfall, seasons.

Introduction
What is Drought?
It is difficult to provide a precise and universally accepted definition of drought due to its complex nature and varying characteristics that manifest across different agro-climatic regions of the world in a myriad different ways.

Drought differs from other natural hazards such as cyclones, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis in that:

There is no universally accepted definition that can encapsulate the complexity of this phenomenon adequately;

It is difficult to determine the beginning and end of a drought episode because of the slow, 'creepy' onset, silent spread and gradual withdrawal. In India, it is generally considered to be coterminous with the monsoons;

An episode could spill over months or even years with or without any accompanying shift in the geographical arena;

There is no indicator or index which can precisely forecast the advent and severity of a drought event, nor project its possible impacts;

Spatial expanse tends to be far greater than in the case of other natural calamities, which when compounded by the difficulties associated with the impact assessment of the disaster, makes effective response highly challenging;

Impacts are generally non-structural and difficult to quantify e.g. the damage to the ecology, the disruption of socio-economic fabric of communities, the long term effects of mal-nutrition on health and morbidity etc.;

The impact tends to get magnified in the event of successive droughts.
Objectives of study
 • What is a drought ?

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• Impacts of a drought
• Droughts in India, classification and characteristics

Drought in India

Droughts during the colonial period, tended to degenerate into severe famines causing massive human losses. According to one estimate, in the latter half of the 19th century, there were approximately 25 major famines across India, which killed 30-40 million people. The first Bengal famine of 1770 is estimated to have wiped out nearly one third of the population. The famines continued until Independence in 1947, with the Bengal famine of 1943–44 which affected 3-4 million people, being among the most devastating. The situation improved remarkably in post-independent India. Investment in irrigation works, promotion and availability of quality inputs, focus on research & extension led to increased agricultural productivity and greater resilience among the farming communities. This development did not only render the country self-sufficient in food production but to a considerable extent, famine proof. Though population quadrupled since Independence, the country did not witness a famine in the past 69 years and in fact, India has become a major exporter of agricultural produce in the world. With the liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s, accelerated growth in industry and services saw the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrink to less than 15% (half its share from a few decades ago), yet the country continued to be largely self-sufficient in food and agri-commodities, gained greater resiliences in absorbing the impact of drought.

Meteorological History of Droughts in India

During 1871–2015, there were 25 major drought years, defined as years with All India Summer Monsoon Rainfall (AISMR) less than one standard deviation below the mean (i.e. anomaly below –10 percent): 1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2009, 2014 and 2015. The frequency of drought has varied over the decades. From 1899 to 1920, there were seven drought years. The incidence of drought came down between 1941 and 1965 when the country witnessed just three drought years. However, during the 21 years, between 1965 and 1987, there were 10 drought years which was attributed to the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Among the many drought events since Independence, the one in 1987 was one of the worst, with an overall rainfall deficiency of 19% which affected 59–60% of the normal cropped area and a population of 285 million. This was repeated in 2002 when the overall rainfall deficiency for the country as a whole was 19%. Over 300 million people spread over 18 States were affected by drought along with around 150 million cattle. Food grains production registered an unprecedented steep fall of 29 million tonnes. In 2009, the overall rainfall deficiency for the country as a whole was 22%, which resulted in decrease of food grain production by 16 million tonnes. During 2014-15 and 2015-16 large parts of the country were affected by drought causing widespread hardships to the affected population since the calamity encompassed major agricultural States in the country.

Characteristics of Drought

The occurrence of drought is contingent on a number of factors such as cropping choices and agronomic practices, soil types, drainage and ground water profiles, to name a few. However, rainfall deficiency and spatial and temporal distribution, duration and dry spells are acknowledged as the most important triggers for drought.

Seasonal Characteristics and Intra-Seasonal Variability

India receives most of its rainfall (73%) from the South-West or "summer" Monsoon i.e., (the rainfall received between June and September). The summer monsoon sets in during the first week of June in the south-west corner of India and gradually proceeds towards the north-west region covering the entire country by the second week of July. The withdrawal of the Monsoon commences in the first week of September from the west and north and recedes from most parts of the country by the month-end. Even when the overall rainfall in the country was normal, large variations were noticed across regions, within States, and sometimes, even within districts. IMD set up 36 meteorological sub-divisions straddling over the territories of a dozen districts on an average, in each of the subdivisions. Rainfall is categorised as excess, normal, deficient or scanty and the possibility of drought arises in the event of deficient or scanty rainfall.

Coastal areas of peninsular India and Tamil Nadu, in particular, receive bulk of its annual rainfall from October to December, from the receding monsoon and periodic cyclonic disturbances in the Bay of Bengal, but primarily on account of the North-East monsoons.

Causes of Recurring Drought in India

A deficiency in rainfall causes depletion of soil moisture, fall in surface and ground water levels which in turn is likely to have a deleterious effect on agricultural operations, due to insufficient availability of water for the crops, especially during the critical stages of plant growth. The correlation between quantum of rainfall and the trigger for drought in India vary across agro-climatic zones. In the semi-arid regions, even a well distributed 400 mm rainfall during a crop season could be adequate for the sustenance of crops, while in high rainfall regions like Assam, an annual rainfall of 1,000 mm could still create a potential for drought like development. Though deficient rainfall is considered to be the primary instigating factor for drought, yet the occurrence, spread and intensity is determined by several factors including susceptibilities introduced by climate change, hydrological and soil profiles, availability of soil moisture, choice of crops and agricultural practices, availability of fodder, socio-economic vulnerabilities etc.

The recurrence of drought in India is owed largely to the unique physical and climatic susceptibilities of the country, which include:

Considerable annual / seasonal/regional variations in spite of a high average annual rainfall of around 1,150 mm. The mean annual rainfall across the country.

A relatively short window of less than 100 days during the South-West Monsoon season (June to September) when about 73% of the total annual rainfall of the country is received. The normal rainfall in various parts of the country.

Uneven distribution of rainfall over different parts of the country in that some parts bear an inordinately high risk of shortfalls, while others tend to receive excessive rainfall. Even though India receives abundant rain on an average, for the country as a whole, much of the excess water, which otherwise could have contributed towards enhancing natural resilience towards drought, gets lost as run-offs. The variability in rainfall exceeds 30% in large areas of the country when compared to Long Period Average (LPA) and exceeds 50% in parts of drought- prone Saurashtra, Kutch and Rajasthan;

Low average annual rainfall of 750 mm over 33% of the cropped area in the country heightens the susceptibility to drought;

Over-exploitation of ground water and sub-optimum conservation and storage capacity of surface water leading to inadequate water availability for irrigation, particularly in the years

of rainfall deficiency. Steady decline in per capita water availability for humans and animals even in non-drought years;

Out migration of cattle and other animals from drought hit areas heightens the pressure on resources in surrounding regions.

Impact of Drought

Drought produces wide-ranging impacts that span across many sectors of the economy. The reverberations are felt by the society and economy much beyond the areas actually experiencing the onslaughts of physical drought because agricultural production and water resources are integral to our ability to produce goods and services. Drought affects the overall economy of the country at macro and micro economic levels, both directly and indirectly. Direct impacts are usually visible in falling agricultural production and heightened food insecurity among poor and vulnerable sections; depleted water levels; higher livestock and wildlife mortality; cattle and animal migration; damage to ecosystem from indiscriminate exploitation; increased fire hazards etc. Indirect impacts of drought can be gauged from the reduction in incomes for farmers and agribusinesses, increased prices for food and fodder, reduction in purchasing capacity and slump in consumption, default on agricultural loans, distress sale of agricultural land & livestock, rural unrest, shrinkage in avenues for agricultural employment etc. These deleterious impulses have huge negative multiplier effects in the economy and society.The impacts of drought are generally categorized as economic, environmental, and social.

Economic impacts refer to production losses in agriculture and related sectors, especially animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, horticulture and fisheries. It affects livelihoods and quality of life for the majority of farmers, share croppers, farm labourers, artisans, small rural businesses and rural population in general that is dependent on agriculture. All industries dependent upon the primary sector for raw materials suffer on account of reduced supplies and hardening prices. Drought thus causes a dampening impact on the economy by squeezing profit margins, drying up income and revenue streams and constricting employment avenues through disruption caused to supply chain managements, slowing down flow of credit and tax collections, depressing industrial and consumer demand, increased dependence on imports, and lowering of overall market sentiments.

Environmental impacts can be gauged from low water levels in ground water and surface reservoirs, lakes and ponds, reduced flows in springs, streams and rivers, loss of forest cover, migration of wildlife and sharpening man-animal conflicts and general stress on biodiversity. Reduced stream flow and loss of wetlands may affect levels of salinity. Increased groundwater depletion rates, and reduced recharge may damage aquifers and adversely affect the quality of water (e.g., salt concentration, acidity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity) which in turn may lead to a permanent loss of biological productivity of soils.

Social impacts are manifest in widespread disruption in rural society on account of outmigration of the population from drought affected areas, rise in school dropout rates, greater immiseration and indebtedness, alienation of land and livestock assets, malnutrition, starvation and loss of social status among the most vulnerable sections. The situation of scarcity in some cases may exacerbate social tensions and lead to erosion of social capital.

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"Role of higher education in skill development program & its Future Prospect in India"

Dr.Mohan Lal*

Abstract: Education breeds confidence. Confidence breeds hope. Hope breeds peace"- Confucius India is a Country with the 2nd largest population. It is renowned for its size, diversity and complexity, whether it is geographical, socioeconomic, cultural, political or developmental. All these factors impact on every aspect of life including employment, labour force considerations, education and training. If nation is a system, education is the heart of it. Education empowers the nation. Education is an important input for the growth of the Nation. Properly planned educational can increase national gross products, cultural richness, build positive attitude towards technology, increase efficiency and effectiveness of the governance. Education opens new horizons for an individual, provides new hopes and develops new values. It strengthens competencies and develops commitment. So, every govt. is now committed to provide the facilities that are required for educating a child right from the beginning. As compared to western economies where there is a burden of an ageing population, India has a unique 20–25 years window of opportunity called the "demographic dividend." , means India has a higher proportion of working age population.
Key Words- Contemporary education, Learners, Skill-based, Skill development.

Introduction: Education breeds confidence. Confidence breeds hope. Hope breeds peace"- Confucius India is a Country with the 2nd largest population. It is renowned for its size, diversity and complexity, whether it is geographical, socioeconomic, cultural, political or developmental. All these factors impact on every aspect of life including employment, labour force considerations, education and training. If nation is a system, education is the heart of it. Education empowers the nation. Education is an important input for the growth of the Nation. Properly planned educational can increase national gross products, cultural richness, build positive attitude towards technology, increase efficiency and effectiveness of the governance. Education opens new horizons for an individual, provides new hopes and develops new values. It strengthens competencies and develops commitment. So, every govt. is now committed to provide the facilities that are required for educating a child right from the beginning. As compared to western economies where there is a burden of an ageing population, India has a unique 20–25 years window of opportunity called the "demographic dividend." , means India has a higher proportion of working age population

Skill Development in Higher Education: The conventional wisdom today is that our main national problem at the college and university level of education is providing equal opportunity for entry for all young people and then retaining in school those entering until they complete their degrees. This view is based on the belief that a college degree is the key to success in American society today. Our current President and the major foundations funding higher education base their current policies on this belief.

This conventional wisdom is fine as far as it goes. However, of equal importance is the actual skill development and learning achieved by students while in higher education. The

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current perception is that our nation does fine on this objective. With this perception, then entry and throughput are the highest priorities for higher education. However, this conventional wisdom is wrong.

Disturbing recent evidence indicates that roughly one third of all students graduating in higher education today have made no progress in developing the critical skills needed for vocational success and for discharging the responsibilities of a citizen in a modern democracy.

Skills Development in India: India is home to the world's largest youth population, with more than 50 percent of India's population under 25 years of age, and over two-thirds under age 35. This demographic dividend presents a tremendous opportunity for India to become a global economic leader, and create new and diverse investment opportunities for the world. Investing in India's youth will enable India to realize its full potential and further strengthen India's leadership in promoting global economic prosperity and democratic stability. This landscape presents promising opportunities for knowledge sharing and public-private partnership.

Need for skills development program: Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work. As India moves progressively towards becoming a 'knowledge economy with skill' it becomes increasingly important that the country should focus on advancement of skills and these skills have to be relevant to the emerging economic environment and society. In order to achieve the twin targets of economic growth and inclusive development, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has to grow consistently at 8% to 9% per annum. This requires significant progress in several areas, primary education system, and higher education system, including infrastructure development, agricultural growth coupled with productivity improvements, financial sector growth, and a healthy business environment, ably supported by a skilled workforce.

Reach, Scale and Speed knowledge: Technology has multiple points where it can impact and change the face of Indian education. The first among them is reach. 70 per cent of India is categorized as rural - primarily due to infrastructure. Digital infrastructure that works differently can be effectively deployed. This can be seen by the unprecedented penetration of mobile telephones. The physical requirements can be limited and can be non-linear in its capability to expand. If our education system transforms itself to be available in digital formats, and thereby lends itself to grow with digital infrastructure, reach may not be as insurmountable. Technology can be effective in addressing the large scale that is required for the Indian education sector. Be it the simultaneous access to millions of students or continuity in terms of engagement across formats, technology can be a big enabler for students.

