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

Dr. UdaiPratap Singh
Associate Professor
Defence Studies Department
Seth P.C. Bagla (P.G.) College, Hathras (U.P.)

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

Introduction: Communalism based division of India was primarily managed by Mohd. Ali Jinnah under two nation theory & the 1947 bloody partition violence gave a clear sense of Communalism virus infected our nation, though it prevailed since medieval times. Thus communalism became most intractable problem of culturally phial society & roots may be traced in the ancient past. Communal clashes are recurring violent conflict between two different ethnic groups over issues of dominance in Political, Social, Religious Communalism was the root cause behind the Godhara incident of Gujarat, Which resulted in the loss of many innocent lives and destruction to property. The genocide committed by one community against others traveling in Sabarmati Express on Feb. 27, 2002, near Godhara (The innocent passengers were burnt to cinders by rioters caused widespread riots in Gujarat and certain other parts in India. Godhara incident highlighted the danger of communalism as a most serious threat to internal security of the nation, a direct attack on the secular fabric of pluralistic society. It has posed a major challenge to the integrity of nation ipso facto communalism encourage fundamentalism on fanatic lines of religion, caste, race, and regional basis. The complexity of communalism has manifested ill methods in Indian politics and communalism virus is proliferating multifold in society. The communal menace has created
hatred, political divide Caste war, corruption and it resulted in to fear of identity crises of people not as an Indian but as a Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, and Christian.

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

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

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

Historical Perspective:

Phase-1 Communalism appeared first time, when king Mohammad bin Quasim attacked India in 712 A.D. His religious fanatics were inspired by laws of Kuran. Muslims classified all the people in two categories (i) Christian and Jews (ii) Rest all idol worshipping peoples The first category people could be left to survive if they could pay Jajia Tax but other categories idol worshipping people had to accept Islam Since the Muslim ruler realized that total Islam conversation was not possible thus in due course jajia Tax became alternate for Hindus too. Slowly religious tolerance grew. Though atrocities were committed by foreign
rulers but some of them realized the importance of religious amity. In reign of Akbar absolute religious harmony persisted. The period of King Aurangjeb was orthodox and discrimination with Hindus out nagged the feelings of exploited suppressed Hindus. Britishers came and started ruling with iron hands. Communalism was systematically spread by Britishers to implement their policy of "divide and rule" among Hindu and Muslims. The first war of independence was testimony of their policy, they could isolate status of Kashmir, Gwalior, Alwar, Hyderabad and Jaipur to garner support in their favour. Britishersanalysed the revolt of 1857 A D and deliberately Muslims were neglected in govt. jobs i.e. in Bengal Govt. 711 Hindus, 1238 Europeans and only 92 Muslims. British Govt. faced turmoil in Bengal division of 1905 A.D. giving birth of nationalism. Britishers adopted strategy to instigate Muslims to demand for separate & more representation in legislative assemblies, in Govt. Job & grant to Muslims institution and their representation in Governor’s council. The sole aim was to keep Muslim away from national freedom movement of Congress. The fanatic Muslims launched Muslim League in 1906, which advocated opposition in all moves of congress. Under two-nation theory based on communal divide Pakistan was created to be separate homeland of Muslims.

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

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

In 1967 a Kashmiri Brahmin girl was converted by force to Islam and fanatics married Muslim boy. This incident instigated riots in Jammu Town and many people were killed to avenge such happening. In Bihar, in the same year Urdu a second language status demand created fury and riots began in some parts of Bihar. In 1968 a cow was killed in
Karim Ganj (Assam) by some fanatic Muslims. This incident shattered communal Harmony and riots spread in Assam, U.P., and West Bengal. A similar incident of cow chasing & killing took place in Aurangabad (Maharashtra) and riots spread to Kerala, Mysore. This riot caused in loss of 600 to 1200 lives. In year 1970 riots began in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) when a Hindu Puja procession was stoned by some fanatic Muslims resulted deaths of 80 persons and property loss. 1971-72 riots started on Hindu, Muslim petty quarrels, riots spread at Meerut, Delhi. Internal security worsened, Border security force was deployed to curb riots. In year 1978 serious riots in Aligarh in year 1980 riot began in Moradabad. It spread to Allahabad, Aligarh and Sambal of U.P., Jammu and Kashmir˚ and Gujarat.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister was assassinated on 31st Oct 1984 by her Sikh security guards. This incident incited large scale riots in Delhi and outer part country. The Sikh community suffered loss of lives and destruction of property, though a lot of Hindus neighbours safeguarded them. Quick reaction of crises management was executed by the PM. Rajeev Gandhi Govt. to control the situation Ram Mandir issue was highlighted for political gain. B.J.P. President Mr. L.K. Advani began Rathyatra and he was arrested in Bihar. Hindu fanatics indulged in riot and communal disharmony hatred became more of religious fantasy.

In 1991 at Saharanpur communal violence took place. In 1992-93 (Mumbai) bomb blasts followed by riots abetted by Hindu fanatic political party made situation worse. Bombay bomb blasts case was investigated by secret services, it revealed that the alleged involvement of miscreants of foreign criminals. The role of Shiv Sena and its supreme Mr. Bal Thackrey was also cited by enquiry commission. The incident of Feb 27, 2002 of Godhara in Gujarat, a tale of genocide in civilized society, land of Gandhi started burning with communal flames. Communal tensions hyped in several places of India. This incident has questioned the validity, adoptability of secular thoughts of pluralistic society, a vital national value which, is under threat and can certainly be detrimental to national integrity and tranquillity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(viii) Religion conversion of poor unemployed and weaker society of Hindus with clear intention of spreading of Christianity can be termed as ‘Philosophical attack’ and it has direct bearing on aggrieved Hindu community to divert from secularism. Foreign missionaries through seventh Adventist Church are converting Hindus to Christians at alarming rate. August 25, 2002 at Madurai 250 Hindu young men were converted, Feb, 2002 under Nellore project 10000 Hindus were converted. The Adventist development relief Agency is instrumental in executing agenda of Christian conversion of its parent organization of seventh...
Adventist church. Even all evidences are available at website Maratha dot com. Catholics operating maximum minority educational institution in country do provide maximum job opportunity to Christians only and conversion is mainly achieved by financial help, brain wash (religious indoctrination on the name of freedom of religion). The religion conversion of Hindus to make them Baptist, to spread Baptism is becoming Catalyst factor of communalization of Indian society. The Hindus feel a religions attack on culture, values, ideology and threat to their identity.

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

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

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

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

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Communalism was the main logic of two-nation theory, which created India and Pakistan soon after the Bengal division in 1905 and formation of Muslim League in 1906 and acceptance of separate Muslim representation in Lucknow congressional Session in December 1916. The partition on communal lines of India and Pakistan used it as logic became cause of Kashmir conflict and 1947-48, 1965, 1971 Indo-Pak wars. The Kargil conflict of 1999 was inspired by communal Jihad theory of Pakistan. The Partition syndrome of 1947 sufferings of Hindus and Muslims has spread hatred, ill competition, dirty politics. Though Indian continuation declared Indian republic secular by constitutional 42nd amendment but the framework of fanatic Hindu and Muslims ever remained away from main stream of secular nationalism. The issues of national importance was even decided with zero sum game theory, as the loss of one community of one was clearly viewed as gain of other community. The politicians and political parties adopted exploiting appeasement policy. Communalism became instrumental abetting, aiding riots, cracking the very secular fabric of Indian democracy. The ballots are powerful than bullets in Polity but ballots in elections were slowly diverted from just to unjust factors of religion, caste, race and sometimes hereditary position in poser politics. The national character of population is degrading fast by communalism. The unfair competition spread from politics to socio economic life of society. In the name of social justice reservation was provided by constitution for initial 10 years but every govt. extended it with its axe to grind of grabbing political power. Communal parties like RashtraSwayamSevakSangh (R.S.S.), Jamat-e-Islami, All Party Hurriat conference, Student Islamic movement of India (S.I.M.I.), Vistrwa Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena, Bajrang Dal, RanveerSena, Naxalte and many outlawed groups are solely working on communal lines. Communal parties provide base leadership to fundamentalism and patronage to certain institution, base, resource to promote fundamentalism with clear object of poetical socio-economic gain. Certain communal issues like Madrassa Education, Religion conversion, Parochialism, Political Yatras are becoming threat to multi religious pluralistic society and infecting communities with fundamentalist ideology to create psycho threat of identity crisis.
Islamic Fundamentalism:     Fundamentalism has become source of terrorism Jammu and Kashmir is suffering from terrorism since 1989. Apart from killing innocent other community people Hindus, Sikhs. Even terrorist dared to attack Jammu & Kashmir Legislative assembly and Indian Parchment. Islamic fundamentalism triggered by Pakistan thus direct bearing in India in pretext of Muslims in India are suffering from alienation denial of rights and opportunities. Islamic terrorist adopting clear fundamentalist policy created terror in Kashmir valley to ensure leaning of Kashmiri Hindus.

The most disgraceful act of making own countrymen refugees in own country. Madrasas in India has done valuable service to Muslim community by producing lacs of Hafiz, Qusi, Muhaddis, Muffassir and preachers.\(^8\) In recent times Madrasas are under suspicion. The Chief Minister, West Bengal Mr Buddha Dev Bhattacharya said, "Following January 22, 2002 terrorist attack outside American centre in Kolkata, that some Madrasas were the hub of militant activities.\(^7\) What is more frightening, continues the report, is the spread of Madrasas, financed and controlled by these Islamic NGOs. The danger posed to India's security by the insidious growth of anti-Indian, fundamentalist network along the borders of communally sensitive states like Bihar, J&K, Gujarat and U.P. were highlighted by the arrest of Azianiddin Sheikh an ISI-trained Mumbai underworld element, in June 1999 man ChoataShakeel and his associates for storing AK-47 rifles and other sophisticated weapons meant to be smuggled in India for carrying out sensational attacks on VIPs.\(^10\) In a Parliamentary consultative committee meeting (23 Aug 2001 of the Home ministry) in meeting committee expressed concern over the activities of ISI and SIMI saying that their activities were involved in attempts in spreading and terrorism and anarchy in the country.