It can also create "super faculty" where a good teacher can reach out to thousands of students as against few tens in the traditional format. Also, as proved in the 'Tutor Vista' model, many teachers can work effectively in addressing the needs of the student community. Similarly, the scale for customized assessment of millions of students, maintaining student records, etc. can be possible with technology. Also, the speed at which these need to execute is almost impossible without technology. Today, from a central unit, it possible to reach thousands of destinations across India (which otherwise would have taken months) through satellite- based classrooms. Another fundamental change has been the disintermediation of

the value chain in education which possible through technology. This disintermediation has helped a host of service providers to play an active role in education. Faculty, curriculum, assessment and certification are some of the key elements technology could help address effectively in skill development.

Requirement of Faculty Position for skill development: The issue of quantity and quality of faculty need to be addressed with immediacy for skill development. The commitment to the teaching profession seems to be waning as quality talent is usually attracted to corporate jobs which typically are better paymasters. For example, India's premier engineering institutes, IITs, suffer from around 41 per cent shortage in faculty. According to norms set by the Human Resource Development Ministry, IITs should ideally have a teacher-student ratio of 1:10, but they are struggling with a 1:17 ratio. Incentives such as better pay, research opportunities and technology enabled infrastructure could turn the tide.

Curriculum, Content and Pedagogy System for skill improvement: While content is often talked about, it should be looked at as a part of curriculum and not in isolation. Conversion of content, primarily into books, research articles and even classroom sessions have been mostly successful, and they been done keeping in mind the fundamental shift required in this new format of learning. We need digital curriculum and not just digital content. Given India's size and diversity in terms of geography, culture and language, the issue of access could be addressed with digitisation. For example, adoption of flipped classroom concepts could revolutionise the way learning happens in the classrooms with flip teaching, the students study themselves initially, either using video lessons prepared by the teacher or third parties. Students collaborate online and apply the knowledge by solving problems and doing practical work in the classrooms. Teachers act as guides rather than someone who gives 'lectures' - which students receive passively.

Assessment and certification program for skill development: An integral part of education is the need for assessing learning outcomes which help determine the quality of education, and many a times this can be also a critical input to the next stage. It is a key part of any education system and often is seen as the fruit of all labour. There could be a significant change in this process due to the disintermediation. Technology can make it possible to have teachers and assessors as distinct entities, enabling them to scale up in what they are doing. Today, in India, around 14 million students in higher education appear for approximately 200 million examinations at various levels, each year.

With increase in the number of students pursuing higher education, enrolments are expected to grow at a CAGR of 8.5 per cent, according to the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources. As the number of students taking entrance examinations is growing substantially each year, conducting them at such a large scale is proving to be a challenge for the authorities. Here, technology plays a critical role as online assessment helps simplify the lengthy examination process and can to be faster, more efficient, accurate and fair. Using technology to conduct examination also helps authorities to curb cheating and any sort of other malpractices. Automating the examination process can also result in reducing dependency on the university administration and staff which not only helps them cut costs but also lowers manpower requirements. Online assessments can act as a boon for students who wish to appear for multiple entrance exams within a similar time period as it saves them the trouble of waiting or travelling to multiple locations. Increasingly the industry seems to be realising the dividends that continuous professional education can pay, thus not only creating but also expanding the market for life-long learning in India.

Private Sector's Role in Skill Development: Over the years, the private sector has increased its presence in the field of vocational education in India. Unemployment and underemployment are two of the most serious development problems currently being faced by the country. The equality vocational education and training courses for the learner can solve this problem. The private sector comes into play here with its ability to match better the demand for workforce by the industry with a supply of superior skilled manpower. The private sector can contribute to supplement infrastructure, facilities, technology and pedagogy. There are several roles that the private sector plays in this domain, namely, as a consumer of skilled manpower, as a non-profit facilitator of quality knowledge or as a for-profit enterprise providing education.

In the first role, the private sector would deeply benefit by training the available manpower with appropriate skills and then ultimately employ them. Corporate houses can train learners by diverse methods and in varied fields such as research and development, academic internships, on-job training, programs in line with the market demand and several collaborative programs. As a consumer, the private sector is educating learners with the right balance of academic skills, analytical skills, attitude and exposure. This approach ensures only industry demanded skills/expertise being imparted to develop a suitable talent pool. Many private sector players have also entered this space as a way of giving back to the society from which they otherwise gain immensely. These players have the requisite funds, expertise and infrastructure to invest in9 constructing an appropriate platform for vocational education and training. Many industry experts or young business leaders interact with the learners via this mode to provide a unique training package.

Finally, the private sector may enter vocational education and training with a sole purpose of profit building. By constructing infrastructure facilities in terms of schools, training institutes and universities, such players provide education at a price. In a nation such as India where maximum emphasis is laid on education, there are immense opportunities and a vacant capacity to tap this sector.

Future Prospect for Skill Development: India, as a whole, realizes the complete seriousness and importance of possessing a skilled workforce. As highlighted above, there are several programs and schemes initiated to address this issue. However, considering the rate at which the eligible working population of India is growing, these skilling initiatives would fall short by a severe amount. India is perceived to be emerging as a service-driven economy with quality human capital as its competitive advantage. For continuing this growth in the service sector and achieve competitive advantage in manufacturing, it is imperative that the human capital asset is developed further. The future prospects give birth to a serious concern of inadequate educational facilities of the nation.

Skilling has certainly seen a growing focus from government and other stakeholders and we hope it would have sustained attention from decision makers. While structurally the government has introduced a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, further clarity on its operational mandate and alignment with other ministries' skilling programmes is still awaited. With amaze of schemes and training initiatives at multiple ministries, it would be imperative for the new ministry to streamline government focus and ensure efficient implementation in the right areas with optimum fund utilization targets. With the recent announcement of it is and DGET being aligned with the new ministry, they would also need to revamp the existing massive infrastructure to make it industry relevant. Schemes like National Career Services Project by DGET and National Textile Policy tar getting to

create 35 million jobs are encouraging steps where effective implementation would be the key.

NSDC would also need to get large training players backed by employers and industry to join the training industry as credibility and sustainable infrastructure 18 would be the key to meet its target of 150 million training by 2022. While by setting up 31 SSCs, they have laid the path for establishing training standards with employers at the fore front, ensuring financial sustainability of SSCs would be equally important.

Another key government initiative--'Aajevika', which is a flag ship initiative of MoRD, also needs to align itself with training standards and focus on outcome-driven funding. Right monitoring and striving for impact-based implementation is certainly required and we hope this is taken up sooner than later. With a trained workforce of 500 million, the nation is looking at creating a fine balance between quality and quantity, which would be vital to create a credible and sustainable reform. At an annual addition of 9.25 million per year approximately 37 million jobs are expected to be created from 2012-13 through 2016-17.

Conclusion: There is a big need for investments for millions of students in India. Given the role of technology and the increasing internationalization of higher education, the time is opportune for both India and the U.K. to complement each other; one with the kind of resources it has and the other with the young population that needs to be educated. U.K. is an important partner in India's higher education growth story and there is need for enhanced engagement if it is to play a pivotal role in the big opportunity that India has to offer, which could potentially transform the international higher education landscape. The opportunity comes with a time stamp though. We need to act now.

To sum up, we need to recognize that the knowledge, skills and productivity of our growing young and dynamic workforce form the backbone of our economy. To reap the benefits of such a young workforce, we need to implement the reforms in the education system and also bring forth new factors of production, namely knowledge, skills and technology which have the ability to unleash the productive frontiers of the economy in the most efficient and dynamic way. Besides, taking a leaf from the western hemisphere, India should try to become "knowledge economy" to promote inclusive growth. The three major areas to be focused to ensure that our education system is sustainable and meets global standards:

Quality of Education – in terms of infrastructure, teachers, accreditation, etc. Affordability of Education–ensuring poor and deserving students are not denied of education. Ethics in Education – avoiding over - commercialization of education system. It is time to bring in the changes that will give us the momentum to find a place in the global scenario. Govt. and public both should work hand-in-hand to support each other and look for the required upliftment of education. Change in the GER will not come in a year, but it can be achieved by consistent persuasion, Using of state-of-the-art infrastructure allied with ICT and a developed curricula for industry-ready candidates seems to be the dream of the country and its people, but, the possibilities of such extent need to be channelized and it is make sure that everyone do get the opportunity to be a part of such system.

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Academic Stress In Relation To Self Confidence Of Seconday School Students

Dr. Mamta Devi*

Abstract
A sample of 200 students of Rohtak district of Haryana state was selected randomly. The sample was administered through Academic stress scale developed and standardized by Bisht; & Agnihotri's Self confidence inventory developed and standardized by Gupta . Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), SED, z-test and correlation were used for analysis and interpretation of the data. The findings of the study revealed that a) exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of secondary school students. b) there exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students. c) there exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students.
Keywords: Academic Stress, Self confidence, Private school, Government School.

Introduction
Life is a continuous process of facing challenges. These Challenges are different each time because the situation as well as the individual keeps on changing. One of the very important factors which significantly contribute to tacking of challenge and ensuring a more successful life is to posses' sufficient self-confidence, In order to build self-confidence one needs to experience successful challenges. Tasks, which have an appropriate amount and degree of difficulty, when faced successfully develop self-confidence. Self-confidence is an important antecedent to good performance. It tends to act as a self fulfilling prophecy. If one does not believe in his ability to perform well he probably will fall short of his goal whereas if he thinks he can do well then he is more likely to come through. Confidence is characterized by a high expectancy of success. It involves though and images. Reflecting the beliefs that you have the capacity to perform the action's required for the success; that there is a high probability that success will result from these actions. In other words when you feel confident, you know you can do it. You predict you will do it and you predict that doing it will lead to success.

Academic Stress
In present era, the phenomenon of stress is not confined to adults alone but also affects children and students. There are many situation in educational field which are stressful to the child like negative consequences of failures, worries about future life, too much homework, cut throat competition etc which leads to academic stress. Academic stress is becoming increasingly more common and widespread among students. It is inevitable in any educational institution. In optimal limits it mobilizes the potentialities of the students to perform more effectively. However, increasing amounts of academic stress for prolonged periods may create over-whelming frustration and anxiety in the students which may I turn adversely affect their morale, academic achievement, mental health, study habits and adjustment styles. The source of academic stress may vary from institution to institution and

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individual to individual. Excessive academic stress may lead to a burnout, which is characterized by emotional exhaustion, feeling of low accomplishment and depersonalization of students.

Firman (1992) stated that academic stress is anything that imposes an extra demand on a person's ability to cope, often with something that is new and different in academics.

Carveth et al. (1996) Academic stress is the student's perception of the extensive knowledge base required and the perception of inadequate time to develop it.

Erkutlu and Chafra (2006) opine that the pressure to perform well in the examination or test is Academic stress.

Wilks (2008) is of view that academic stress is the product of a combination of academic-related demands that exceeds adaptive resources available to an individual.

Self Confidence

Self-confidence is not just one thing. It means different thing to different people. Some define it as 'trust or firm belief in self' while some refer to it as 'self-reliance' and some others equate with 'boldness'. Self confidence is an attitude which allows individuals to have positive yet realistic views of themselves and their situations. Self confident people trust their own abilities have a general sense of control in their lives, and believe that, within reason, they will be able to do what wish, plan, and expect. Two main things contribute to self-confidence: self-efficiency and self-esteem. Self-esteem refers to general feelings of self-worth or self-value whereas Self-efficacy is belief in one's capacity to succeed at tasks. Self-efficacy according to Neill (2005) can be general or specific where general self-efficacy refers to beliefs about one's ability to perform specific tasks in certain things. Self-efficacy is also sometimes used to refer to situation specific self-confidence as academic self-confidence.

Besavanna (1975) opined that Self Confidence refers to an individual's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things go all right.

Sieler (1998) stated that Self-confidence is an individual's characteristic (a self-construct) which enables a person to have a positive or realistic view of themselves or situations that they are in.

Cox (2001) defined Self-confidence as a belief in yourself and abilities, a mental attitude of transiting or relying on yourself.

Neil (2005) stated that Self-confidence refers to belief in one's personal worth and likelihood of succeeding. Self-confidence is a combination of self-esteem and general self-efficacy.

Rubio (2007) stated that self confidence is a feeling of self competence required to handle basic problems in life and be happy.

Justification Of The Study

Self Confidence is related with success in general and academic achievement particular. A confident attitude, a belief and a faith in one's capacities and ideals are essentials for success. Self-confidence grows with success but upon entering Secondary education stage, students in addition to physical, psychological and emotional changes, often encounter higher levels of competition, and rigid academic achievements. Academic demands and the complexity of the school structure make the task of academic success more difficult for students resulting in stress in them leading to lowering the level of confidence. Many a times, dedicate students show lack of interest in studies due lesser confidence to face the tough situations. This results in lack of concentration, attention, recall, procrastination, improper study habits and subsequently educational reduction. Subsequently, children constantly feel over – loaded

with academic stress at all stages. Many researchers have studied academic stress in relation to various variables but since self confidence is the prime factor that can be helpful in overcoming all kinds of stress and difficulties in life, the investigator therefore felt necessary to study academic stress in relation to Self-confidence in secondary school students.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study and compare Academic stress in students in Government and Private Schools.
2. To study and compare Academic stress in male students in Government and private Schools.
3. To study and compare Academic stress in female students in Government and Private Schools.
4. To find out relationship between Academic stress and Self Confidence of Students of both Government and Private Schools.

Hypothesis Of The Study

1. There will be no significant difference in Academic stress in the students in Government and Private Schools.
2. There will be no significant difference in Academic stress in the male students of Government and Private Schools.
3. There will be no significant difference in Academic stress in the female students of Government and Private schools.
4. There will be no significant relationship between Academic stress and Self Confidence of Students of both Government and Private Schools.

Delimitations Of The Study

1. The study will be delimited to 200 (100 male and 100 female) students of IX standard.
2. The study will be conducted on students studying in Government and Private Schools of Rohtak (District) only.

Review of Literature

Grover, J (2011) conducted study on topic entitled 'A Study of Impact of Parental Involvement and Teacher-Taught Relationship on Academic Stress' and found that the students with high parental involvement scored low on academic stress as compared to students with low parental involvement. Similarly, the students with high teacher-taught relations scored low on academic stress.

Panday and Deshpande (2012) in their research entitled 'A study on Impact of Academic Stress on MBA Students of Gujarat Technological University' concluded that stress in academic institutions can have both positive and negative consequences if not well managed.

Lal, K. (2013) in his study, 'Academic stress among Adolescent in relation to Intelligence and Demographic Factors' found that there exists no significant difference in academic stress of average and low I.Q. students, male and female students, rural and urban institution students and Government and Private senior secondary school students.

Kumari, S. et al. (2014) in her study, 'Level of Stress and Coping Strategies among Adolescents' found that there was a high prevalence of stress in academic area among secondary school students.

Singh, N. (2014) in his work, 'Study of Academic Stress in School Students in relation to their Self-Esteem' found that there is significant difference in the level of academic stress students in govt and private school student but there is insignificant difference in the level of academic stress in male and female school students.

Goel and Aggarwal (2012) in their research entitled, 'A Comparative Study of Self Confidence of Single Child and Child with Sibling.' Revealed that the children with sibling have more self-confident than single children. There is significant negative relationship between sense of alienation and lack of self-confidence.

Mohammad, S. (2012) did study entitled, 'The Correlation between General Self-Confidence and Academic Achievement in the Oral Presentation Course.' The results revealed a positive, significant correlation between general self-confidence and academic achievement.

Verma (2014) in his study, 'Relationship between Self Confidence & Sports Achievement of Post Graduate Students of Knipss, Sultanpur (U.P.)' concluded that there was a positive relationship between self-confidence and sports achievements of the students. It is concluded that sports achievement improve through self-confidence.

Tomer and Agrawal (2014) did study, 'Effect of Parental Deprivation on Self Confidence of Students. The results revealed that parental deprivation and gender significantly affect the self-confidence of students. Males have higher self confidence than the females.

Bisht and Mishra (2015) in their research, ' A Study of Aggression and self Confidence among the different Disciplines of College Students' found that the male students of science stream are more aggressive than Physical Education and Commerce students and also that male students of Physical Education stream have more Self-confidence than students of other streams.

Methodology

In the present study, Descriptive survey method was employed

Sample

In over to achieve the objective stated earlier and to test the corresponding hypotheses, district Rohtak, Haryana state was planned.

Variables

Academic, Stress and Self Confidence, Private and Government Schools

Tools Used

- Academic stress scale developed and standardized by Bisht; & Agnihotri's
- Self confidence inventory developed and standardized by Gupta

Statistical Techniques Used

The statistical techniques were employed to concise picture of the data, so that it can be easily comprehend . It was employed to test the hypotheses in the study. Mean, S.D., S.Em, Z-value and coefficient of correlation were calculated in the present study.

Analysis And Interpretation

Hypothesis no. 1. There will be no significant difference in academic stress of secondary school students in government and private schools.

Table 1: Mean, S.D., S.Ed, z-value of Academic stress in the students in Government and Private Schools.

	N	M	S.D	SEd	z-value	Level of significance
Government School Students	100	68.09	9.76	1.38		
Private School Students	100	77.30	10.34	1.46	4.57	Significant at .01 level

Table.1 the mean scores of the variable of academic stress of secondary school students in government and private schools as 68.09 and 77.30 respectively. The z-ration is calculated as 4.58 with df-198 which is significant at 0.01 level. This reveals that a significant difference exists between academic stress of secondary school student in government and private schools. Hence, hypothesis 1 stating that 'There will be no significant difference in academic stress of secondary school students in government and private schools,' is rejected. Hypothesis 2. There will be no significant difference in academic stress of male secondary school students in government and private schools.

Table 2: Mean, S.D., S.ED, z-value of Academic stress in the male students of Government and Private Schools.

Group	N	M	S.D	SEd	z-value	Level of significance
Male from Govt. Schools	50	63.13	4.92	0.98		
Male from Pvt. Schools	50	70.97	10.09	2.02	3.48	ificant at .01 level

Table 2 Shows that the mean scores of the variable of academic stress of male secondary school students from government and private schools as 63.13 and 70.97 respectively. The z-ration is calculated as 3.49 with df 98 which is significant at 0.01 level. This reveals that a significant difference exists between mean scores of the variable of academic stress of male secondary school students from government and private schools. Hence hypothesis 2 stating that 'There will be no significant difference in academic stress of male secondary school students in government and private schools,' is rejected.
Hypothesis 3. 'There will be no significant difference in academic stress of female secondary school students in government and private schools,' is rejected.

Table 3: Mean, S.D., S.Ed, z-value of Academic stress in the female Students of Government and Private Schools.

Group	N	M	S.D	SEm	z-value	Level of Significance
Female students from Govt. Schools	50	73.04	10.91	2.18		
Female students from pvt. Schools	50	83.63	5.75	1.15	4.28	icance at .01 Level

Table 3 shows that the mean scores of the variable of academic stress of female secondary school students from government and private schools as 73.04 and 83.63 respectively. The z-ratio is calculated as 4.29 with df. 98 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. This reveals that a significant difference exists between academic stress of female secondary school students from government and private schools. Hence, hypothesis 3 stating that

'There will be no significant difference in academic stress of female secondary school students in government and private schools,' is rejected.

Coefficient Of Correction

As the present study is intended to find out the relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of secondary school students, Pearson's Product Moment correlation technique was employed.

Table. 4 Showing Coefficient of Correlation between Academic stress and Self-confidence of Secondary school students.

Group	N	Variable	r	Level of Significance
Total Secondary School students	200	Academic stress	-0.65	
		Self-confidence		Sig. at .01
Male Secondary School students	100	Academic stress	-0.66	
		Self-confidence		Sig. at .01
Female Secondary school Students	100	Academic stress	-0.47	
		Self-confidence		Sig. at .01

Table 4 shows that:

1. The coefficient of correlation between academic stress and self-confidence of secondary school students as -0.66 which is negative and significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that there exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of secondary school students. Therefore, hypothesis **7** stating, **'There will be no significant relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of secondary school students' stands rejected.**

2. The coefficient of correlation between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students as -0.66 which is negative and significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that there exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students. Therefore, hypothesis 8 stating, **'There will no significant between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students' stands rejected.**

3. The coefficient of correlation between academic stress and self-confidence of female secondary school students as -0.48 which is negative and significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that there exists a significant negative relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of male secondary school students. Therefore, hypothesis **9** stating, **There will be no significant relationship between academic stress and self-confidence of female secondary school students, stands rejected.**

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Trend And Pattern Of Urban Growth In India

Pratima[*]

Abstract
India is a very fast growing developing country in the concern of urbanization. Though the current level of urbanization in our country is lowest compared to the other developing countries. The absolute size of urban population is enormous. By the turn of the millennium about 300 million Indians lived in nearly 3700 towns and cities (urban areas) spread across the length and breadth of the country. This comprised of nearly 30 per cent of its total population in sharp contrast to 60 million (15 per cent) who lived in urban areas in 1947 at the time of our independence. During the last 50 years the population has grown two and a half times more and the urban India has grown as almost second largest in the world, only next to China. 21st century is set to become India's urban century with more people living in cities and towns than in the country side (rural areas) (Goldman Sachs, 2007). India has 10 of the fastest growing cities in the world and is witnessing massive urbanization.
Keywords: urban, population, growth, rapid, world, country.

Introduction
India as a developing country is urbanizing at a rapid pace. Though the current level of urbanization in our country is lowest compared to the other developing countries. The absolute size of urban population is enormous. By the turn of the millennium about 300 million Indians lived in nearly 3700 towns and cities (urban areas) spread across the length and breadth of the country. This comprised of nearly 30 per cent of its total population in sharp contrast to 60 million (15 per cent) who lived in urban areas in 1947 at the time of our independence. During the last 50 years the population has grown two and a half times more and the urban India has grown as almost second largest in the world, only next to China. 21st century is set to become India's urban century with more people living in cities and towns than in the country side (rural areas) (Goldman Sachs, 2007). India has 10 of the fastest growing cities in the world and is witnessing massive urbanization. The urban growth is happening not only in large cities but also in small and medium sized towns. This chapter aims at analyzing the size and growth of Urban India across the states. For the analysis purpose the data from 1901, 1991 and 2001 census is used. This part of the study covers the Pattern of growth of urban population in India, State-wise growth of urban population and drivers of urban growth in India, State level trends and disparities in urban growth. Finally, it covers the analysis of the fruitful policies and conclusions.

An Overview Of Regional Urbanisation Process
Urbanization pattern in regional economies has indicated that urbanization in developing countries as a whole is more rapid and massive and the share of urban population will increase by more than three times by 2030, thus touching almost 56 per cent from just 18 per cent in 1950. It is predicted that now it is Asia which is on the fast track of rapid urbanization--from an urban population share of 37.1 per cent in 2000, it would reach 54.1 per cent by 2030(Table2.1). The Asian prediction is a follow-up of spectacular urbanisation

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process experienced by Latin America which has reached the urban population level of 75 per cent from 42 per cent during the second half of the last century. The main reasons for such a prediction for Asia are:

a) Asia has almost 50 percent of the global urban population (1.6 billion of the 3.15 billion total world urban population in 2005);

b) Asia is going to house a major share of global urban population in the near future (2.6 billion out of the 4.91 billion total urban population in 2030) (**UN 2006**);

c) The Asian region has been very dynamic as revealed by the rapid and diversified levels of urbanisation (**high leve**l: Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Australia; **medium level**: China, India, Pakistan; **low level**: Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives); and

d) Emergence of primate cities and regions (Bangkok city and its region; Seoul and its region; Bombay (now Mumbai) and its region, Bangalore and its region etc.) **(Mathur 1992)**. Although the latter process has led to higher levels of urbanisation, they are concentrated in certain pockets, thus promoting city-region disparities in their levels of development.

Table 2.1: World urbanization pattern

Region	Level of Urbanization (per2 cent to total population)			Rate of Urbanization (percentage)
	1950	2000	2030	2005-2030
Africa	14.7	36.2	50.7	1.12
Asia	16.8	37.1	54.1	1.23
Latin America	42.0	75.4	84.3	0.34
Oceania	62.0	70.5	73.8	0.17
North America	63.9	79.1	86.7	0.29
Europe	50.5	71.7	78.3	0.33
World	29.0	46.7	59.9	0.83

Source: United Nations, 2006

Table-2.1 provides the details of how the problem of city-region disparities would be further accentuated on account of the proposed emergence of large cities. Out of the 22 cities which are expected to reach 10 million plus population by 2015, 17 will be in the developing countries, and more significantly, 11 out of 17 cities will be in the Asian region (UN 2006; Mohan and Dasgupta 2005). Again, unlike the developed countries, rapid urbanisation in developing countries is taking place at a much lower GDP levels which would aggravate the emerging problems due to financial constraints in implementing various environment and development programmes. This obviously calls for adoption of comprehensive urbanisation policies in the Asian region by incorporating the concepts of resource conservation and mobilisation, environmental management, appropriate policy instruments and associated institutional structure for implementation, monitoring and people's participation to achieve the prime objective of sustainable urban development. It relates to the economic characterization of urbanization. By 'Economic Characterization' of urbanization we mean that the economic structure and the process operating in a country are associated with its on-going urbanisation process (McGee 1971). In an economy, urbanisation by its very nature promotes either manufacturing or service sectors or both in a very broad sense, and in particular, it may be of any specialized activity under each broad group. While promoting these sectors, urbanisation generates more specific urban characteristics.

Manufacture-led urbanization may be characterized as:

a) High concentration of workforce engaged in the manufacturing sector,

b) Higher share of workforce with technical specialization,

c) Growth of the small-scale sector as ancillaries to feed the production requirements of large-scale manufacturing units,

d) More organized labour with less disparity in income, and

e) Demand for better land use planning for organized location of manufacturing activities, labour and associated economic and service activities.

The broad implications of tertiarisation-led urbanization are:

a) Higher concentration of unorganized labour,

b) Heterogeneous educational attainments of population,

c) High income disparity among the workforce

d) Greater chances for development of slums to meet the demands of the unorganized sector, and

e) Land use planning will be more complex for the reasons of location of various heterogeneous tertiary activities.

Similarly, in the primacy-based urbanisation pattern, higher primacy leads to more city-region disparities.

Nature Of Urban Poverty

While trying to understand the dimensions of urban poverty from an ecological perspective, we need to first understand the nature and dimensions of poverty itself. Addressed as the dehumanizing aspect of deprivation, poverty is multi-dimensional and manifests itself in various forms. It is deprivation of an acute economic form, making access to food, shelter, health and education difficult for the poor. It is also manifested as marginalization in its political sense and as discrimination and rootlessness in its socio-cultural sense. Besides this, another equally negative form of poverty is vulnerability (UN 1993).