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

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

Sikh Fundamentalism: Though Punjab law and order situation is improved, terrorism declined but still absolute tranquillity is far myth. Nothing less than Khalistan or PuranAzadi is still dream of Khalistan terrorist extremists. The selective killing of innocent peoples is continuing, consequently Hindus are migrating to safe places in Punjab or other parts of country. Hindus in Punjab feel drifted away from main stream. The demand of Khalistan -
land of pure is growing. Some Sikhs feels insecure and call, Panthe is in danger. The Sikhs were also misguided by Britishers policy divide and rule. Now the policy is followed by Pakistan to separate the Punjab from India by helping fundamentalist force.

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

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

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

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

Conclusion: Communalism has become a serious threat to National integrity. Communalism is developing fundamentalism, where religion may succeed as guiding factor to national against secular norms. In Uttar Pradesh – BJP, Punjab – Akhil Dal, Maharashtra – Shiv Sena could succeed in gaining power of communal dynamics in resent past. In Jammu Kashmir communal forces are determined to decide fate to assembly election of 2002. At present threat is from Muslim communalism because Muslim community is lacking charismatic leadership to trace real problems of Indian Muslims and reform needed for their alienation from mainstream. The political and civic culture of secular federal India is now under threat of
complex communal politics centralising on religion, caste, classes and hereditary position. The national character is towards downfall. Communalism has infected political system and creating chaotic identity crises. The genesis of communalism as problems lies in incorrect political socialization and secularization in last seven decades after independence of India. The dysfunction role of communalism and non-zero sun equations of political parties are worsening the politics, Socio-economic psychology of people at large. The value of integrated secular pluralistic society can be preserved by two methods, transformation of political attitude and national values to be properly inculcated to young generation to succeed in developing constructive psychology. Other methods are the conditions to be generated in social institutions (Govt and non Govt), which will inculcate people to be increasingly rational, analytical and empirical in their political actions. The Indian govt at different level to relinquish policy of appeasement and all political parties to make consensus to ward off communalism in all form to preserve national interest. Communalism, which created fundamentalism with core logic of identity crises. Management of this crises is to be orientation of strategy that, "People inhabiting in state must come to recognise their national territory being their true home land and they must feel as individuals that their own personal identities are in part defined by their identification with their territorially delimited country. In such process people should join mainstream of nationalism of pluralistic society with traditional identity of caste, tribe ethnicity, language being next to main national identity of being Indian.

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

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

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INCREASING EXPENDITURE IN URBAN LIFE - A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

RAVEESH S.
Research Scholar,
Department of Sociology,
Bangalore University,
Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS: Urban Life, Increasing Expenditure, Bangalore City

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Though land is the main source of livelihood in village, it’s not equally distributed among the villagers. Landless agriculture labours are little comfortable to work in non-agricultural activities in urban area compare to work as agriculture labour in villages. Not just the monsoon is unpredictable, but also agricultural activities. For land holding group, agriculture is not profitable due to increased input cost and decreased output cost. Due to rapid rural-urban migration it’s difficult to find the workforce to handle agricultural activities. A salaried job or a small business is comfortable for even land holding groups compare to agriculture. Dipankar Gupta opines that ‘other than the lack of economic opportunities, it is the nature of social relations in rural India that drive many poorer castes and classes out of the village’. He also said that ‘the village is as bloodless as the rural economy is lifeless. From
rich to poor, the trend is to leave the village and if that entails going abroad, then so be it’ (Gupta 2005).

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

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

II. METHODOLOGY

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

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rapid rural- urban migration is a debatable issue of the present day. The aspect of rural-urban migration is multidimensional in nature. The reason and dimension of rural-urban migration in Indian villages are vary. In various parts of India, village occupational structure
can’t provide livelihood for villagers round the year. Fluctuation in livelihood forces the villagers to migrate to the urban area to earn livelihood for the sustenance. Lack of basic amenities such as school, college, hospital, transport connectivity and financial scarcity are also the reason for migration. Dignity is also an issue when it comes to rural-urban migration. The migration of the villagers those who are in the lower social strata of the village are increasing. The reason behind this kind of migration is, urban setup is less caste oriented compare to the villages. Seasonal migration is obvious in Indian villages where there is scarcity of livelihood opportunity.

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS

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

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

4.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Though both literates and illiterates were participated in this study, literates occupy the major portion. Different educational level respondents were participated in this study and a classified statistics are as follows.
Out of hundred respondents 03 of them don’t have any formal education, 10 of them belongs to the group of less than 10th standard, 11 of them have pre-university education or equivalent to it. 20 of them are bachelor degree holders, 53 of them are master degree holders and three of them are Ph.D. holders. 97% of the respondents are literates in this study.

4.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarried</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4.4 OCCUPATION

The occupation structure of the respondents who are participated in this study is as follows.
The respondents are in different occupational category. 4%(04) of them are in business, 25% (25) of them are in government job, 58% (58) of them are in private job, 4% (04) of them are housewives and 9% (09) of them are students.

4.5 MONTHLY INCOME

To understand impact of increasing expenditure in urban life different respondents of different income groups were chosen for this study.
The study comprises of various income group. Monthly earning of 54% (47) of the respondents is less than 25,000. 34.5% (30) of them belongs to the income group of 25,000 to 50,000. 5.7% (05) of them are in the income group of 50,000 to 75,000. One respondent belongs to the group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 4.6% (04) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 and 13% of them are housewives and students.

4.6 TYPE OF RESIDENCE

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

4.7 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long in Bangalore</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10 Years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 20 Years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30 Years</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 40 Years</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 50 Years</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50 Years</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

4.8 INCREASED EXPENDITURE IN URBAN AREA

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

The heat of increase in expenditure is reaching the people belongs to all economic layer of urban life. 98% of the respondents in this study said that expenditure in urban life is increasing. Expenditure on all walks of urban life is increasing.
Respondents of Bangalore city segregated the main expenses which are making urban life more expensive. Not only decaes are increasing in city like Bangalore but also medical expenditure (55%), prices on food products are increasing (80%), daily usage things in the city is keep increasing (87%), due to increased population in the city, the cost on residence is increasing (61%), cost on transportation is moving upward (67%) and the expense on education is also increasing. The expenses which represented in the graph clearly indicate that all walks of life in Bangalore city is increasing.

V. CONCLUSION

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

RAVEESH S.
Research Scholar,
Department of Sociology,
Bangalore University,
Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS: RURALISATION, RURAL VISIT, URBANITES, BANGALORE CITY

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Urban way of life in India is more of a money centric life. Wealth has greater priority than one who gave value to the wealth i.e. human being. Eagerness to earn more is increasing; man is running like machine behind money. People are struggling to enhance the income in one hand; on the other hand expenditure is keep increasing on the basic needs. The middle
class people are struggling to meet the increasing expense and the lower class people spread in the outskirt of the city is to adjust according to their income. Though upper class people are somehow secured economically but they are struggling by environmental and health issues. All kinds of crime related to money are increasing in urban area. The metropolitan cities of India are the hometowns of beggary, prostitution, kidnap, rape, murder, cheating etc. Totally all classes of people in urban area are running around the money.

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

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

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

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

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

II. METHODOLOGY

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

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

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

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

3.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

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

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

3.3 OCCUPATION

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

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

### 3.5 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

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

![Pie chart showing 86% Yes and 14% No to the question: Do you feel stress in urban life?](chart.png)

### 3.6 MAJOR PROBLEMS IN URBAN LIFE

The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.
The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

3.7 INCREASING TREND OF RURAL VISIT

It is true that urban area has livelihood opportunities and good amenities. It is also true that urban area like Bangalore is the hometown of series of problems. Urbanites are looking for pollution free, stress free, chemical free and nature friendly environment. The trend of rural visit is increasing among the urbanites. Pollution and stressed life are also demanding the urbanites to move out of the city. The willingness to visit the villages is observed in this study.
Among the hundred respondents 96% of them are interested to visit the villages on weekend or holiday with their family and friends. The increasing trend of rural visit among the urbanites is clearly represented by the statistics.

3.8 PRIORITY OF CHOICE DURING THE VILLAGE VISIT

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit the tourist spots of the village</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural tourism</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
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<td>Medical tourism</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoy the folk culture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste the village food</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority of choice during the village visit

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

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

IV. CONCLUSION

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

HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL ISSUES OF METROPOLITAN CITY – A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

RAVEESH S.
Research Scholar,
Department of Sociology,
Bangalore University,
Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

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

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

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Urban centered livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people are pulling the rural people to urban area. Lack of livelihood opportunities and amenities are pushing the rural people outside the border of villages. Statistics indicates that during the last 50 years rural population has decreased from 82.0 to 68.9 percent and approximately 2 million
people are shifting from rural to urban area annually. The increased and unstructured urbanization process is creating hundreds of problems in urban area. Over population and increased industrialization are polluted the environment in urban area. Environmental pollution is leading to various health issues in urban area. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to understand the health and ecological issues in urban life.

II. METHODOLOGY

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

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

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

3.1 GENDER AND AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS

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

![Gender & Age Group Chart]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender &amp; Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Below 25 Years</th>
<th>26 - 35 Years</th>
<th>36 - 45 Years</th>
<th>46 - 55 Years</th>
<th>55 Years and Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of the 100 respondents participated in this study, 58 are male and 42 are female. Respondents are also chosen from different age groups. 21 are belongs to the age group of below 25 years, 34 are in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 19 of them fits in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18 are in the classified age group of 46 to 55 years and there are 08 respondents who aged 55 years and above.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

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

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

3.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarried</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Out of the total respondents participated in this study, 34% of them are unmarried, 61% of them are married, divorced respondents rate is 1% and 4% of them are widow. There are no respondents for the category of remarried and separated.

### 3.4 OCCUPATION

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

![Bar Chart: Occupation Structure](image)

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

### 3.5 MONTHLY INCOME

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

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

3.6 MODE OF TRAVEL

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

3.7 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long in Bangalore</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10 Years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 20 Years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30 Years</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 40 Years</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

3.8 MAJOR PROBLEMS IN URBAN LIFE

The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.
The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

3.9 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

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

3.10 MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS

Rapid urbanization in the country is creating a hazardous ecological imbalance. The spread of urbanization is displacing the villagers around the city. Thousands of villages have lost their identity with the spread of urban empire in the country during the post independence period. Urbanization declared war against the agricultural land, the roots of urbanization
occupied lakhs of acres of agricultural land and land mafia is increasing. The flora and fauna are in great threat and the unscientific urbanization process is inviting the ecological imbalance. The umbrella of urbanization is increasing but the people under the shadow of umbrella are in threat. Series of pollutions in urban area are giving the output on human body too. Health problems are increasing day by day in urban area.

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

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

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

3.11 AWARENESS OF CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

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

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

3.12 MODERN MEDICAL SYSTEM AND ITS SIDE AFFECTS

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIFE IN METROPOLITAN CITY – A STUDY OF BANGALORE CITY

RAVEESH S.
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Department of Sociology,
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ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS: Life in Metropolitan City. Bangalore City

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Urban area is centre of good amenities, industry and service sector are established in urban area. Even after vary in income, urban setup can provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people. Salaried job and small scale business are more sustainable than agriculture. Lack of livelihood opportunities in rural area and sustainable livelihood opportunities in urban area are the supportive factors for rapid urbanization in India. The percentage of urban population is increasing and rural population is decreasing in every censes reports.
Both rural and urban are way of life. Basic amenities such as food, water, shelter and education are the fundamental needs. Physical and mental health of the people is also a prerequisite. Dignity of life is also matters and enactment of law to protect the dignified life of the people is also mandatory indeed. More than all the above listed prerequisites, ‘happiness’ has worthless price in human life. Happiness is satisfied state of mind of all living beings. Modern governments across the world are encouraging the urbanization process. Healthy urbanization is also a good move for India in the changing aspects of economy. But unfortunately the rapid increase of urbanization is the mother of bunch of problems in urban area. Cost of living is increasing in urban area day by day. The major problems such as traffic, noise disturbance, air pollution, lack of recreation, chemical food products, heavy workload and increased expenses are affecting the happiness of the urban people. Stress is part of urban life and health problems are also increasing with the effect of stressed life and increased environmental problems. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

II. METHODOLOGY

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

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

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

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

3.2 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Though both literates and illiterates were participated in this study, literates occupy the major portion. Different educational level respondents were participated in this study and a classified statistics are as follows.
Out of hundred respondents 03 of them don’t have any formal education, 10 of them belongs to the group of less than 10th standard, 11 of them have pre-university education or equivalent to it. 20 of them are bachelor degree holders, 53 of them are master degree holders and three of them are Ph.D. holders. 97% of the respondents are literates in this study.

3.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.4 Size of the Family

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

3.5 OCCUPATION

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

3.6 MONTHLY INCOME

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

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

### 3.8 TYPE OF RESIDENCE

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

![Type of Residence](chart)

### 3.9 DURATION IN BANGALORE CITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long in Bangalore</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10 Years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30 Years</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 40 Years</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 50 Years</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50 Years</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Out of the total respondents 35% of them are living in Bangalore from below 10 years. 20% of them are in the group of 11 to 20 years. 31% are belongs to 21 to 30 years, 06% of them are in Bangalore from 31 to 40 years, 06% of them are in 41 to 50 years and 02% of them are in Bangalore from more than 50 years.

3.10 STRESS IN URBAN LIFE

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

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

Rapid urbanization in the country is creating a hazardous ecological imbalance. The spread of urbanization is displacing the villagers around the city. Thousands of villages have lost their identity with the spread of urban empire in the country during the post independence
period. Urbanization declared war against the agricultural land, the roots of urbanization occupied lakhs of acres of agricultural land and land mafia is increasing. The flora and fauna are in great threat and the unscientific urbanization process is inviting the ecological imbalance. The umbrella of urbanization is increasing but the people under the shadow of umbrella are in threat. Series of pollutions in urban area are giving the output on human body too. Health problems are increasing day by day in urban area.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Below 25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26 – 35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>36 – 45</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>55 and Above</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
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</table>

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

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

3.13 INCREASED EXPENDITURE IN URBAN AREA

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

The heat of increase in expenditure is reaching the people belongs to all economic layer of urban life. 98% of the respondents in this study said that expenditure in urban life is increasing. Expenditure on all walks of urban life is increasing.
Respondents of Bangalore city segregated the main expenses which are making urban life more expensive. Not only deceases are increasing in city like Bangalore but also medical expenditure (55%), prices on food products are increasing (80%), daily usage things in the city is keep increasing (87%), due to increased population in the city, the cost on residence is increasing (61%), cost on transportation is moving upward (67%) and the expense on education is also increasing. The expenses which represented in the graph clearly indicate that all walks of life in Bangalore city is increasing.

3.14 AWARENESS OF CHEMICAL CONTENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

Modern agricultural system itself is chemical based. Upcourse urban area is centre of both industry and service sector but it is depended on primary sector to feed the urbanites. Both food products which are produced and transferred from rural area, food products which are manufactured and packaged by food industries are not out of chemicals. Usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is increasing in agricultural land and our agriculture reached the stage without which the output is not possible. Usage of chemicals is also increasing in food processing industries to preserve the food products for longer time. Urban areas are the good markets for food products and consumers are increasing day by day. Urbanites are consuming chemicals every day via food. With the affect of chemical mixed food products, the resistance power of human body is decreasing and number of diseases are increasing.
Out of hundred, 97% of the total respondents in this study are literate and 95% of the respondents have the awareness of chemical contents in food products. Even after the awareness of chemical contents in food products and its affect on human body, urbanites are proceeding with same food system. The reason might be the scarcity and accessibility of chemical free food products.

3.15 MODERN MEDICAL SYSTEM AND ITS SIDE AFFECTS

Human race followed a medical system from long time which is nature friendly. Awareness and spread of modern medical system is increasing in modern days and series of inventions are taking place in modern medical system. Brand new medicines are following the brand new diseases. Expense on modern medical system is increasing and people in the lower strata are not affordable to access this facility. Even after the ability and inability to access this facility, a group of scientific community accepting that modern medical system has side effects. In the name of quick results people are running behind modern medicine. With the effect of increased dependency on modern medical system, the indigenous medical system is losing its value which is affordable to a common man.
Bangalore is the city of medical hub. Numbers of hospitals are increasing in the city day by day to provide healthcare facility according to the increasing number of population and diseases. Rural people are also depended on Bangalore located hospitals for their health problems. The current trend is, government hospitals are not well maintained and private hospitals are costly. The rate of debt is increasing among the people in lower income group in both rural and urban area to bare the increasing medical expenses. Out of the hundred urban respondents 89% of them are aware that modern medical system has side effects and 55% of the urban respondents says that medical expense is increasing in urban area.

IV. CONCLUSION

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY


STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND ECONOMIC CRISIS OF RURAL AREA

RAVEESH S.
Research Scholar,
Department of Sociology,
Bangalore University,
Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS: Rural Structural Transformation, Economic Crisis, Rural India

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian subcontinent is well recognized by rural settlement than the urban. The rate of change is increasing in modern days and the dynamic nature of villages can clearly visible in its social institutions. The joint families are stepping towards nuclear family, the rigid caste system is under transmission, strict caste and gotra marriages are slowly losing their importance, the wave of literacy is entering into the illiterate villages, cash crafts are occupying the place of food crofts, villagers are accepting the mechanized agriculture in place of traditional agricultural system, modern entertainment tools are playing a significant role in the area of recreation, the branded blue jeans, coco-cola, western cell phones, rock music etc are reminding us that Indian villages are not isolated. The roots of mass media are reaching the very remote Indian villages. Not only outer world is entering into the Indian villages but also villagers welcoming the change.
Today’s Indian villages are not ‘Little Republics’ in reality. From agricultural seeds, fertilizers, machinery to the agriculture markets, from post office to the modern cell phone, from tooth paste, cloth, slipper to the perfume, from medicine, transport, electricity, education to the police station and court, villages are depended on outer world. Today’s rural India is not too rigid as mentioned in early Indological texts. Dipankar Gupta stats that ‘the village in India, where life was once portrayed as ‘unchanging’ and ‘idyllic’, has in recent decades seen profound changes. The twin shackles that once decided matters for India’s villagers, caste and agriculture, no longer exercise their vigorous hold. While a break in caste rigidities has fostered greater fluidity in occupational choices, agricultural stagnation has ensured the constant march in increasing numbers of employable people in the villages towards urban areas’ (Gupta 2005).

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

II. METHODOLOGY

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

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<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Magadi</td>
<td>Madigondanahalli</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belagavadi</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Channapattana</td>
<td>Malurupattana</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Nagavara</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ramanagara</td>
<td>Kenchanakuppe</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Ramanahalli</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Kanakapura</td>
<td>Yadamaranahalli</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Keralalusandra</td>
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Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is 240 (30 samples from each village). The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of the villages. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. The schedule is also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for the better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. The primary data is collected from the field between
the months of May to July of 2016. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

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

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

Migration in search of livelihood is not something new. A historical study conducted by Anand A. Yang (1979) on ‘Peasants on the Move: A Study of Internal Migration in India’ stressed the ‘optimizing character of peasants on the move in the Saran district in the northeastern Indian province of Bihar in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries’. Employment for these seasonal migrants was primarily in menial jobs such as harvesting, manual labor or unskilled jobs in factories. The earnings were varying, ‘on an average a seasonal migrant netted earnings ranging from 30 to 80 rupees’. The study said that ‘seasonal migration was more than just a strategy for peasants to enhance their resources. As is evident
from the social and economic identities of the annual migrants east, such movement represented in part the efforts of low caste peasants with minimal economic resources to earn supplementary incomes to meet the demands of landholders and money lenders’.