Thus poverty, whether urban or rural, is conceptualized as entangled in the webs and traps of deprivations from where the poor find it difficult to escape. The meaning and extent of poverty is understood, in latest thinking, as encompassing marginalization in only economic terms and as an exclusion from decision-making processes. It is also being understood as rootless and vulnerable to various forms of disasters, hazards and threats. In the context of environment or ecology, being poor in an urban area means displacement from safe residence, occupations and societal spaces. The distinction made between 'absolute' and 'relative' poverty conceptually and more deeply applies to urban areas. Absolute poverty is the inability of sections of the population to secure the minimum basic needs for survival. Their lives are sunk to very low standards that are 'beneath any concept of human dignity'. Relative poverty affects that section of population which finds it difficult to secure their minimum needs. It also renders them unable to participate in mainstream societal processes. This alienates and marginalizes the poor from all forms of development despite constituting the majority in demographic terms. Thus, the quantitative indicators of poverty such as per capita income and consumption, per capita food consumption and food ratio, caloric intake, health status, etc., stem from the above definitions of poverty. These are not specific to any area but conceptualize poverty in ways similar in both rural and urban areas. Thus, one needs to be clear as to 'what actually is the nature of Urban Poverty'.

Karnataka is characterized by rapid urbanization ranking 6th in India and containing 5.4 per cent of the total towns in India (Sastry, 2008). Its share of urban population is estimated to be 6.3 per cent, which is expected to reach 39.3 per cent by 2016 (ibid). In general, these

urban areas are large and congested and lack in open spaces and natural resources (like water, land, common property resources, etc.), except at their peripheries. Thus, most of its population is deprived of environmental or eco- space benefits. Since the state's population is dense and heterogeneous, the urban areas present a further complicated picture, with diverse populations having migrated from far and wide and at different points of time in the history of that city or town. Often, this social and cultural diversity deprives them of traditional collective action/social capital reserve. Social capital associated with its other economic and political forms is also absent in the urban areas among the communities that comprise it. The poor are vulnerable and asset less, which is enough to drive them to accept whatever occupation comes their way. The greatest weakness of the urban poor is their economic poverty, which is relative in its composition. High price of every product and service makes them inaccessible. Environmental goods and services are particularly important to note. From a sociological standpoint, interactions and interpersonal relationships that generally mark the beginning of a sustainable life are also threatened by becoming contractual. The neighbourhood as a concept in building this relationship is often guarded by formal legal and jurisdictional rules. Such being the nature of urban settlements,

Urban Poverty is characterized by

(1) Inadequate income leading to inadequate consumption of necessities like food, lack of access to a safe and adequate supply of drinking water, and water for domestic activities and other consumables.

(2) Debt causing high repayments that affects the availability of income to fulfill necessities

(3) Inadequate, unstable or risky asset base (material and nonmaterial). This includes access to education, information and awareness and shelter or housing with proper ventilation handicapped.

(4) Inadequate supply or non-existence of public infrastructure like provision of piped water supply, drainage, roads, footpaths, etc, leading to risks of health and safety of children, old, sick, expectant mothers and other such categories of the weak (socially and physically).

(5) Inadequate provision of basic services that include, for example, schools, day-care centers, vocational training institutions, health care centers, transport and communication, etc.

(6) Absence of or inadequate safety nets to provide support in livelihood maintenance, food security during times of crises, sickness insurance, provision for medical care, etc.

(7) Absence of protection from disasters and hazards in the fields of environmental safety, pollution, ethnic conflicts, violence, discrimination and exploitation, and

The above characteristics broadly mark the indices of looking at poverty issues in urban areas. With variations in the size of the cities and towns, the intensity of the brunt of poverty experienced by the poor may also vary. In fact, it is expected that the acuteness of poverty would be higher in metropolitan areas, like Bangalore city, than in smaller cities and towns.

Patterns Of Growth Of Urban Population

Decade census is the only source that gives information on the population and its rural and urban settlements. Hence it is proper to know the meaning of 'urban' for the purpose of measuring urban population. Starting from the census 1961 a turn-fold lapse of towns as 'statutory' towns and 'census' towns have been adapted, which continues to be used even today. The 'statutory towns' are those which are accorded urban civic status by the state Government as Corporation munipality or cantonment. 'Census towns' are those where,

a) The population size is 5000 or more,

b) The density is at least 400 persons per sq.km, and

c) At least 70 per cent of the male workers are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

In 1991, India has 23 cities with million and more population which increased to 35 in 2001. And according to the projections made by Goldman Sachs; 140 million rural dwellers will join urban areas by 2020 while a huge 700 million people will reside in urban areas by 2050. Urbanization is spurred by both push and pulls factors.

- Deteriorating agricultural productivity, caste barriers and unemployment in the rural areas tend to push the rural inhabitants out.
- Better employment opportunities in cities with high growth rate of industrialization, better income, and better living demonstration effects of other migrants pull rural workers into urban centers.

Indian demography also reveals a 2-3-4-5 Syndrome. In the last decade, as population of India grew at an average annual rate of 2 percent, urban population grew at almost 3per cent p.a, population of mega cities at 4.5 percent p.a and slum population at 5 percent p.a. During the last 50 years, the urban population has multiplied 5 times. In largest cities between 40-60percent of population is currently living in slums and subset dwellings where they lack basic urban amenities (facilities). Although such a rigorous development of urban areas has resulted in temporal comparability of date and many towns were identified so in earlier census too as the census data could be used for portraying the size and growth of the urban population.

This is evident in the sudden urban population growth from 14 percent to 17 percent between 1941 and 1951. Here, we come across a data related problem, when, for the year 1981, Assam and Jammu did not have their census. Because of the internal disturbances for these states the population has been projected by the authorities to be used for the analysis. The increase in total and urban population and the proportion of urban to total population in India is presented in the table and figure below

Table2. 2: Urban Population in India during 2006-07

Year	Total	Urban	% Urban
1951	361.09	62.44	17.3
1961	439.23	78.94	18.0
1971	548.16	109.11	19.9
1981	683.33	159.46	23.3
1991	846.39	217.55	25.7
2001	1027.02	285.35	27.8
2007*	1134.25	332.01	29.3

Source: www.NSSO.org

Fig.2.1 percenatage urban population in India during 2006-07
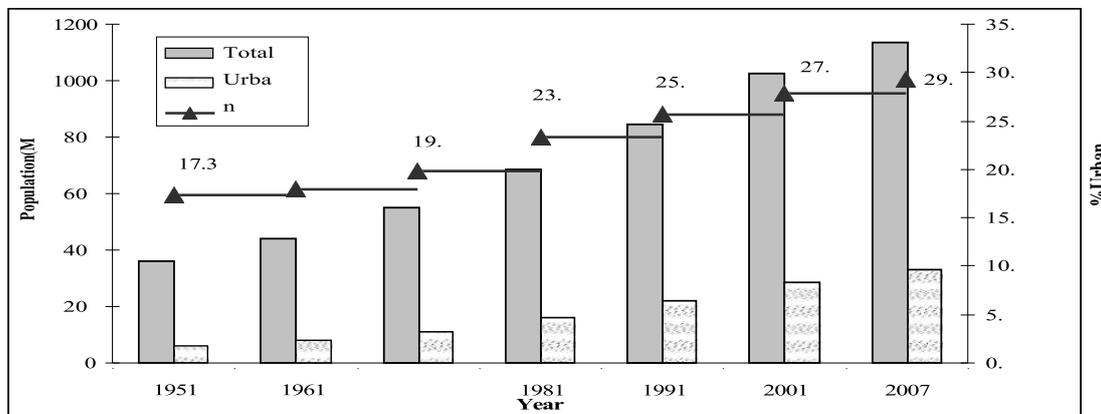
Source: table2.2.

The data clearly shows the rapid increase in both urban and total population from 1951 to 2001.While the total population increased by 3 times ,the urban population increased by nearly 5 times. Further the experts estimate that the urban population is likely to go up to 660 million by 2025. The following table shows the urban population in India during the last 100 years in terms of number of towns and percentage growth of urban population.

Table 2.3: Growth of Urban Population in India

| Census Year	No. of Towns (00s)	% Urban Population	Exponential Growth Rate (% p.a.)
1901	18.27	10.8	
1911	18.15	10.3	0.03
1921	19.49	11.2	0.79
1931	20.72	12.0	1.75
1941	22.50	13.9	2.77
1951	28.43	17.3	3.47
1961	23.65	18.0	2.34
1971	25.90	19.9	3.21
1981	33.78	23.3	3.83
1991	37.68	25.7	3.09
2001	43.68	27.8	2.73

Source: Kundu, 2007 Note: Growth rates in per cent per annum

It shows that urban population has grown at an exponential rate ranging from 0.03 per cent during 1901-11 to 3.83 per cent during 1971-81. In the post Independence period, the 1st decade witnessed substantial growth probably owing to influx of refugees and migrants but in the subsequent decade it slowed down to 2.34 per cent. That might have been due to standardization of development of urban settlement as mentioned earlier. In general, while the urban population grew at higher rates to reach the highest during 1971-81 decade, there after decrease is observed against the general expectations.

The urbanization policy adopted by the government in 1991 was expected to give a big boost to urbanization process and a substantial increase in urban population was expected. But these expectations were not reached because of the inadequate growth in non-agricultural

sector and non-rural employment opportunities as well as due to the persistence of problems relating to housing and other basic amenities faced by the people. The problems are very high in urban areas than the rural. Similarly, the proportion of people without access to basic amenities especially housing is still higher in the urban areas. The trend also reflects the demographic transition where in the fertility rates are low in the urban areas (in case of urban residents). However, the absolute size of the urban population is very huge and with expected migration of rural population in the future, the size is expected to increase (enlarge) still further.

Figure 2.2: Growth of Urban Population in India
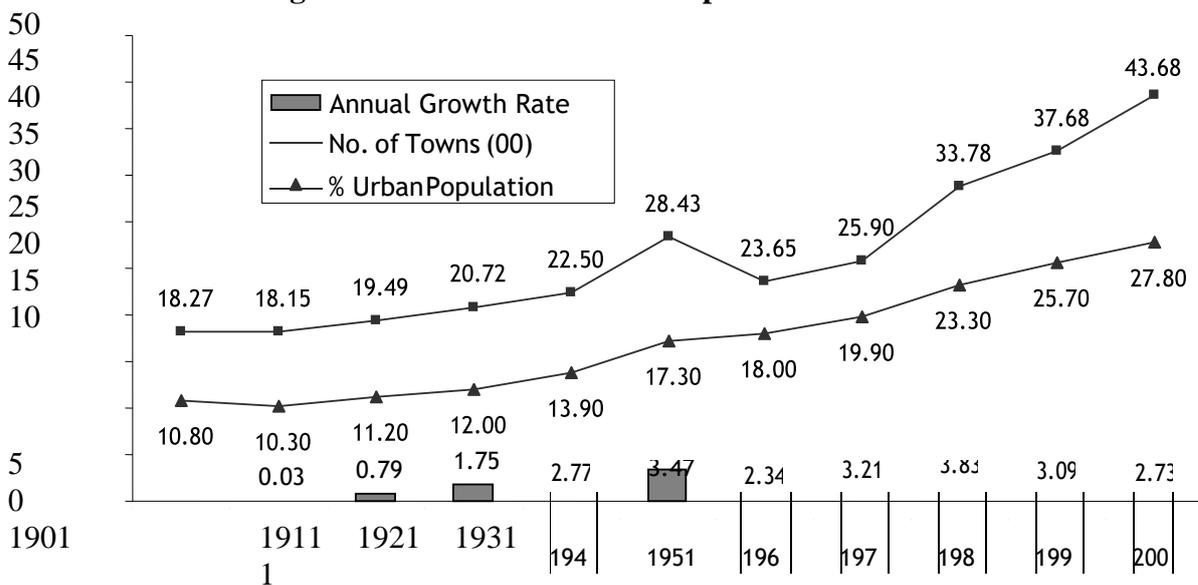
The setting up of industries results in starting up of ancillaries and service units which in turn boost the opportunities for better employment and overall economic strength of the city. Urbanization effects and is affected by industrialization .Thus urban areas are considered as the engines of productivity and growth in the country. This is manifested in the increasing contribution of urban sector. It is estimated that the urban sector contribute more than 50per cent of India's GDP highlighting its importance in achieving Nation's Economic goals. Per Capita Income in urban areas relatively higher than in rural areas which attract the rural dwellers to migrate to cities. This is reflected in the growth of labour force and employment across the rural and urban areas. Growth of employment in urban areas during 1981-91 was recorded at 38per cent against 16 per cent in rural areas and 21.1 per cent in the country as a whole. Urbanization results in the growth of regular jobs that are stable in the long run with better pay scale. The informal sector here provides employment to unskilled workers and hence is a hope for unskilled migrants.

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Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity

Shri. Purswani Jetho, Chanchaldas*

Abstract: *The current study address to find out the scenario of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity. The papers explore the sectors for improvement of the existing and creation of new strategies, techniques and management systems in the light of the impact of wages. Awareness about this Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in Mumbai district of Maharashtra. The principles are a set of underlying assumptions about how to view the organization and its relation to customers, competitors and suppliers. Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity is based on some principles: Employees focus, sustainable performance and career growth. All organizations can have more or less systematic, integrated and proactive approaches to deal with the principles. Accordingly, a quality profile cannot simply be implemented on the basis of the existing management structures and systems. It may require the redesign of work, the redefinition of managerial roles, the redesign of organizational structures, the learning of new skills by employees and the reorientation of organizational goals & Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.*

There are many places which are unaware about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity hence the researcher feels to study on the awareness of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in the District of Mumbai district of Maharashtra.

Key Words: *Impact, wages, Quality Management, factors, Indian awareness, sectors, Mumbai, etc.*

Introduction

Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity having three factors those are interrelated.

1. There should be improvement in development processes with Employees focus, such as new development tools or programming teams.
2. Involvement of sustainable performance with organization for the development.
3. Innovations in which the uses for career growth either in business functions or core processes of the organization.

These three factors of development are mutually dependent, as an innovation in one type may lead to innovations in others. This co-dependency is created because Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity processes are simultaneously before the study it is essential to know what are the aims and objectives of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in India.

The main objectives of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity:

a. To know the Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity across the country in the country.
b. To minimize the efforts and improving the career growth for organization.
c. To replace a lot of other management process to reduce efforts of organization
d. To comprehend with most of the quality management with technology.
e. To study the Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity of each and every area.

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f. To improve the competitiveness of the organisation.
g. To ensure the availability of knowledge for the improvement
h. To reduce the complications in the system and organisation
i. To decrease the unhealthy competition among the states due to unawareness of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.
j. To analyze the Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity to avoid further issues.
k. To simplify the process of quality management with Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

Thus, there are many good and beneficial aims and objectives of using Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in India.

Mumbai is one of the important districts of Maharashtra. Current study aims to find out the awareness of sectors of Mumbai District in Maharashtra.

Literature Review

There are several studies on Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in India. Few of them are highlighted as:

1. **Hendra Gunawan1 *, Rezki Amalia2** in **Wages and Employees Performance: The Quality of Work Life as Moderator** give the idea of The wage factor and the quality of working life needs to get the attention of the management to be able for improve the employees performance. This research aims to know the effect of wages on employees' performance are moderated by the quality of work life.

2. **Ana Sofia Lopes,Paulino Teixeira** in **Worker Productivity and Wages: Evidence from Linked Employer-Employee Data** This study compares the determinants of productivity and wages at both firm and worker level. In the firm-level analysis, and provide improved estimates based on an extended set of covariates including the intensity of firm-provided training. In the worker-level analysis we take a new turn and generate a proxy for unobserved worker productivity.

3. **Okeke, Patrick Anene1 , Nwele, James Obasi2 and Achilike, Nicholas I3** in **Impact of Effective Wages and Salary Administration on Civil Service Productivity in Nigeria: A Study of Anambra State** The study revealed that employees need effective salary and wages administration to achieve high productivity in the civil service. The study found also that poor leadership and lack of political will were the major reasons for not fully implementing the minimum wage policy by some state governments including Anambra State.

4. **Bino Paul in Wages and Labour Productivity in Indian Manufacturing Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai** The manufacturing labour market in India is far from being a space that allows free matching of employers' and labour's expectation.

5. **Mita Bhattacharya in** T**he productivity-wage and productivity-employment nexus: A panel data analysis of Indian manufacturing**: This article investigates the long-run relationship between labour productivity and employment, and between labour productivity and real wages in the case of the Indian manufacturing sector. We find that both employment and real wages exert a positive effect on labour productivity. We argue that flexible labour market has a significant influence on manufacturing productivity, employment and real wages in the case of Indian manufacturing.

Aims and Objectives of the Study

a. To study about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in India

b. To study about the awareness of about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity of Mumbai District.
c. To study about the awareness of about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity among the customers of rural parts of Mumbai District in Maharashtra.

Hypothesis

a. There is not clear picture of about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity to the all sectors of Maharashtra.
b. Rural customers are not having proper knowledge of about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

Methodology of the Study

Survey method with providing the questionnaire to the respondent is used for current study. Written and interview test are conducted for the organisation. Few schemes were also asked them.

Limitation of the Study

Current study is limited with the Mumbai District of Maharashtra. Hence no data is collected outside this district.

Sources of Data Collection

Following two types of source is used for the data collection of current study.

a. **Primary Source:** For the current study the descriptive and experimental research method is used. The design of the study is adopted for doing this research paper.
b. **Secondary Source:** Secondary source for current study is used from the books, journal, articles, thesis –both published and unpublished, available material on current study in printed form, even available on internet. The data for the study has been collected from secondary sources like newspapers, research papers and websites.

Data Collection Method

In Mumbai district there are total 3 zones. Out of which five sectors are selected for the current study. i.e. Pharma, IT, Banking, medical, and mechanical. Total 50 people were selected as a sample size from these five places i.e. 10 from each.

Data of North Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity
01	100%	IT
02	80%	Banking.
03	75%	Pharmaceutical
04	80%	Mechanical
05	50%	Medical

Table 1.1
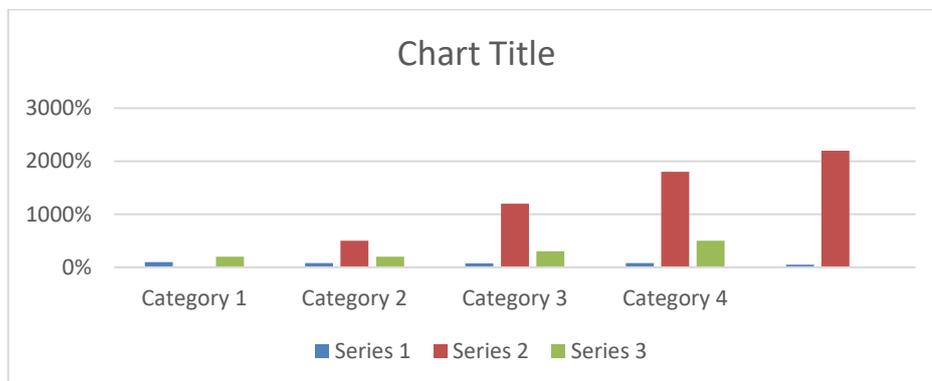
Graph 1.1

Data of Central Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity
01	90%	IT
02	80%	Banking.
03	85%	Pharmaceutical
04	60%	Mechanical
05	30%	Medical

Table 1.2
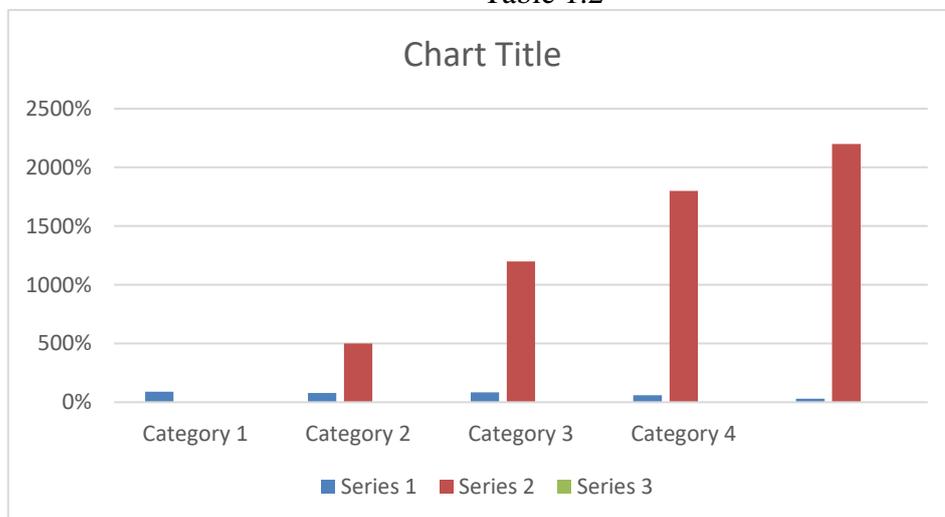
Graph 1.2

Data of South Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity
01	100%	IT
02	90%	Banking.
03	80%	Pharmaceutical
04	70%	Mechanical
05	50%	Medical

Table 1.3
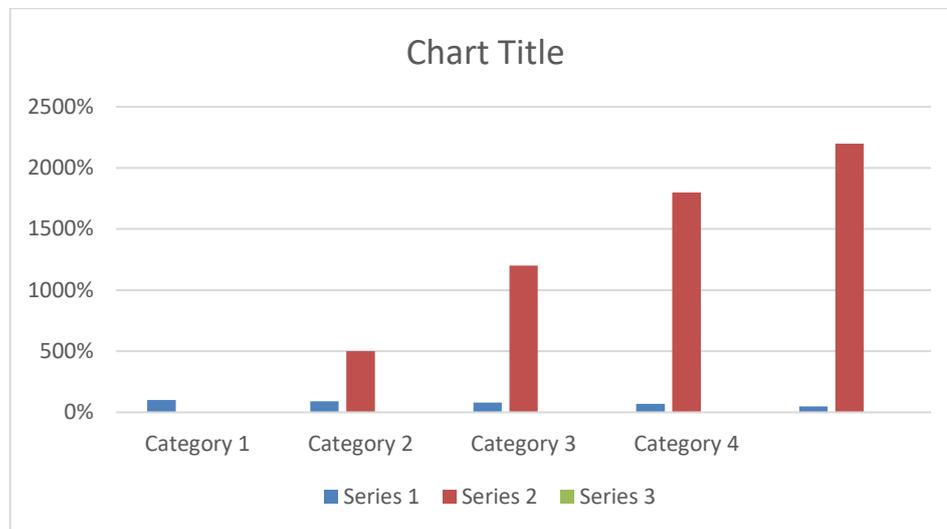
Graph 1.3

As shown in above tables and graph, most of the sectors are aware about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity in Mumbai. They know on which sector Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity is applicable and on which product it not but they know it about used in everyday life. They are not much more aware about the about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity which are having high demand and fast innovative growth. They know only concept and few of them knows about it in details. Finding of the study are given below:

Findings of the Study

a. There are many cases in which client themselves are confused about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity and its applications and norms of it. Therefore, customers knew only that these are impactful and these are under strategies.

b. What is exactly Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity very few of know.

c. As Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity is basic concept, it will take time to understand to the customers also in the point of view of its benefits.

d. It is not simple and easy to understand the concept of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

e. Overall study shows that early stage of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity will be a part of creating complication in the mind of consumers.

f. There are negative approach and views of customers about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

g. Lack of IT facilities is also one of the major reasons to make consumers unaware about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

Suggestions of the Study

a) It is essential to give training for practical knowledge of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity.

b) Need of counselling and communicating to all level of sectors about Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity and its benefits.

c) It is necessary to inform the customers that Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity is more advanced and innovative than previous technologies

d) It is essential to convey all the sectors to make aware that there is no exemption from Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity to anyone, so they should prepare themselves with positive attitude towards the use of it.

e) It needs to go time to understand the particle benefits of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity to organization

Conclusion

Thus, there is always problem when new approach or new method is introduced in any sector. Even it is experienced that there is no one who can understand any strategies with fully desired expectation. Even not of those who are working in the professions such as Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, etc. if such scenario is there for any technology, how one can expect that Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity at initial stage should be understood by common people who are the users of system which they adopt for their routine life. Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity to improvement will take time to understand. It is not as hard as to understand but to apply organization quickly. There were different ratio of previous system which were divided as per location of users. Such complications are not in the application of Impact of Wages on Employee Productivity. As it is new, it will take some time to understand by the consumers about its system, pattern benefits and application. They will be aware about it when will start to use it by practically through. It needs only proper counselling.

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"Effects of Aging on work motivation"

Ms. Purswani Khushbu Jetho∗

Abstract: *The current study address to find out the scenario of awareness about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation in India. The papers explore the sectors for improvement of the existing and creation of new tools, techniques in awareness about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation in India in the light of the development of motivation awareness about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation in Mumbai district of Maharashtra. The principles are a set of underlying assumptions about how to view the organization and its relation to customers, competitors and suppliers. Awareness about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation are based on some principles: motivation, continuous improvement and support. All organizations can have more or less systematic, integrated and proactive approaches to deal with the principles. Accordingly, a quality profile cannot simply be implemented on the basis of the existing management structures and systems. It may require the redesign of work, the redefinition of managerial roles, the redesign of organizational structures, the learning of new skills by employees and the reorientation of organizational goals for awareness about Effects of Aging on work motivation.*
There are many places which are unaware about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation hence the researcher feels to study on the awareness about Eeffects of Aging on work motivation in the District of Mumbai (Maharashtra).
Key Words: Aging, Quality, work motivation, Indian awareness, sectors, Mumbai, etc.

Introduction

Effect of aging on work motivation having so many basic demands those are interrelated. These types of development are mutually dependent, as an innovation in one type may lead to innovations in others. This co-dependency is created because aging on work motivation processes are simultaneously before the study it is essential to know what are the aims and objectives of Effect of aging on work motivation in India.

The main objectives of Eeffects of Aging on work motivation:

a. To improve the environment condition involving with aging on work motivation procedures across the country in the country.
b. To minimize the efforts and improving the technology for organization.
c. To replace a lot of other process to reduce efforts of industries
d. To comprehend with most of the aging on work motivation.
e. To improve the effect of aging on work motivation of each and every area.
f. To improve the competitiveness of the industries.
g. To ensure the availability of knowledge for the improvement
h. To reduce the complications in the system and industries.
i. To decrease the unhealthy competition among the states due to unawareness of aging on work motivation.
j. To reducing the aging on work motivation problems to avoid further issues.
k. To simplify the process of aging on work motivation with effect of technology.