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

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

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

Dipankar Gupta (2005) in his writing ‘Whither the Indian Villages ; Culture and Agriculture in ‘Rural’ India’ explained the changing nature of villages. The village in India where life was once portrayed as ‘unchanging’ and ‘idyllic’, has in recent decades seen profound changes. The twin shackles that once decided matters for India’s villagers, caste and agriculture, no longer exercise their vigorous hold. While a break in caste rigidities has fostered greater fluidity in occupational choices, agricultural stagnation has ensured the constant march, in increasing numbers of employable people in the villages towards urban areas. At the same time, vote bank politics means that parties and politicians continue to pay lip-service to the cause of villages, chiefly the poor farmer. It is in the light of these changes that the ‘culture’ surrounding agriculture and the village needs to be understood. While this
culture is not altogether a stable one, its state of pronounced flux does hold out certain portents, whether these are understood by policy-makers and the vast majority of Indians, remains open to question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREA

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

4.1.1 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND AUTHORITY OF THE FAMILY

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total Family Members</th>
<th>No. of Household</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>.4</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>240</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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The primary data from 240 households of eight villages of Ramanagara district states that the range of family members is from 1 to 10. Out of the 240 households, 107 (44.6%) households family members are only 04. 51 households (21.2%) have 03 members and 49
households (20.4%) have 05 members in the family. The households have the family members more than five is only 24. Single living (.4%) and only two members (3.3) in a family are also appear in the villages. Only a single household has the maximum members of 10 in its family.

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

4.1.2 RECREATION

The indigenous recreation system is disappearing in Indian villages. Varities of folk songs and folk dance in different languages and in different geographical locations of the country are gradually disappearing. ‘Drama’ which unites people and which use to take the villagers to the unseen imaginary world is losing its threat. ‘Story telling’ which unites children with elders of the family is not an important recreation mechanism as in older days. Even the chat with fellow villagers in leaser time is decreasing.
Television is a common recreation tool among all respondents in this study. 11.2% (27) of the respondents use to listen various radio stations. 11.7% (28) of the respondents spend their leaser time with folk songs and 10.4% (25) of them are with folk dance. The proportion of drama is 9.2% (22) and storytelling is 05%(12). Only 0.8% (02) of the total respondents use to chat with the fellow villagers during their leaser time.

4.1.3 USAGE OF MODERN THINGS IN VILLAGES

It may not be an illusionary statement if someone says that ‘rural life is the replica of urban life’. The statement is not fully acceptable but it is true in case of urban things which are replicating in rural households. Villagers wish to have modern things at their home and to some extent it is a matter of dignity too. Modern gadgets are available in different price slats in the market and wider advertisements of products are reaching the villages. Purchase of modern gadgets is also not a tricky task today. The changing money oriented village economy is affordable to have these modern things. Major cities in India are the replica of front line countries. But the villages are giving the sign to replicate both urban and western countries.
The study found that out of 240 respondents of the district 99.6% (239) of the households have television, 93.3% (224) of the households have fan, 93.8% (225) of them have LPG connection, 16.7% (40) of them are using fridge/refrigerator, 98.8% (237) of the households have mobile phones and 82.5% (198) of the households have motorbike. The study also observed the wider usage of modern machinery in agriculture.

4.1.4 TRANSFORMATIONS IN MARRIAGE SYSTEM

The kinship bondage in marriage relationship is decreasing. The affection of blood relationship in marriage ties is slowly losing its threat. The increased awareness of biological and mental defects of marriage within the blood relationship is also a reason for the increased tendency of outside marriage relationship.
The study conducted in Ramanagara district exhibits the increasing tendency of outside marriage relationship and decreasing rate of marriage within the relationship. Out of the 240 respondents 191 (79.6%) of them wish to have marriage ties outside the relationship and 49 (20.4%) of them desire to have marriage ties within the relationship.

Rural literacy rate is increasing, gender disparity in education is minimizing, modernity has touched the village border, villagers are in the position to discuss and debate on various issues pertaining to state, national and international affairs but the tendency of change in terms of ‘kind of marriage’ is not equivalent to the changes of other elements in the villages.
The study of Ramanagara district shows the almost static nature of kind of marriage. 98.3% (236) of the respondents in this study prefer to have arranged marriage in their family and only 1.7% (04) of them prefers love marriage. Even after changes in all layers of rural life, the choice for inter-caste and inter-religion marriage is ‘nil’ in this study.

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

This study shows the increasing tendency of marriage ceremonies in urban located convention hall. The people wish to celebrate the marriage occasion at home is only 19.2% (46) and 57.5% (138) of them wish to have the marriage ceremony in village temples. 77.9% (187) of the respondents wish to celebrate the marriage occasions in urban conventional hall. The demands from both bride and groom side to celebrate the marriage ceremony in urban conventional hall is increasing. The shift from traditional to modern venue is the major cause behind increasing marriage expenses.
Villages are not even self-sufficient to handle the marriage occasions. Marriage ceremonies those were handle by the internal resources of the village has become more dependent. The increasing trend of modernity is a major reason for dependency. Dependency also boosted with the affect of increased money oriented village economy, adoption of various money oriented occupations and rapid shift of rural youths to urban area in search of livelihood. The time frame of marriage occasion is simplified and the simplified occasion is dividing into different parts and are outsourcing. Cooking, sound system, cosmetics, photography, transportation and marriage hall are arranging on contract basis. Villagers involvement in marriage occasion is reducing.

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

4.1.5 IMPACT OF LITERACY

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

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

Desire for the private education system and also English medium instruction is increasing. Changing structure of job market and increased privatization are the major reasons behind this tendency. The importance for education is increasing and the private education institutions are proliferating rural people in the name of English medium education. Even with the qualified teacher and low fee, the demand for government school and colleges is decreasing. The students those who are entering into the government school and colleges are not affordable to access private education.
The study of Ramanagara district found the increasing tendency of private education and English medium instruction. Out of the 240 respondents 74.2% (178) of them prefer private education institution to educate their children and 25.8% (62) of them prefer government education institutes. The study found the increasing tendency for English medium instruction, 72.5% (174) of them prefer to provide English medium education to the children of their family. Only 27.5% (66) of the respondents prefer to provide education in kannada medium.

4.1.6 INFLUENCE OF OUTER WORLD ON VILLAGES

‗Isolated Villages‘ is an outdated terminology. Village community is eager for change. The waves of outer world are entering into the village boundary chronologically. Connectivity with the outer world is increasing. Specific amount of money is mobilizing to the local bodies from central and state government for the development of villages. Local bodies themselves are having power to generate resources. A separate department is working in both central and state for the development of rural area. Road, electricity and drinking water connectivity is increasing. Road connectivity between the village and nearby town is increasing. It is not just voluntary initiative by the authority, but it is also a demand by the village community to access the urban centered facilities such as hospital, bank, market, employment, entertainment, school and college. Apart from transportation, villages are also connecting with the outer world through telephone, cable, news paper and magazines.
The study found that all eight villages located in different parts of Ramanagara district are having channels to connect with the outer world. All eight villages chosen for this study have road connection to reach neighbour village and nearby town. Mobile phones are almost replaced the trend of landline telephone connectivity. All eight selected villages of the district are having facility to access various T.V. channels. The bunch of T.V. channels includes both the state of Karnataka, states of different locations of the country and channels outside the geographical territory of India. With the affect of increased literacy, connectivity of news papers and magazines are also established in these villages.

### 4.1.7 INCREASING INTEREST TO KNOW THE OUTER WORLD

The so called isolated and alphabet illiterates of Indian villagers are now willing to know the external affairs. Increasing rate of literacy, electric connectivity, increased usage of television with cable connectivity, increasing number of radio stations with increased frequency are enabling the villagers to know the external affairs. Including alphabetic illiterates, villagers are in the position to comment on political move of both centre and state politicians. Criticism on government policies and programs are common talks in the public places of villages. International affairs are also part of discussions in villages due to the affect of mass media. T.V. serials and cricket are part of entertainment in villages.
The study states that 96.2% (231) of the total respondents are willing to know the external affairs of the village. Only 3.8% (09) of them are not interested to know the external affairs of the village. When it comes to the mediums which are facilitating to fulfill the desire to know the external affairs of villagers, 95.8% (230) of them use to watch T.V. to know the external affairs, 42.9% (103) of them use to read news papers for outer world information and 27.9% (67) use to listen radio for external news. Due to audio and visual affect T.V. might have got more priority.

4.1.8 IMPACT OF MEDIA ON VILLAGE COMMUNITY

In constitutional language media is watch dog of democracy. A healthy media has the responsibility to disseminate the right information to the right people at the right time. Instead of questioning the content of media to create a healthy society, professional ethics and media dictatorship of the present media, let us move on to analyze the major impact of media on village community. Though the changes occurred within a village community in different timeframe, the rate and dimension of change is more in recent days with the impact of mass media. The influence of mass media on village community is increasing. The channels of mass communication such as television, radio and print media are spreading their roots even to the remote villages of India. Change in dress code, change in food system, change in the indigenous language of a village community and adoption of new technological tools, are the major impact of mass media on village community. Villages are replicating the urban way of life mainly with the affect of mass media.
The selected village respondents of Ramanagara district accepts that media has the impact on their village community. 81.7% (196) of the total respondents says media has impact on village people and 18.3% (44) of them said that media has no impact on their village community. In terms of change embedded with media, multiple responses were noticed in this study. Out of the total respondents, 171 (71.2%) of them accepts that media has impact on dress code of rural community. The food pattern is getting new touch in villages with the impact of mass media, to support this argument 45.8% (110) of the respondents agree the influence of media on food system of the village. The nativity of village language is also under change and 52.1% (125) of the respondents agree the change in language of village people with the impact of media. 30.4% (73) of the respondents says that the technological changes are also taking place in villages with the influence of media.