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Thus, there are many good and beneficial aims and objectives of using aging on work motivation in India. Mumbai is one of the main districts of Maharashtra. Mumbai is the main city and one of the most dense and populated district. Current study aims to find out the awareness of sectors of Mumbai.

Literature Review

There are several studies women entrepreneurship in India. Few of them are highlighted as:

1. **Christian Stamov Robnagel** in **Work Motivation and Aging** the present understanding of the relationships between work motivation and worker age. The central propositions are that work motivation does not linearly decline with age and that a look at the interplay of global and specific levels of motivation is required to understand the particular situation of workers

2. **Ruth Kanfer,P.L. Ackerman** in **Aging and work motivation** that older workers tend to show a more gradual disengagement from work toward a transition into bridge retirement positions, it is proposed that the effective organizational practices designed to maximize motivation may embrace both the supervisory practices and incentive systems so as to enhance worker perceptions of control (procedural fairness) and well-being.

3. **Robert Kielerstajn** in **Age and work motivation: The view of older employees** The study of work motivation has yielded many applicable theories. This thesis investigated how older employees viewed factors that have been linked to the advancement of age and believed to affect work motivation. Three different conceptualisations of age were included in the study; organisational age, chronological age and life stage. By using a qualitative approach, participants were allowed to shed light on this complex area and give their own views on possible age effects.

Aims and Objectives of the Study

a. To study about effect of aging on work motivation India
b. To study about the awareness of about aging on work motivation in the customers of Mumbai District.
c. To study about the awareness of about aging on work motivation among the customers of rural parts of Mumbai District in Maharashtra.

Hypothesis

a. There is not clear picture of about aging on work motivation to the all sectors of Maharashtra.
b. Rural customers are not having proper knowledge of about aging on work motivation and quality management.

Methodology of the Study

Survey method with providing the questionnaire to the respondent is used for current study. Written and interview test are conducted for the organization. Few schemes were also asked them.

Limitation of the Study

Current study is limited with the Mumbai District in Maharashtra. Hence no data is collected outside this district.

Sources of Data Collection

Following two types of source is used for the data collection of current study.

a. Primary Source: For the current study the descriptive and experimental research method is used. The design of the study is adopted for doing this research paper.

b. Secondary Source: Secondary source for current study is used from the books, journal, articles, thesis –both published and unpublished, available material on current study in printed form, even available on internet. The data for the study has been collected from secondary sources like newspapers, research papers and websites.

Data Collection Method

d. In Mumbai District in Maharashtra. There are total 3 zones. Out of which five sectors are selected for the current study. i.e. IT Sector, Banking sector, marketing sector, small enterprises. Total 50 people were selected as a sample size from these five places i.e. 10 from each.

Data of North Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Effects of Aging on work motivation
01	100%	IT Sector
02	70%	Banking sector
03	85%	Medical sector
04	70%	Marketing sector
05	50%	Small enterprises

Table 1.1
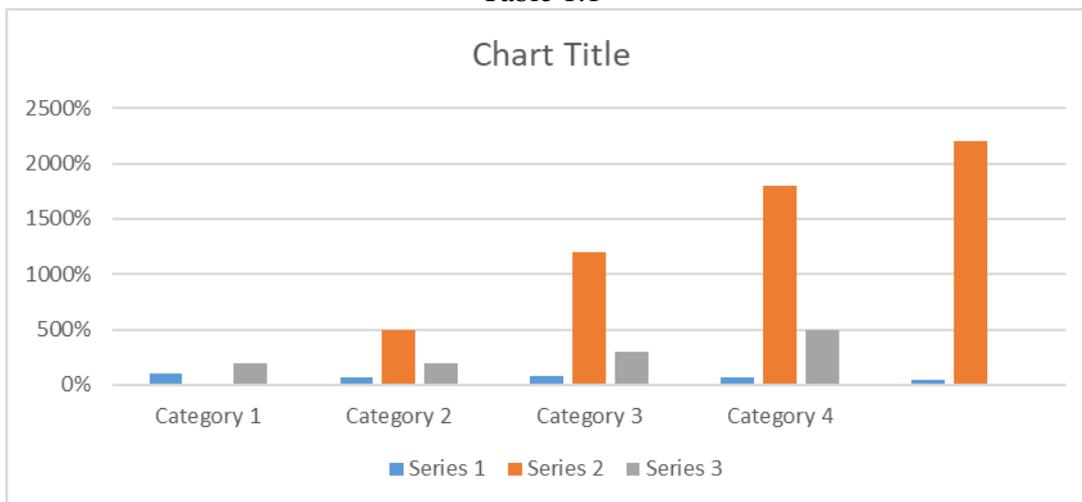
Graph 1.1

Data of Central Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Effects of Aging on work motivation
01	95%	IT Sector
02	80%	Banking sector
03	85%	Medical sector
04	60%	Marketing sector
05	40%	Small enterprises

Table 1.2
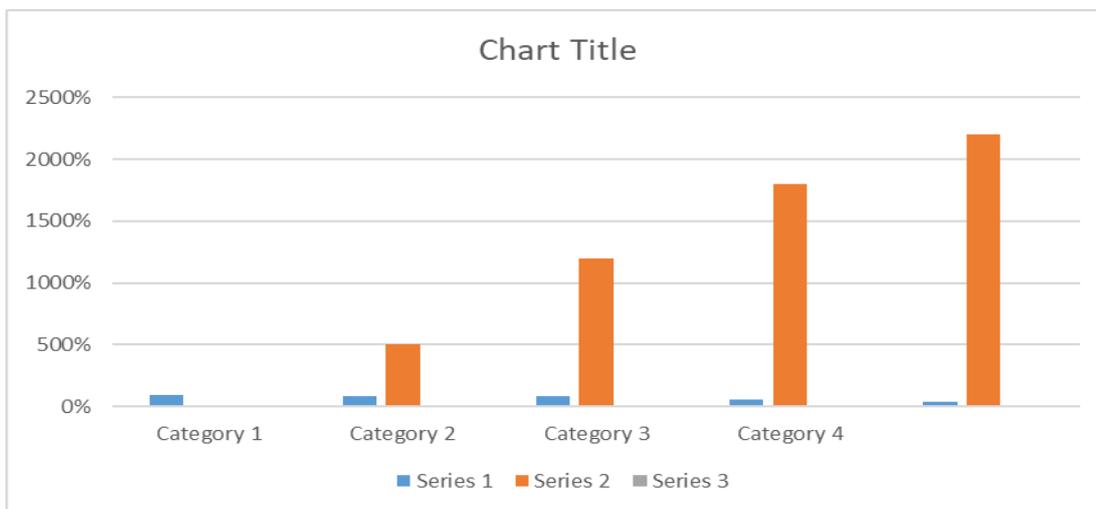
Graph 1.2

Data of South Mumbai

Sr. no.	Customers' Awareness	Effects of Aging on work motivation
01	75%	IT Sector
02	90%	Banking sector
03	80%	Medical sector
04	70%	Marketing sector
05	50%	Small enterprises

Table 1.3
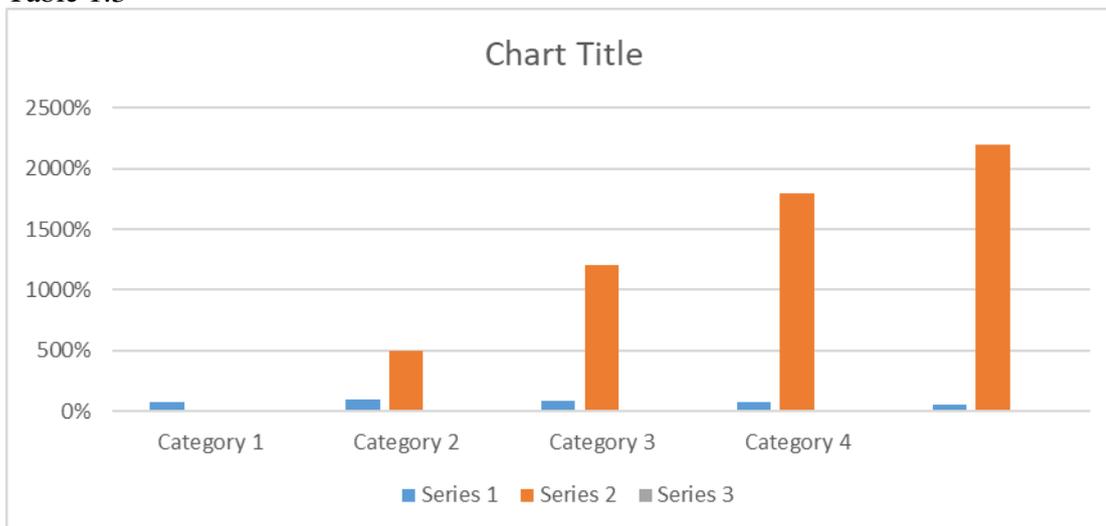
Graph 1.3

As shown in above tables and graph, most of the sectors are aware about Effects of Aging on work motivation in Mumbai. They know on which sector Effects of Aging on work motivation is applicable and on which product it not but they know it about used in everyday life. They are not much more aware about the about Effects of Aging on work motivation system which are having high demand and fast innovative growth. They know only concept and few of them knows about it in details. Finding of the study are given below:

Findings of the Study

a. There are many cases in which client themselves are confused about Effects of Aging on work motivation and its applications and norms of it. Therefore, customers knew only that these are digitized and these are under technology.

b. What is exactly Effects of Aging on work motivation and its applications very few of know.

c. As Effects of Aging on work motivation is new concept, it will take time to understand to the customers also in the point of view of its benefits.

d. It is not simple and easy to understand the concept of Effects of Aging on work motivation and its applications.

e. Overall study shows that early stage of Effects of Aging on work motivation will be a part of creating complication in the mind of consumers.

f. There are negative approach and views of customers about Effects of Aging on work motivation and its applications.

g. Lack of IT facilities is also one of the major reasons to make consumers unaware about Effects of Aging on work motivation.

Suggestions of the Study

a. It is essential to give training for practical knowledge of Aging on work motivation and its applications.

b. Need of counselling and communicating to all level of sectors about Effects of Aging on work motivation and its benefits.

c. It is necessary to inform the customers that Effects of Aging on work motivation is more advanced and innovative than previous technologies

d. It is essential to convey all the sectors to make aware that there is no exemption from Effects of Aging on work motivation to anyone, so they should prepare themselves with positive attitude towards the use of it.

e. It needs to go time to understand the particle benefits of Effects of Aging on work motivation to consumers

Conclusion

Thus, these is always problem when new approach or new method is introduced in any sector. Even it is experienced that there is no one who can understand any technology with fully desired expectation. Even not of those who are working in the professions such as Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, etc. if such scenario is there for any technology, how one can expect that Effects of Aging on work motivation at initial stage should be understood by common people who are the users of system which they require for their routine life. Effects of Aging on work motivation to improvement will take time to understand. It is not as hard as to understand but to apply industries quickly. There were different ratio of previous system which were divided as per location of users. Such complications are not in the application of Effects of Aging on work motivation. As it is new, it will take some time to understand by the consumers about its system, pattern benefits and application. They will be aware about it when will start to use it by practically through. It needs only proper counseling.

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Evaluation of Effectiveness of Training with Special Reference to Non-Gazetted Trained Police Officers in Haryana

Dr. Dharmendra Singh

Abstract
Police agency is the part of government which deals with law and order administration. Training is an effective tool for the effectiveness and success of the police agency. It is playing very significant role to increase performance of every police officer. It is also helpful to maintain physical fitness, professional effectiveness, social values and humanity in police officials. The present paper is focused on the training of police officials in the state of Haryana. It is an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the training which is used for non-gazetted as well as other rank police officers who deals at grassroots level. This paper used the primary as well as secondary data and measures them with the help of different techniques to fulfill the objectives.
Key Word: Training, Police, officer and Effectiveness.

Training is an effective tool for increasing the effectiveness and success of any organization. It plays a very significant role to increase the performance of an individual. It is also helpful to maintain physical fitness, professional effectiveness, social values and humanity among the employees. Thus training is very essential for every employee or an organization especially for government organizations who serves the common people at the large scale. Police agency is a part of government which deals with law and order administration. An organization can reap the rewards of providing training for their employees because well-trained workers help to increase productivity and effectiveness. Investing in police personnel training should improve their retention rates, people satisfaction and to maintain law and order in an efficient manner. [i]

The essence of training needs, why, when and how training needs should be assessed has also been explained. The basis for which employees should be chosen or selected for training, the types of training have been duly identified namely job training, orientation training and career development training.[ii] There are various types of training, but it is clear that each training is helpful to increase the performance of the organization and their employee. As we know that the main purpose of training is to acquire and improve attitude, skills and knowledge of the personnel towards their work or task. It is also most important motivators which can lead to all type of benefits for individuals as well as organizations. Training of police personnel is also very useful to develop their confidence, morale, values and knowledge. Police training expanded greatly all around the world during the twentieth century and was seen as a cornerstone of police professionalization and modernization. Police training should help the trainees in creating a sense of involvement and participation at all levels. Such training should work as a change agent to bring about the requisite changes at the level of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values.

Objective of the Study
The present paper focused on some objectives. The primary objective of the study is to evaluate the training effectiveness which is imparted to the Non-Gazetted officers included

other rank police official in the state of Haryana. Other objective of this study is to discuss the objectives of police training.

Significance of the Study

Police is responsible for maintaining law and order in the society. It is main agency of the government which deals to control the bad elements in the society. But sometimes people criticize the police agency. This criticism may rise from corruption, political interference as well as press, lack of values or anti-human nature of police officers. Thus there is requirement to root out all these challenges faced by the police officers for a better image and peaceful society. Thus police officers require effective training for their success and to maintain better image in society. The police need effective training for all its ranks and this training should be conduct on regular basis especially for Non-Gazetted and Other Rank officers. They deal directly with common people in their day-to-day functioning. Therefore this study has main significance to assess the effectiveness of training of Non-Gazetted and other rank police officers in Haryana state.

Research Methodology

The present study has been based on both secondary as well as primary data. The primary data has been collected by administering an interview schedule to personnel of Haryana police. The secondary data has been collected from the books, journals, magazines, newspapers, reports, published and unpublished documents of the Haryana police and web sites. The collected data has been analyzed and evaluated by using simple technique of percentage using computer. The statements/queries of the interview schedule have been tested on the 3 point Likert Scale. The responses show in percentages as per table no.1:

Table No. 1: Value of the Percentages of Respondents.

Sr. No.	Percentage	Values
1.	00-09.99	Insignificant Proportion of Respondents
2.	10-19.99	Small Proportion of Respondents
3.	20-29.99	Marginal Proportion of Respondents
4.	30-39.99	Noticeable Proportion of Respondents
5.	40-49.99	Highly Noticeable Proportion of Respondents
6.	50-59.99	Majority of Respondents
7.	60-69.99	Fair Majority of Respondents
8.	70-79.99	High Majority of Respondents
9.	80-89.99	Significant Majority of Respondents
10.	90-99.99	Highly Significant Majority of Respondents
11.	100	Cent Per Cent Majority

 Source: *The Assumptions considered while analyzing the primary data given in the Table.*

Sample Size for the Study

The effects of training on the trained police personnel have been tested with help of an interview schedule administered to the trained police personnel of Haryana police. The sample of 228 trained police officers was drawn from Haryana police. The detail of the sample size presented under the Table 2:

Table No. 2: Sample Size of Trained Police Personnel.

Responses	Ranks	Strength	Per cent
Age	<30	95	41.7
	30-45	68	29.8
	>45	65	28.5
Rank	Constable	139	61.0
	Head Constable	36	15.8
	Assistant Sub Inspector	32	14.0
	Sub Inspector	12	05.3
	Inspector	09	03.9
Academic Qualification	Under-Graduation	141	61.8
	Graduation	75	32.9
	Post Graduation	12	05.3
Total		**228**	**100.0**

Source: *Culled from the drawn sample.*

After the collection of the data it was found that higher proportion (41.7 per cent) of the trained officials were below 30 years age followed by the respondents (29.8 per cent) of 30-45 years age group and above 45 years age group (28.5 per cent). The majority of the trained police officers were Constables (61.0 per cent) followed by Head Constables (15.8 per cent), ASI's (14.0 per cent), SI's (05.3) and Inspectors (03.9 per cent). Further, on the basis of qualification the majority of the respondents (61.8 per cent) under-graduates followed by graduates (32.9 per cent) and post graduate (05.3 per cent). The trained police personnel was put across several posers/statements to drew the responses and thus to reach the findings.

The object of such training is to inculcate in police officers habits of physical health, activity, discipline, self-reliance, observation, punctuality, sobriety, courtesy and straight-forwardness of dealing in the execution of their work as also knowledge of the technical details of the work required of them. Training is a continuous process carried on in the course of work.[iii] The objectives of police training are: To improve quality of policing for meeting people's expectations, both for the present and future; to increase productivity of police personnel by specialisation and multi-skilling; to standardise police response through uniform training; to encourage quality and cost conscious culture in police; to secure recognition and pride for police trainers; to optimally utilise training resources for greater reach and multiplier effect by networking institutions, exchanging faculties and outsourcing; to raise training standards in the States; to meet the challenges and maintain a good mix between the changing environment and oneself implying that the police officers of today need to acquire a high degree of professional competence, courage and confidence, develop a clear understanding of the social purpose of their activity and a sensitivity to trends and forces at work, and above all develop attitudes in consonance with the concepts of social justice enshrined in the Constitution.[iv] Thus, successful police work depends very largely on each individual officer acting correctly on his own initiative. The police force of a district or province can be compared to an intricate machine the inefficiency of one cog of which may mean in some important instance the inefficiency of the whole. It follows, therefore, that the training of each individual officer to do the work allotted to him is of the highest importance.[v]

The quality of the personnel of a police organization is essential to its success. Thus, every police organization must seek to improve the quality of its workforce. One way of achieving this is through training. The importance of police training can only be appreciated with a clear understanding of its direct impact on police officers performance. An improvement in police officer performance also leads to an improvement in the police organization's performance.[vi] It is in this respect that trained police officers were analyzed to establish a correlation between its police training and the success of the police organization. Before discussing the training of police in Haryana, let's move to know about the state of Haryana. Haryana police serve to twenty one districts. The challenge before the Haryana Police is to rise to the need of the hour by modernizing itself and effectively utilizing its resources, so that conducive conditions are created for economic and social investments for the benefit of the public. There is no doubt, enormous scope for improvement and innovation.

In 1966, there was only single training centre for police personnel in Ambala city for Constables. The other officers above constable ranks send to Police Training College at Phillaur in Punjab. The Haryana government was established first recruit training Centre at Madhuban, Karnal in 1975. This training Centre was converted into a police training college in year 1976. It was first upgraded into a Police Training School on 9th January 1976 and subsequently it was renamed as Public Training College on 1st March 1976 but the Academy got its present status (Haryana Police Academy) on 24th April 2002.[vii] In the present time, there are number of training centre running for Haryana police.

The present training should help the trainees in creating a sense of involvement and participation at all levels. Such training should work as a change agent to bring about the requisite changes at the level of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. The police training as a continuous process should help the police personnel in their overall career development and should acquaint them with their overall organizational and professional climate while familiarizing them with their overall professional milieu. The police training should, thus, be accepted as investment in the human resources and the limitations of the other personnel parameters and components should not be laid at the door of police training.[viii]

The effects of training on the trained police personnel have been tested with help of an interview schedule. It was a gigantic task to collect data from trainees. The detail of the sample size is discussed in the Table 2. The statements and quarries are discussed as following:

Table No. 3: Training has enhanced your knowledge and skills.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	<30	76 (80.0)	05 (5.3)	14 (14.7)
	30-45	62 (91.2)	06 (8.8)	00 (0.0)
	>45	59 (90.8)	01 (1.5)	05 (7.7)
Rank	Constable	118 (84.9)	08 (5.7)	13 (9.3)
	Head Constable	30 (83.4)	03 (8.3)	03 (8.3)
	A.S.I.	31 (96.9)	00 (0.0)	01 (3.1)
	S.I.	11 (91.7)	01 (8.3)	00 (0.0)
	Inspector	07 (77.8)	00 (0.0)	02 (22.2)
Academic Qualification	Under-Graduation	123 (87.2)	06 (4.3)	12 (8.5)
	Graduation	64 (85.3)	06 (8.0)	05 (6.7)
	Post Graduation	10 (83.3)	00 (0.0)	02 (16.7)
Total (per cent)		**197 (86.4)**	**12 (05.3)**	**19 (08.3)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The analysis of the data presented in the Table 3 examined the issue that training has enhanced the knowledge and skills of the police personnel. The overall responses indicated that the significant majority of the respondents (86.4 per cent) agreed with the issue. Analyzing the data on the basis of age variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (91.2 per cent) in 30-45 yrs age group and the respondents (90.8 per cent) in above than 45 yrs age group were in agreement with the statement as compared to the significant majority of the respondents (80.0 per cent) in less than 30 yrs age group that training had enhanced their knowledge and skills.

On assessing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the A.S.I. respondents (96.9 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (91.7 per cent) agreed with the statement as compared to the significant majority of the Constable respondents (84.9 per cent), the Head Constable respondents (83.4 per cent) and the high majority of Inspector respondents (77.8 per cent) that training had enhanced their knowledge and skills. However, the marginal proportion of the Inspector respondents (22.2 per cent) did not agree that training enhanced their knowledge and skills.

On the basis of academic qualification variable, it was found that the significant majority of the respondents irrespective of the categories (varying from 83.3 per cent to 87.2 per cent) agreed that training had enhanced their knowledge and skills.

Table No. 4: The training has changed your attitude towards subordinates and colleagues.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	<30	88 (92.6)	04 (4.2)	03 (3.2)
	30-45	60 (88.2)	08 (11.8)	00 (0.0)
	>45	60 (92.3)	04 (6.2)	01 (1.5)
Rank	Constable	126 (90.6)	09 (6.5)	04 (2.9)
	Head Constable	34 (94.4)	02 (5.6)	00 (0.0)
	A.S.I.	30 (93.8)	02 (6.2)	00 (0.0)
	S.I.	10 (83.3)	02 (16.7)	00 (0.0)
	Inspector	08 (88.9)	01 (11.1)	00 (0.0)
Academic Qualification	Under-Graduation	129 (91.5)	09 (6.4)	03 (2.1)
	Graduation	68 (90.7)	07 (9.3)	00 (0.0)
	Post Graduation	11 (91.7)	00 (0.0)	01 (8.3)
Total (per cent)		208 (91.2)	16 (07.0)	04 (01.8)

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*
The analysis of the data presented in the Table 4 to the aspect whether the training has changed the attitude towards subordinates and colleagues, the overall responses reflected that the highly significant majority of the respondents (91.2 per cent) agreed with the statement. In relation to the age variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (above 90 per cent) in less than 30 yrs and above 45 yrs age groups as against the significant majority of the respondents (88.2 per cent) in age group of 30-45 yrs agreed with the poser that the training had changed the attitude of police personnel towards subordinates and colleagues.

Considering the rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the Constable, Head Constable and A.S.I. respondents (above 90 per cent) as against the significant majority of the Inspector respondents (88.9 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (83.3 per cent) agreed with the statement that the training had changed the attitude of police personnel towards subordinates and colleagues.

Analyzing the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was established that irrespective of the qualification, highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 90.7 per cent to 91.7 per cent) agreed with the issue that the training had changed the attitude of police personnel towards subordinates and colleagues.

Table No. 5: The training helps in the professional growth of every police personnel.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	92 (96.8)	03 (3.2)	00 (0.0)
	30-45	63 (92.6)	05 (7.4)	00 (0.0)
	>45	62 (95.4)	03 (4.6)	00 (0.0)
Rank	**Constable**	136 (97.8)	03 (2.2)	00 (0.0)
	Head Constable	31 (86.1)	05 (13.9)	00 (0.0)
	A.S.I.	31 (96.9)	01 (3.1)	00 (0.0)
	S.I.	10 (83.3)	02 (16.7)	00 (0.0)
	Inspector	09 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	134 (95.0)	07 (5.0)	00 (0.0)
	Graduation	71 (94.7)	04 (5.3)	00 (0.0)
	Post Graduation	12 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)
Total (per cent)		**217 (95.1)**	**11 (04.9)**	**00 (00.0)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*
On analyzing the data as presented in the Table 5 in relation to the statement that the training helps in the professional growth of every police personnel, the overall responses reflected that the highly significant majority of the respondents (95.1 per cent) agreed with the statement. On assessing the data on the basis of age variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 92.6 per cent to 96.8 per cent) agreed with the poser that the training helped in the professional growth of every police personnel. Analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the cent per cent of the Inspector respondents agreed with the statement, whereas the highly significant majority of the Constable respondents (97.8 per cent) and the A.S.I. respondents (96.9 per cent) as compared to the significant majority of the Head Constable respondents (86.1 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (83.3 per cent) were in agreement that the training helped in the professional growth of every police personnel.
Examining the data in relation to the variable of academic qualification, it was observed that the cent per cent of the post graduate respondents agreed with the statement. The highly significant majority of the under graduate respondents (95.0 per cent) and the graduate respondents (94.7 per cent) were in agreement with the statement.

Table No. 6: Training has enhanced your work efficiency.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	88 (92.6)	04 (4.2)	03 (3.2)
	30-45	61 (89.7)	06 (8.8)	01 (1.5)
	>45	63 (97.0)	01 (1.5)	01 (1.5)
Rank	**Constable**	130 (93.5)	06 (4.3)	03 (2.2)
	Head Constable	32 (88.9)	03 (8.3)	01 (2.8)
	A.S.I.	30 (93.8)	01 (3.1)	01 (3.1)
	S.I.	11 (91.7)	01 (8.3)	00 (0.0)
	Inspector	09 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	131 (92.9)	06 (4.3)	04 (2.8)
	Graduation	70 (93.3)	05 (6.7)	00 (0.0)
	Post Graduation	11 (91.7)	00 (0.0)	01 (8.3)
Total (per cent)		**212 (93.0)**	**11 (04.8)**	**05 (02.2)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The data highlighted in the Table 6 assessed the poser that training had enhanced work efficiency of police personnel. The overall responses indicated that highly significant majority of the respondents (93.0 per cent) opined that after training their work efficiency was enhanced. On assessing the data on the basis of age variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (97.0 per cent) in above 45 yrs age group and the respondents (92.6 per cent) in less than 30 yrs age group agreed with the statement as against the significant majority of the respondents (89.7 per cent) in 30-45 yrs age group that training had enhanced their work efficiency.

Analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the cent per cent of the Inspector respondents agreed with the statement. The highly significant majority of the A.S.I. respondents (93.8 per cent), the Constable respondents (93.5 per cent) and the S.I respondents (91.7 per cent) positively supported the statement as compared to the significant majority of the Head Constable respondents (88.9 per cent) that training did enhance their work efficiency.

While assessing the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 91.7 per cent to 93.3 per cent) were in agreement that training did enhance their work efficiency.

Table No. 7: The training has prepared you to take up higher job assignments.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	81 (85.2)	07 (7.4)	07 (7.4)
	30-45	56 (82.4)	06 (8.8)	06 (8.8)
	>45	48 (73.8)	15 (23.1)	02 (3.1)
Rank	**Constable**	118 (84.9)	12 (8.6)	09 (6.5)
	Head Constable	24 (66.7)	10 (27.8)	02 (5.5)
	A.S.I.	28 (87.5)	03 (9.4)	01 (3.1)
	S.I.	10 (83.3)	00 (0.0)	02 (16.7)
	Inspector	05 (55.6)	03 (33.3)	01 (11.1)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	113 (80.1)	19 (13.5)	09 (6.4)
	Graduation	62 (82.7)	08 (10.7)	05 (6.6)
	Post Graduation	10 (83.4)	01 (8.3)	01 (8.3)
Total (per cent)		**185 (81.1)**	**28 (12.3)**	**15 (06.6)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The data presented in the Table 7 has assessed the aspect that the training has prepared them to take up higher job assignments. It was ascertained from the overall trends of the responses that the significant majority of the respondents (81.1 per cent) supported to the issue. Examining the responses on the basis of age variable, it was found that the significant majority of the respondents (85.2 per cent) less than 30 yrs of age and the respondents (82.4 per cent) between 30 to 45 yrs and high majority of the respondents (73.8 per cent) above 45 yrs of age agreed that the training prepared them to take up higher job assignments. However, the marginal proportion of the respondents above 45 yrs of age were undecided about the aspect signifying that the respondents were not sure whether the training prepared them to take up higher job assignments.

Analyzing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was found that the significant majority of the A.S.I. respondents (87.5 per cent), the Constable respondents (84.9 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (83.3 per cent) supported the poser in comparison to the fair majority of the Head Constable respondents (66.7 per cent) and the majority of Inspector respondents (55.6 per cent) that the training prepared police personnel to take up higher job assignments. However, the noticeable proportion of the Inspector respondents (33.3 per cent) and the marginal proportion of the Head Constable respondents (27.8 per cent) remained undecided with the statement signifying that the respondents were not sure whether the training prepared them to take up higher job assignments.

On the basis of academic qualification variable, it was ascertained that the significant majority of the respondents (varying from 80.1 per cent to 83.4 per cent) agreed with the statement that the training prepared police personnel to take up higher job assignments.

Table No. 8: Training has prepared you to handle field situations in batter way.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	86 (90.5)	08 (8.4)	01 (1.1)
	30-45	62 (91.2)	06 (8.8)	00 (0.0)
	>45	60 (92.3)	03 (4.6)	02 (3.1)
Rank	**Constable**	130 (93.5)	08 (5.8)	01 (0.7)
	Head Constable	28 (77.8)	07 (19.4)	01 (2.8)
	A.S.I.	31 (96.9)	01 (3.1)	00 (0.0)
	S.I.	11 (91.7)	01 (8.3)	00 (0.0)
	Inspector	08 (88.9)	00 (0.0)	01 (11.1)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	129 (91.5)	10 (7.1)	02 (1.4)
	Graduation	67 (89.3)	07 (9.3)	01 (1.4)
	Post Graduation	12 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)
Total (per cent)		**208 (91.2)**	**17 (07.5)**	**03 (01.3)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The data presented in the Table 8 assessed the aspect whether training has prepared the police officials to handle field situations in better way. The overall responses reflected that highly significant majority of the respondents (91.2 per cent) opined that training had prepared them in handling field situations in better manner. On the basis of age variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 90.5 per cent to 92.3 per cent) agreed that training did prepare police personnel to handle field situations in better way.

Considering the rank variable, it was found that the highly significant majority of the A.S.I. respondents (96.9 per cent), the Constable respondents (93.5 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (91.7 per cent) agreed with the assertion as compared to the significant majority of the Inspector respondents (88.9 per cent) and the high majority of the Head Constable respondents (77.8 per cent) that training did prepare police personnel to handle field situations in better way.

Likewise, on the basis of the academic qualification variable, it was established that the cent per cent of the post graduate respondents agreed with the statement in comparison to the highly significant majority of the under graduate respondents (91.5 per cent) and the

significant majority of the graduate respondents (89.3 per cent) that training did prepare
police personnel to handle field situations.

Table No. 9: Training has inculcated team sprit among the police officials.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	71 (74.7)	04 (4.2)	20 (21.1)
	30-45	47 (69.1)	03 (4.4)	18 (26.5)
	>45	51 (78.5)	03 (4.6)	11 (16.9)
Rank	**Constable**	101 (72.7)	06 (4.3)	32 (23.0)
	Head Constable	27 (75.0)	01 (2.8)	08 (22.2)
	A.S.I.	26 (81.2)	02 (6.3)	04 (12.5)
	S.I.	10 (83.3)	00 (0.0)	02 (16.7)
	Inspector	05 (55.6)	01 (11.1)	03 (33.3)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	111 (78.7)	05 (3.6)	25 (17.7)
	Graduation	49 (65.3)	03 (4.0)	23 (30.7)
	Post Graduation	09 (75.0)	02 (16.7)	01 (8.3)
Total (per cent)		**169 (74.1)**	**10 (04.4)**	**49 (21.5)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The data highlighted in the Table 9 has assessed the aspect whether training has inculcated
team sprit among the police officials. The overall responses revealed that the high majority
of the respondents (74.1 per cent) agreed with the statement. In relation to the variable age,
it was found that the high majority of the respondents (78.5 per cent) in above 45 yrs age
group and the respondents (74.7 per cent) in less than 30 yrs age group agreed with the poser
as compared to the fair majority of the respondents (69.1 per cent) in 30-45 yrs age group,
whereas the marginal proportion of the respondents (26.5 per cent) in 30-45 yrs age group
and the respondents (21.1 per cent) in less than 30 yrs age group did not agree that training
did inculcate team sprit among the police officials.

Analyzing the data on the basis of rank, it was found that the significant majority of the S.I.
respondents (83.3 per cent) and the A.S.I. respondents (81.2 per cent) agreed with the issue
in comparison to the high majority of the Head Constable respondents (75.0 per cent) and
the Constable respondents (72.7 per cent) and the majority of the Inspector respondents (55.6
per cent) that training did inculcate team sprit among the police officials. But the noticeable
proportion of the Inspector respondents (33.3 per cent) and the marginal proportion of the
Constable respondents (23.0 per cent) and the Head Constable respondents (22.2 per cent)
disagreed with the statement.

On the basis of academic qualification variable, it was established that the high majority of the under graduate respondents (78.7 per cent) and the post graduate respondents (75.0 per cent) agreed with the issue as compared to the fair majority of the graduate respondents (65.3 per cent), whereas the noticeable proportion of the graduate respondents (30.7 per cent) did not agree with the statement that training did inculcate team sprit among the police officials.

Table No. 10: Training has helped in removing your on the job shortcomings.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	87 (91.6)	03 (3.1)	05 (5.3)
	30-45	63 (92.6)	03 (4.5)	02 (2.9)
	>45	61 (93.8)	04 (6.2)	00 (0.0)
Rank	**Constable**	131 (94.2)	03 (2.2)	05 (3.6)
	Head Constable	30 (83.3)	05 (13.9)	01 (2.8)
	A.S.I.	30 (93.8)	02 (6.2)	00 (0.0)
	S.I.	11 (91.7)	00 (0.0)	01 (8.3)
	Inspector	09 (100.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	130 (92.2)	07 (5.0)	04 (2.8)
	Graduation	70 (93.3)	03 (4.0)	02 (2.7)
	Post Graduation	11 (91.7)	00 (0.0)	01 (8.3)
Total (per cent)		**211 (92.5)**	**10 (04.4)**	**07 (03.1)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

The results obtained after evaluating the data presented in the Table 10 about the aspect whether training has helped in removing your shortcoming, reflected that, highly significant majority of the respondents (92.5 per cent) agreed with the issue. In relation to the age variable, it was found that highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 91.6 per cent to 93.8 per cent) agreed with the statement that training did help in removing the shortcomings of the police personnel.

Considering the rank variable, it was found that the cent per cent of the Inspector respondents agreed with the poser. The highly significant majority of the Constable respondents (94.2 per cent), the A.S.I. respondents (93.8 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (91.7 per cent) responded positively to the facet as compared to the significant majority of the Head Constable respondents (83.3 per cent) that training helped in removing shortcoming of the police personnel.

Examining the data in relation to the academic qualification variable, it was reflected that the highly significant majority of the respondents (varying from 91.7 per cent to 93.3 per

cent) agreed with the statement that training helped in removing shortcoming of the police personnel.

Table No. 11: The training programs inculcate moral values among the police personnel.

Responses	Ranks	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed
Age	**<30**	62 (65.3)	15 (15.8)	18 (18.9)
	30-45	52 (76.5)	09 (13.2)	07 (10.3)
	>45	47 (72.4)	09 (13.8)	09 (13.8)
Rank	**Constable**	99 (71.2)	19 (13.7)	21 (15.1)
	Head Constable	20 (55.6)	10 (27.8)	06 (16.6)
	A.S.I.	27 (84.4)	02 (6.2)	03 (9.4)
	S.I.	10 (83.4)	01 (8.3)	01 (8.3)
	Inspector	05 (55.6)	01 (11.1)	03 (33.3)
Academic Qualification	**Under-Graduation**	100 (70.9)	23 (16.3)	18 (12.8)
	Graduation	52 (69.3)	10 (13.4)	13 (17.3)
	Post Graduation	09 (75.0)	00 (0.0)	03 (25.0)
Total (per cent)		**161 (70.6)**	**33 (14.5)**	**34 (14.9)**

Source: *Computed from primary data. Figures in parentheses are percentages, n=228.*

On analyzing the overall data as presented in the Table 11 in relation to the view point that the training programs inculcate moral values among police personnel, it was noticed that in all the high majority of the respondents (70.6 per cent) opined that the training programs inculcated moral values among police personnel. Analyzing the data on the basis of age variable, it was found that the high majority of the respondents (76.5 per cent) in 30-45 yrs age group and the respondents (72.4 per cent) in above 45 yrs age group and the fair majority of the respondents (65.3 per cent) in less than 30 yrs age group that the training programs inculcated the moral values among police personnel. However, the small proportion of the respondents did not agree or remained undecided signifying that the respondents were not sure that the training programs inculcated the moral values among police personnel.

On assessing the data on the basis of rank variable, it was ascertained that the significant majority of the A.S.I. respondents (84.4 per cent) and the S.I. respondents (83.4 per cent) and the high majority of the Constable respondents (71.2 per cent) as against the majority of the Inspector and Head Constable respondents (55.6 per cent) that the training programs inculcated the moral values among them. However, the noticeable proportion of the Inspector respondents (33.3 per cent) denied whereas some proportional of Head Constable

respondents were remained undecided signifying that the respondents were not sure whether the training programs inculcated the moral values among them.

Categorizing the data on the basis of academic qualification, it was found that the high majority of the post graduate respondents (75.0 per cent) and the under graduate respondents (70.9 per cent) and the fair majority of the graduate respondents (69.3 per cent) agreed that the training programs inculcated the moral values among police personnel. However, small proportion of the respondents denied the same.

Major Findings

➢ The significant majority of the respondents agreed that training enhanced police personnel knowledge and skills.

➢ The highly significant majority of the respondents agreed that the training had changed the attitude of police personnel towards subordinates and colleagues.

➢ The highly significant majority of the respondents agreed that the training helped in professional growth police personnel.

➢ The highly significant majority of the respondents agreed that training had enhanced police personnel work efficiency.

➢ The significant majority of the respondents agreed that the training prepared police personnel to take up higher job assignments.

➢ The highly significant majority of the respondents agreed that training prepared them to handle field situations in better way.

➢ The high majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that training did influence team spirit among the police personnel.

➢ The highly significant majority of the respondents agreed that training did help in removing their on the job shortcomings.

➢ The high majority of the respondents agreed that the training programs inculcated moral values among police personnel.

The police personnel who interacted with the researcher shared the view point that their efficiency increased after the training since the training exposed them to the rules and procedures of their work field. It was observed that in day-to-day dealings, not much of change in their attitude was noticed. The hierarchy and the nature of command affected the attitude of the police officers more than any other factor. Of course, training helped them to have better knowledge about some of the procedures, Processes and regulations. However, as researcher observed, there is a need to introduce some changes in the methodology of the training, especially for non-gazetted and other rank police officers. The training institute should increase uses of modern and innovative teaching equipments and tools for effective training. These suggestions may help to improve the training programs and it would result in successful law and order administration. Of course, training is an effective tool to increase success of police personnel and control their emotions and arrogant behaviour. The training of police personnel is also very effective in the state of Haryana especially for non-gazetted and other rank police officers. Haryana Police is continually imparting training to their police officers very effectively for better policing.

References

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