4.2 ECONOMIC CRISIS OF RURAL AREA

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

4.2.1 INCREASED POPULATION AND INCREASED STRESS ON RESOURCES

Increased population is a dangerous threat to the rural life in India. Stress on village resources is increased with the affect of increased population. Modern agricultural system which enabled environmental and ecological degradation, deforestation to increase the agricultural land, split of agricultural land etc are the babies of over growth of population. Agricultural land, the basic livelihood source of village community is splitting into pieces. The split of agricultural land is the main barrier for agricultural activities.
The study of eight selected villages of Ramanagara district revealed the decreased landholding rate in these villages. Out of the 240 respondents, 7.9% (19) of them don’t have land at all. 27.9% (67) of them are in the group of people who have land up to one acre and 27.1% (65) of them are in the group of people who have land up to two acres. 22.9% (55) of them have three acres of land, 10% (24) of them have four acres of land and 3.3% (8) of them have five acres of agricultural land. The study found that only 0.4% (1) of the total respondents has eight acres of land and 0.4% (1) of the total respondents has ten acres of land. The people who don’t have land are also involved in agricultural activities on rent basis. The type of land holding is also vary in the district. 57.1% (136) of them have irrigated land, 69.6% (166) of them have dry land and 33.7% of the have both irrigated and dry land. 7.9% of the total respondents don’t have land.

4.2.2 INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME

After series of changes by acculturation and enforcement, scarcity of livelihood is the major reason for the fluctuation in Indian villages. The main source of livelihood i.e. agriculture has lost the power of sustainability. Expenditure is keep increasing in rural life but not the income level.
The study revealed that 36.2% (87) of the total respondents are having income less than 25,000 per annum, 47.3% (114) of the respondents income is between 25,000 to 50,000, 13.3% (32) of the respondents income is between 50,000 to 75,000, .8% (02) of them are in the income group of 75,000 to 1,00,000 and 2.1% (05) of the respondents income is more than 1,00,000 for annum. The study revealed that the respondents who are in the highest income line are not depend on agriculture.

4.2.3 SOURCES OF INCOME

Villagers are losing interest on agriculture for various reasons. Scarcity of rain, lack of irrigation facility, increased input cost, low market price, risk in agriculture, lack of market, existence of middleman between farmer and consumer, split of land by increased population etc are mentionable few. Village people are concentrating on other sources for their livelihood. The concentration on business and salaried job is increasing in villages. Rate of migration and floating population is increasing in Indian villages.
In the villages of Ramanagara district, agriculture is the predominant source of income. 67.9% (163) of the total respondents’ household income is agriculture. Business is also an emerging income source and 12.9% (31) of the total respondents’ family income is business. Salaried job is also a main source of income among these respondents, 19.2% (46) of them said that salaried job is the main source of income of their family.

4.2.4 INCREASED EXPENDITURE

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

4.2.5 NON-PROFITABILITY OF AGRICULTURE

The control of agricultural production was in the hands of farmers. From seed rearing to harvest, farmers were playing the major role. ‘With the green revolution, peasants were no longer to be custodians of the common genetic heritage through the storage and preservation of grain. The ‘miracle seeds’ of the green revolution transformed this common genetic heritage into private property, protected by patents and intellectual property rights’ (Shiva 1993). Modern agriculture system successfully brought the farmer to the centre of vicious circle. The HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and wide usage of machinery increased the input cost in agriculture. High yield seeds emerge as a weapon to overcome the starvation, but ‘in the absence of additional inputs of fertilizers and irrigation, the new seeds perform worse than indigenous varieties. With the additional inputs, the gain in output is insignificant compared to the increase in inputs’ (Shiva 1993). The independent peasant became dependent in modern agriculture system. Not only the individual farmer but also the third world countries are suffering from modern agriculture system. ‘Countries had to take loans to diffuse the new seeds and farmers has to take credit from banks to use them’ (Shiva 1993). Farmers debt and suicide rate is increasing, ‘tragically highlighted by 2,50,000 farmers suicides in the last one
and a half decades, driven by debt which is largely caused by high cost chemical inputs’ (Shiva 2011).

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

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

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the rural community of Ramanagara district. Input cost in agriculture is increasing in all aspects in the district. There is no sufficient market facility for agricultural products and even there is no good market price for agricultural products. The existence of middleman is also a reason for low market price for the agricultural products in this district.
The study of Ramanagara district revealed the seasons for agricultural non-profitability. The study identified the multiple reasons for agricultural threat. 87.1% (209) of the total respondents said increased input cost, 65.8% (158) of them opined that lack of market, 88.3% (212) of them says low market price, 96.7% (232) of them said scarcity of rain and 75.4% (181) of them says that lack of irrigation facility are the major reasons for agricultural non-profitability. The study also revealed that agricultural non-profitability is surrounded with multiple reasons.

4.2.6 INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE

The zero investment agriculture is converted into investment based agriculture. Labour based agriculture is converted into machinery based, organic agriculture is converted into modern agriculture where high yield seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are mandatory inputs, in-house consumption centered village agriculture is converted into market centered where transport cost, market tax and middleman stole the profit. Joint families are splitted, exchange of labour in agriculture is transforming into money based service, due to rapid migration and expansion of economic activities, human labour is in shortage and also costly. Due to unscientific government programs laziness is increasing in villages.
The study in the villages of Ramanagara district revealed a bunch of reasons for increasing expense in agriculture. 46.7% (112) of them say increasing cost of seeds, 96.6% (232) of them said machinery cost, 92.9% (223) of them say chemical fertilizers and pesticides, 87.1% (209) of them say increased labour cost, 63.8% (153) of them say increased transportation cost and 65.8% (158) of them say increased marketing cost are the major expenses in agriculture.

4.2.7 CHOICE OF CAREER

Village people have lost the faith on agriculture. One or the other way agriculture is always in crisis. In most of the cases investment is more than profit. Farmers opines that ‘why should we proceed with agriculture since there is no profit out of it’. Villagers are preferring career options for youths of their family other than agriculture. Major career options are in race in the villages are own business and salaried job.
Respondents of this study gave multiple choices of career options for the youths of their family. 90% (216) of the respondents prefer salaried job, 66.7% (160) of them prefer own business but only 2.5% (06) of them prefer agriculture as the career option for the youths of their family.

V. CONCLUSION

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY


NON-PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

*Aastha Jain  
Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, M.D.U, Rohtak  
**Vipin Kumar  
Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, JIJTU

Abstract

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

Literature Review

Kaur K. and Singh. (2011) in their study on Non-performing assets of public and private sector banks (a comparative study) studied that NPAs are considered as an important parameter to judge the performance and financial health of banks. The level of NPAs is one of the drivers of financial stability and growth of the banking sector. Rai (2012) in her study on
Study on performance of NPAs of Indian commercial banks find out that corporate borrowers even after defaulting continuously never had the fear of bank taking action to recover their dues. This is because there was no legal framework to safeguard the real interest of banks. Chatterjee C., Mukherjee J. and Das (2012) on Management of non-performing assets - a current scenario has concluded that banks should find out the original reasons/purposes of the loan required by the borrower. Proper identification of the guarantor should be checked by the bank including scrutiny of his/her wealth.

Objectives of the study

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

Research methodology

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

Non-Performing Assets

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

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

Classification of NPAs

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

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

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

Note: The date when asset stop performing to 90 days of overdue, asset will be classified in Special Mention Account (SMA), it will not be considered as NPA.
Sub-Standard assets are those assets which remain overdue up to one year after completion of 90 days in SMA. Thereafter, till next one year it will be classified in Doubtful assets. After completion of one year of doubtful asset, bank will make an audit regarding its recovery. If it seems that this asset is not recoverable, it will finally be classified in Loss asset. There is no time bound within it.

For Example:

January – March 2014 (paid) - Performing Asset

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

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

July 2015- June 2016 (overdue) - Doubtful Asset

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

Why assets become NPA?

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

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

How to tackle this problem

Problem of NPA can be tackled by following steps:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recovery Channel</th>
<th>Lok Adalats</th>
<th>DRTs</th>
<th>SARFAESI Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>No. of cases referred</td>
<td>840691</td>
<td>13408</td>
<td>190537</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount involved</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount recovered*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 as per cent of 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>No. of cases referred</td>
<td>1636957</td>
<td>28258</td>
<td>194,707#</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount involved</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount recovered*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 as per cent of 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>No. of cases referred</td>
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<td>175355</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amount involved</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount recovered*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
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<td>3 as per cent of 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>2015-16</td>
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<td>801</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount recovered*</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table and graph depict that during last four year preceeding 2016-17 SARFAESI Act was the most effective channel of recovery whereas in 2016-17 Debt Recover Tribunals act as the leading channel for NPA recovery.

Conclusion

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

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

Dr. Bilal Ahmad Khan
School of Social Sciences
Jawaharlal Nehru University

ABSTRACT

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. Migration has shown an unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons, etc.). In the climax of the 1980 people of Jammu and Kashmir started migration to other parts of India shrewd State struck with militancy issue and political instability. It was in the situation of collapse of the political order and failure of the state to maintain its authority that the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pundits took place in the early turbulent phase of 90s. Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. In the bleak and boorish situation during the early phase of turbulence, a large number of youth joined militancy and forced migration of Kashmiri Hindu and pundits took place to a large extent. This provided
the space for mobilization of people. The government had failed to control militancy conflicts and under the lugubrious circumstances Kashmiri Pundits started migration and left their native places. Bearing in mind the connivance in economic and social nuances of this phenomenon, often accompanied by political propaganda factor migration attained escalating attention. Apparently the conflict and war like situation between India and Pakistan have been responsible for displacement and impoverishment. It is one of the vital issues faced by human civilization shattered the intermingled pooled community inhabited the valley by leaving their natural and original place. The mass exodus of Hindus is much vibrant in the contemporary discussion of self-determination (Hassan, 2008).

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

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

It was in the situation of collapse of the political order and failure of the state to maintain its authority that the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pundits took place in the early turbulent phase of 80s. Kashmiri Pundits and Hindu though a miniscule minority, formed a very vital part of Kashmiri culture and society. The early turbulent period took place in the background of widespread economic discontent. This provided the space for mobilization of people and with the result entire pattern of employment was distorted. Kashmir being a conflict ridden zone has far less opportunities for employment than rest of the other states. The brunt of violence resulted negligible investments with business marred by uncertainties.
The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crappy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers.

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

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

In-migration rate = Volume of in-migration to the state * 100
Total enumerated midyear population of state

Out-migration rate = Volume of out migration from the state* 100
Total enumerated midyear population of state

David Sopher’s Disparity Index (D.I.) = log (X1/X2) + log (100-X2/100-X1),

X1=In-migrants, X2 = Out-migrants

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

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

The violence distorted and halted the entire developmental sectors particularly human sector. The uncertain and conflict situation kept the educational sector in crappy with the changing market demands. Consequently shortage for trained and skilled labour emerged in the Kashmir Valley. The vacuum created by the scarcity of skilled workers makes room for migrant labourers. Furthermore, acute shortage of manpower, in the farm and construction
sector over the recent decades, has encouraged migration of casual workers from other states. Conversely, lack of job avenues due to absence of industries accentuated huge out-migration to the local job seekers.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-migrants (2001)</th>
<th>Out-migrants (2001)</th>
<th>In-migrants (Percent)</th>
<th>Out-migrants (Percent)</th>
<th>D.I</th>
<th>Migration Rate (per 100) 1991-2001</th>
<th>Migration Rate (per 100) 2001-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>165084</td>
<td>224236</td>
<td>42.40</td>
<td>57.59</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

The present education facilities in the state do not have the capacity to provide diversified employment for the new generation in the state itself. So the newly educated workforce in state has become highly mobile willing to earn a living in any part of the world today. They usually seek out white collar jobs in profession such as banking, engineering or management, leaving the state scarce of conventional/traditional labour. At the same time high wages, rapid urbanization and shortage of skilled workers make Kashmir attractive destinations for migrant labourers. The vacuum created by the scarcity of local skilled labour makes room for them. Employers also prefer workers from other states as they demand wages much lower than that of their native counterparts. Thus emergence of migrant labourers in to the labour market of State was a relief to the manual labour deficit market and they supply cheaper labour force in the labour market.
Migrant workers help to the economic development of the state by providing the required labour force and hold important position in the economy of the state. Thus the role of migration cannot be underestimated. It is a mechanism through which the short-term supply and demand for labour in a labour market is counterbalanced and helps in manpower planning. Moreover, migrants are agents of changes. They can make changes in the wage rates, employment patterns, living and working conditions, trade union attitudes and policies, government policies and so on. They contribute much to the economic and social development of destination even if they may be looked down by the natives.

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

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

Displacement creates a peculiar vulnerability and impoverishment. This study argues the turbulent period had serious long implications and that displacement is not just an aberration in the life of citizen. What should be a matter of great concern is that with lacuna in the system incidents of violence such as what happened in Kashmir since 1989 continue to occur. The topography of cramped spaces with narrow streets, shared mountain walls and additional living spaces constructed into already cramped spaces can make rioting easy, policing difficult and afford anonymity to trouble makers. Displacement is not just a humanitarian issue of providing for the needs of those affected by violence, but the issue of denial of fundamental rights of citizens and therefore an issue with political ramification. More alarming is the fact that even the justice system so far has allowed the state government to elude responsibility. During the mid violence period mobs of more than lakh people roamed the streets with impunity committing crimes such as arson, theft, murder, rapes and burning and stabbings.
against members of minority community. People migrated and put up with much discomfort in search of livelihood however displaced have been forced to move out of valley (Mehta & Jaswal, 2004).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total In-migrants from other states (lakh)</th>
<th>Total out-migrants to other states (lakh)</th>
<th>Total population (lakh)</th>
<th>Rate of in-migration</th>
<th>Rate of out-migration</th>
<th>Share of total In-migration in percentage (All India level)</th>
<th>Share of total Out-migration in percentage (All India level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>59.87</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>100.69</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>125.48</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: - Compiled from census of India

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The below table shows, the reasons for migration and reason for migration in case of males and females vary significantly. Whereas work or employment was the most important reason for migration among males and marriage was the most important reason cited by the female migrants. The other important reasons of migration are moved with household and moved after birth. Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The lack of employment opportunities in one region and better employment prospects and infrastructure facilities in the other region motivate people to migrate developed region. The poor regions have stagnated rural economy, which lags behind in the process of development. Underdevelopment, unavailability of resources, poverty and low wages in rural areas push the people to migrate developed areas. It is important to know what has happened to the migration pattern during the last three decades. It was examined that the inception of militancy brings change in the pattern of migration in state of Jammu and Kashmir. Hence, it was felt that there is a need to analyze the recent census data on migration which might throw some light on the pattern of migration in the context of development. The present study is a humble attempt in that direction.
Percentage distribution of reasons for migration during 1991-2011

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

Source: Census of India

**PRIMARY SURVEY ON MIGRANT WORKERS**

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

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

**Part I. Age-Sex Composition of Sample Migrants**

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

**Part II. Educational Level**

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

**Part III. Place of Origin**

Part III provides the details about the native State of the migrants. Migrants from Bihar constitute 32.50 percent of the sample, while Rajasthan and Jharkhand contributed 26.87 and 16.25 percent. Thus, about 75.62 percent of the migrants are from Bihar, Rajasthan and
Jharkhand, while remaining percent of 24.37 percent are from other states. This, however, does not imply that the migrant workers in Kashmir are dominated by workers from Bihar and Rajasthan. The concentration of migrants from Bihar and Rajasthan in researcher’s sample is high possibly due to the reason that the area that we surveyed was dominated by migrants from these two states. This is not surprising, because migrants from the same place prefer to stay in the same locality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table:- Primary Survey on migrant Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I. Age Composition of Sample Migrants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 years &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part III. State of Origin of the Migrants**  **Part IV. Year of First Migration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td>1990-1996</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26.87</td>
<td>1997-2003</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24.37</td>
<td>After 2010</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>77.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part V. No. of years living in J&K State**  **Part VI. Reasons of Migration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Reasons of Migration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 1 Year</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>46.25</td>
<td>High Wage Rate</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>45.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2 Year</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>Availability of Work</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 4 year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>Accumulation of Savings &amp; repayment of debt</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – 5 year</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>Meeting Household Expenditure</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year &amp; Above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Others (Purchase of land/ House Construction)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part IV. Year of First Migration

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

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

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

Part VI. Reasons of Migration

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

Occupation – Before and After Migration

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

Table: Occupation – Before and After Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation of the Migrants before Migration</th>
<th>Occupation after Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-leaver</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks maker</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction mason</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter and painting</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed in Agriculture</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field Work

Skill Level – Before and After Migration

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

Table: Skill level-Before and After Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Before Migration</th>
<th>After Migration</th>
<th>Chi-Square Value</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Freq.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled work</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>72.50</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled work</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Work</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.12</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wages and Income Level of the Migrants

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

The income level of the migrants before migration is reported in Table 17. Before migration about 39.37 percent respondents have monthly income less than Rs. 1000 and for another 22 percent have monthly income was less than Rs. 2000. And 16.25 percent respondents have monthly income between Rs. 2000-3499, whereas only 3.7 percent have the monthly between
Rs. 5000 - 6999 before migration. Nobody was count above the income of 7000. The monthly income of the workers after migration rose highly. No respondent from migrants were earning less than Rs. 2000. More than 50 percent of respondents earn more Rs. 5000 after migration against 3.75 percent before migration. Only 3.7 percent earned less than Rs. 3500 per month, but higher than Rs. 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Before Migration</th>
<th>After Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 500 – 999</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>39.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 1000 – 1999</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 2000 – 3499</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 3500 – 4999</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 5000 – 6999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 7000 &amp; Above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138*</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**CONCLUSION**

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

Dr Varun Binda 1 Dr Harpreet Singh 2
1 & 2, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, National Defence Academy
Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra 411023.

Abstract

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

Keywords: - Spatial distribution, Settlement, Lorenz curve.

Introduction:

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

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

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

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

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

The Study Area:

Dungarpur district is located in the southern part of Rajasthan State (23°00’ to 24°01’ North latitudes and 73°21’ to 74°23’ Eastern longitudes) has an area of 3770 km². The total population of Dungarpur district is 13,88,552 (Census of India (2011)). The Population density is 368/km² (Census of India (2011)). In north and east directions it makes boundary with Udaipur and Banswara Districts and in the south-west direction it shares its boundary with Gujarat state. (Fig.No.1.)
The study of spatial analysis becomes much more interesting as the materialistic civilization and technological developments have been least effective there in disturbing the natural environment. The tribal people generally represent the aboriginals of land and are backward with little adaptation to the recent technological developments. The present study deals with the spatial distribution of the tribal area and habituates in Dungarpur district which is located in the southern part of the Rajasthan State.

Selection of the study area:

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

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

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

Objective of the Study:

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

Methodology:

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

Lorenz Curve of Spatial distribution of Settlement:

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

Generally, two extremes are found through this curve. First, if the curve follows the diagonal then a uniform distribution of settlements may be observed, and, second, if the curve coincides with the X or Y-axis then the settlements are concentrated at a particular point in the
given region. In between these two extremes, the degree of uneven distribution of settlements is depicted by the degree of departure of the curve from the diagonal.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from City in KM</th>
<th>Percent of Total Settlements</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent of Total Settlements</th>
<th>Percent of Total Area</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent of Total Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto 10 Km</td>
<td>05.07</td>
<td>05.07</td>
<td>06.23</td>
<td>06.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 20 Km</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>20.49</td>
<td>18.71</td>
<td>24.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 30 Km</td>
<td>21.87</td>
<td>42.36</td>
<td>27.91</td>
<td>52.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 30 Km</td>
<td>57.64</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>47.15</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Calculated by Authors)
Conclusion And Findings:

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

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

S.SUGUNA, Ph.D RESEARCH SCHOLAR
NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE, TRICHY

&

Dr.K.KARUNAHARAN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
NEHRU MEMORIAL COLLEGE, TRICHY.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons

- Kharif
- Rabi based on the monsoon.

CROPPING PATTERN

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

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

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

Matsuda (1994) proposed a hypothesis on the relationship between irrigation freedom (degree of water control by farmers) and crop grown.
Seetisarn (1977), pointed out that farm size would also influence cropping pattern. Moreover, market and desire for higher income among farmers were also important determining factor of cropping pattern.

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

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

CROPPING PATTERN OF INDIA

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

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

HORTICULTURE CROPS IN INDIA

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

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

There are many Factors affecting cropping pattern in India.

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

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

1. Rain fed agriculture still accounts for over 92.8 million hectares or 65 percent of the cropped area. A large diversity of cropping systems exists under rainfed and dryland areas with an overriding practice of intercropping, due to greater risks involved in cultivating larger area under a particular crop.
2. Due to prevailing socio-economic situations (such as; dependency of large population on agriculture, small land-holding size, very high population pressure on land resource etc.),
improving household food security has been an issue of supreme importance to many million farmers of India, who constitute 56.15 million marginal (<1.0 hectare), 17.92 million small (1.0-2.0 hectare) and 13.25 million semi-medium (2.0-4.0 hectare) farm holdings, making together 90 percent of 97.15 million operational holdings.

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

Source: Enhancing crop yield by optimizing plant developmental features
The major crops can all be divided into four main categories depending on their usage.

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

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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

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

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

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

Dr. Shubhangi D. Morey
Assistant Professor in Commerce
G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur

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

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

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

Introduction:

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

The Global lender’s flagship publication on the state of World economy said that the growth in Asia is projected to strengthen mainly as "factors holding back growth in India fade".
According to Ayhan Kose, Director, World Bank Group's Development Prospects Group, "India's economy (today) is robust, resilient and has potential to deliver sustained growth". According to him India is the fastest growing economy in major emerging markets and as explained by him growth in India is robust, investment growth also remains to be high, consumption also remains strong which seems to be encouraging.

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

![The world's 10 biggest economies](image)

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

Primary Sector:

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

Secondary Sector:

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

Tertiary Sector:

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

Macro-economic Indicators:

Inflation:

Inflation is that phase of economic instability wherein the general price level of economy rises resulting in the fall in the value of money and purchasing power. It affects the value of currency even within the individual country and in the global economy as well. In the Indian economy, inflation may be due to cost push or demand-pull reasons. The rise in the cost of production may lead to rise in the prices which results in cost push inflation. The rise in the
demand for goods and services than the supply lead to rise in the prices of goods and services resulting in demand pull inflation. Thus, the above may be caused due to several factors including increasing money supply, demand and supply imbalances, bad weather conditions, crop failure, insufficient infrastructure, causing food shortages, costly imported goods etc. High inflation rates or jumping inflation can have negative impact on the economic growth and development but creeping inflation or slow rise in the price level leads to rise in productivity, capital formation, investment, employment generation and rise in GDP as a whole.

**Unemployment:**

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

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

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

**FDI Inflows in India:**

Foreign Direct Investment has a significant role in the development of the country. It acts as an economic driver for a developing economy where the scarcity of finance and other resources is felt. The FDI equity inflows serve as the non-debt financial resource for the economic development of the country. FDI may lead to achieving technical know-how and generating employment in the host country. The investing foreign company also enjoys the benefits in the form of relatively lower wages, tax exemptions etc. Sometimes domestic capital seems to be inadequate for developmental purpose and for meeting the priorities of the country. Hence foreign capital then serves as a measure for filling in gap between domestic savings and investment. Thus, the necessity of FDI depends on the saving and investment rate in the country. The foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint that helps to promote efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and expanding the existing and generating new production opportunities which in turn helps in generation of employment, increasing income level, increasing demand and in turn increase in GDP of the economy. India has ranked 11th in the Global FDI Confidence Index 2018, making it the
second highest ranked emerging market for FDI. India has become the most attractive emerging market for global partners (GP) investment for the coming 12 months, as per a recent market attractiveness survey conducted by Emerging Market Private Equity Association (EMPEA).

Review of Literature:

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

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

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

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

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

(Meidani Ali A. Naji, 2011) In this research, researcher examines the dynamic effects of unemployment rate on per capita real GDP in Iran during the period from 1971 to 2006 and it
was concluded that the unemployment rate has a significant and negative effect on per capita real GDP in long run and short run.

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

Research gap

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

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

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

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

**Objectives of the Study:**

1) To study the growth rate of GDP

2) To study the growth rate of important components of GDP i.e. Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector

3) To study the significance of the components on GDP

4) To study the changes in macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows

5) To study the significance of the changes in macroeconomic indicators on GDP

6) To identify which component has the highest impact on the GDP

7) To identify which macroeconomic indicator has the highest impact on GDP

8) To study the type of impact (positive/negative) of the components and macroeconomic indicators on GDP

9) To study the co-relation between the component of GDP and macroeconomic indicator which respectively has significant/more impact on GDP

**Limitations of the Study:**

1) The study pertains to the period from 2005-06 to 2016-17 for the study of significance/impact of the components on GDP

2) The study relates to the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 for the study of significance/impact of macroeconomic indicators on GDP.

3) There are many macroeconomic indicators operating in the economy influencing GDP but the significance/impact of only three macroeconomic indicators i.e. inflation, unemployment and FDI Inflows on GDP is considered for the study.

**Research Methodology:**

The study used the secondary data for the period from 2005-06 to 2016-17 for study of significance of the components of GDP i.e. Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector on GDP from Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November,2018. The growth rate of the components and GDP is considered for the study. The Study also used the secondary data for
the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 for the study of significance of the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows on GDP from World Economic Outlook October, 2018, World Bank Statista 2019, Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November, 2018, Factsheet on Foreign Direct Investment by RBI from March 2000 to April 2017. The rate of change/ growth in the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows and GDP is considered for the said study. To study the significance of the components of GDP on GDP, GDP was the dependent variable and the components i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sector were independent variables. To study the significance of the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows on GDP, GDP was the dependent variable and the macroeconomic indicators like inflation, unemployment, FDI inflows were independent variables. Multiple Regression Analysis was used to develop the above relationships. To study the co-relation between the component of GDP and macroeconomic indicator which respectively has significant/more impact on GDP, Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of correlation is used.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Table 1: Table showing growth rate of GDP, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector**

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

**Source:** Press Note by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation, Government of India dated 28th November 2018
Model Summary 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.960a</td>
<td>.921</td>
<td>.892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a. Predictors: (Constant), Tertiary Sector Constant price Percentage, Primary Sector Constant price Percentage, Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage*

ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.953</td>
<td>31.274</td>
<td>.000b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a. Dependent Variable: GDP at Constant Prices*

b. Predictors: (Constant), Tertiary Sector Constant price Percentage, Primary Sector Constant price Percentage, Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage

Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>-.880</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>-.874</td>
<td>.408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Sector Constant Price Percentage</td>
<td>.239</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>.502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage</td>
<td>.260</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>.554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary Sector Constant Price Percentage</td>
<td>.632</td>
<td>.120</td>
<td>.526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a. Dependent Variable: GDP at Constant Prices*

The value of R square in the above model is .921 showing that about 92.1% of total variation in GDP growth in India can be explained by independent variables which are the components of GDP like Primary sector, Secondary sector & Tertiary sector. The variables are tested at 5% level of significance and the value of significance is found to be 0.000 which is less than 5%. Hence the regression variables Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector are significant in explaining the dependant variable i.e. GDP. It can be concluded that ratio of explained variance by this model to the unexplained variance is high. All the three sectors; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary have influence on the GDP as the change in GDP due to all these sectors is statistically significant as the value of significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance.
**Primary Sector:** The Primary sector has significant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.01 which is less than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. The model shows that one unit of change in Primary sector leads to 0.502 unit of change in GDP.

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

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

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

**Table 2: Growth Rate of GDP and Macroeconomic Indicators Affecting GDP**

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


**Model Summary 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.457a</td>
<td>.209</td>
<td>-.130</td>
<td>1.50862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Percentage change in FDI Inflows, Inflation rate, Unemployment rate
ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>4.210</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.403</td>
<td>.617</td>
<td>.626b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>15.932</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20.142</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: GDP for other factors
b. Predictors: (Constant), Percentage change in FDI Inflows, Inflation rate, Unemployment rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>21.577</td>
<td>12.349</td>
<td>1.747</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>-4.253</td>
<td>3.814</td>
<td>-0.722</td>
<td>-1.115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage change in FDI Inflows</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.509</td>
<td>0.768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Inflation: Inflation has insignificant impact on GDP since its significance value is 0.856 which is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. One unit of change in inflation leads to change of .091 units of change in GDP and the relation between the two seems to be positive which means that increase in inflation leads to increase in the GDP growth rate of the economy. This happens when the rise in inflation is at a slower pace which occurs during
creeping inflation. Increase in inflation at a slower pace injects positivity in the economy as it increases the profit margin of the producers, encouraging the businessmen to invest more in the business, leading to increased capital formation, increased economic activities, increased employment generation, increased income level, increased demand, leading to increased production resulting in increased GDP, thus the relationship of such type of inflation with GDP comes to be positive. The inflation leading to such positive change in economy does not cause exploitation of consumers since there is slow rise in the price level, the affordability of consumers is also not adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlations</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sector Constant Price Percentage</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.816**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**
The above table shows that there is a strong positive correlation between the growth rate of secondary sector and the rate of unemployment since the value of correlation is 0.816 and the said correlation is significant since its value of significance is 0.002 which is less than 0.01 at 1% level of significance. It justifies that growth in Secondary/Industrial sector leads to mechanization resulting in rise in unemployment.

Conclusion:

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

Suggestions

The performance of any economy is indicated by the performance of the service sector of that economy as it provides the base for value addition for both Primary and secondary sector. The developmental state of the economy is reflected in the developmental state of the service sector of the economy. But it has been found in the study that though the growth rate of service sector is on rise, the impact of service sector on GDP is less as compared to the industrial sector. The reason may be; all services do not show equal dynamism in their growth. The tremendous contribution of IT & ITES has led the said service to be recognized as champion service while other services that serve as instrumental towards the working of national economy as a support for primary, secondary sector have not developed at the pace as expected. So, initiatives need to be taken to increase the reach and effectiveness of services to all the economic units of the country and not only the sustained diversification of qualitative & professional/modern business services, communication & banking services but also application of Information Technology services dedicated towards the domestic production & trade may have positive implications for enhancing the output and thereby increasing the impact on GDP. Due to all these attempts; likewise, the growth rate of service sector the overall production of the economy may enhance qualitatively and quantitatively, and the impact of the services can be felt through qualitative and quantitative production in each sector.
With the increased impact of industrial sector on GDP, there has been increase in mechanization of lot of processes and with the rapidly growing population, it gets reflected in the form increased unemployment rate which as a macroeconomic indicator is seen to have comparatively more significant and negative impact on the GDP which may be balanced by facilitating the corresponding increase in impact of service sector leading to increase in the quantum and effectiveness/applicability of services oriented towards domestic production and trade which may lead to generation of employment in the economy thereby, the problem of unemployment could be addressed to a certain extent. The reasonable and judicial increase in FDI inflows would also lead to increase in production capacities leading to employment generation and boosting the economy. Inflation at a considerate level may also help in increasing economic activities, helping employment generation and augmenting growth of the economy. India emerged as the World’s sixth largest economy in 2017, surpassing France and is likely to go past the UK, which is at the fifth position, according to an analysis of data compiled by the World Bank. Hence, the components and the macroeconomic indicators functioning in the economy and exerting their influence in Indian economy which is reflected through GDP should carefully and critically be handled so that India is in a position to sustain and further accelerate the growth rate as being the World’s fastest growing major emerging economy.

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भारत में उच्च न्यायालय की मूलिका : एक अध्ययन

1. डॉ. सीताराम बैरवा
एशियन प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष
स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
राजस्थान पालात्र राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर
महाविद्यालय, लालसों, जिला-दीसा (राज0)

2. डॉ. गिरजा प्रसाद जोनवाल
जे.आर.एफ. अवार्ड एवं
पूर्व सहायक प्रोफेसर विभु दी.आर.एफ
राजस्थान पालात्र राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर
महाविद्यालय, लालसों, जिला-दीसा (राज0)

सारांश
भारत में एकीकृत न्याय व्यवस्था है। न्यायालयों में सर्ववच्च न्यायालय सबसे उच्च पर रहता है। प्रस्तुत पेपर में भारत में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना से लेकर संविधान में किये गये प्रावधानों का सांगोपांग वर्णन किया गया है। न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार से लेकर इसकी अववांतना तक के विशेषधिकारों एवं न्यायवीरों के प्राप्त स्वतंत्रताओं का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। भारतीय प्रजातंत्र में प्रवेश कर रही कगमों के संदर्भ में भारतीय न्यायपालिका के प्रति नागरिकों का बड़ा रहे सम्मान का भी वर्णन किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द : न्यायपालिका, प्रजातंत्र, क्षेत्राधिकार, अवमानना, स्वतंत्रता, विशेषधिकार, संविधान आदि।

1. सामान्य परिचय
भारत की एकल समेकित न्यायिक वस्था में उच्च न्यायालय, उच्चतम न्यायालय से नीचे लेकिन अधिनर्थ न्यायालयों के उपर कार्य करता है। राज्य के न्यायिक प्रशासन में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापति शीर्ष पर होती है। भारत में उच्च न्यायालय संस्था का गठन 1862 में बम्बई, कलक्टा एवं नागर में संघ न्यायालयों के साथ हुआ था। 1866 में चौथे उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना इलाहाबाद में तथा कालावध में ब्रिटिश भारत में प्रत्येक प्रान्त में उच्च न्यायालय बन गये। 1950 से भारत के संविधान में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए एक उच्च न्यायालय की व्यवस्था की गई।

संविधान के भाग छह में अनुच्छेद २१४ से २३१ तक उच्च न्यायालयों के गठन, स्वतंत्रता, न्यायिक क्षेत्र, शक्तियां, प्रक्रिया आदि के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है।

7वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1956 से संसद को यह अधिकार दिया गया कि दो या दो से अधिक राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक साझा उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना का संचालन है। वर्तमान में देश में २४ उच्च न्यायालय हैं जिनमें तीन साझा उच्च न्यायालय भी शामिल हैं। 1966 से केवल दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का अपना उच्च न्यायालय है। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र विशिष्ट राज्यों के उच्च
न्यायालयों के न्यायिक क्षेत्र में आते हैं। संसद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कर सकती है अथवा किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक क्षेत्र से बाहर कर सकती है।

2. उच्च न्यायालय का संगठन

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

3. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश

न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति राज्यपति द्वारा की जाती है। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति राज्यपति द्वारा भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और संबंधित राज्य के परम्परा के बाद की जाती है। अन्य न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में सम्बंधित उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से भी परम्परा किया जाता है। साधा उच्च न्यायालयों में संबंधित राज्यों के राज्यपति के परम्परा से नियुक्ति राज्यपति द्वारा कीजाती है।

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

दूसरी न्यायिक मामले 1998 में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को दो वर्षसत न्यायाधीशों से परम्परा करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार अनेक भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय से परम्परा प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं होती।

न्यायाधीशों की योग्यताएं

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए योग्यता के पास निम्न योग्यताएं होनी चाहिए:
1. वह भारत का नागरिक हो।
2. (a) उसे भारत के न्यायिक कार्य में 10 वर्ष का अनुभव हो और अथवा (b) उसे उच्च न्यायालय में कि न्यायाधीशों में लगातार 10 वर्ष का अधिकतम रह दिखा हो।
उपमुख्य ने स्पष्ट किया था कि संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति के लिए न तो कोई न्यूनतम आयु सीमा निर्धारित है और न ही उच्चतम न्यायालय की भारत प्रधान न्यायविद की नियुक्ति का प्रवर्धन है।

न्यायाधीशों की राज्य अथवा प्रतिज्ञान

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश नियुक्त योग्यता उस राज्यपति या इस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किसी अन्य योग्यता के सामने निर्धारित प्रारूप में शासन लेता है:
1. भारत के संविधान के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धा और निष्ठा पालन करेगा।
2. भारत की प्रमुखता का अर्थ अथवा अनुभव का अर्थ रखेगा।
3. सम्प्रदाय प्रकार और श्रद्धापूर्वक तथा अपनी पूरी योग्यता, ज्ञान और विवेक से अपने कर्तव्यों का भय या पक्षपात, अनुराग या द्वेष के बिना पालन करेगा।
4. संविधान और विविध की मर्यादा बनाये रखेगा।
न्यायाधीश का कार्यकाल

संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश का कार्यकाल निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। कार्यकाल के सम्बन्ध में चार प्रवार्तन हैं:
1. 62 वर्ष की आयु तक पद पर रहता है। आयु से सम्बंधित किसी भी प्रश्न का निर्णय राष्ट्रपति भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के प्रमार्श से करता। इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति का निर्णय अंतिम होता है।
2. राष्ट्रपति को त्यागपत्र में जा सकता है।
3. संसद की सिफारिश से राष्ट्रपति उसे पद से हटा सकता है।
4. उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश नियुक्त हो जाने या दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानान्तरण हो जाने पर यह चोर्ड दिया जाता है।

न्यायाधीशों का पद से हटना(IMPATCHMENT)

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

न्यायाधीश जॉन्ड अंतिमिम 1968 में उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को महामहिमोग की प्रक्रिया द्वारा हटाने के निम्नलिखित नियम हैं:
1. लोकसभा के 100 या राज्यसभा के 50 सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर से हटाने का प्रताप अध्यक्ष/समापति को देना होगा।
2. प्रताप को अध्यक्ष/समापति स्वीकृत अथवा अस्वीकृत कर सकता है।
3. प्रताप की स्वीकृति पर आरोपों की जांच के लिए तीन सदस्यीय समिति गठित की जाती है।
4. समिति में (1) उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश या कोई न्यायाधीश (2) उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और (3) एक प्रवृत्त न्यायविद होने चाहिए।
5. समिति द्वारा न्यायाधीश को कदाचार या अक्षमता का दोषी सिद्ध किये जाने पर सदन प्रताप पर विचार कर सकता है।
6. संसद के दोनों सदनों से विशेष बहुमत द्वारा पारित प्रताप न्यायाधीश को हटाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजा जाता है।
7. अन्तत्: राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से न्यायाधीश को हटा दिया जाता है।

अव तक उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश पर महामहिमोग नहीं लगाया गया है।

न्यायाधीशों के वेतन बंटन

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश का वेतन, भते, सांविधानिक, अवकाश और पेंशन कापे समय—समय पर संसद द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। नियुक्ति के बाद वित्तीय आयातकाल को छोड़कर अन्य किसी श्रेणी में उनमें कोई कमी नहीं की जा सकती। वर्ष 2016 में मुख्य न्यायाधीश का वेतन 90000/—५. से बढ़ाकर 2,50,000/—५. प्रति माह कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार अन्य न्यायाधीशों का वेतन
80,000/−रू. से 2,25,000/−रू. कर दिया गया है। न्यायाधीशों को सत्ता कर भत्ता और निःशुल्क आवास तथा अन्य सुविधाएँ-चिकित्सा, कार, टेलीफोन आदि प्रदान की जाती है।

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

उच्च न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता
नियुक्ति विधि

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

कार्यकाल की सुखा

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

निःश्रेष्ठ सेवा शर्ते, संविधा निधि पर भारत व्यय, न्यायाधीशों के कार्य और चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती, अपने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, इनके न्यायिक क्षेत्र में कटोरी नहीं की जा सकती आदि भी महत्वपूर्ण आजादी न्यायालय को प्राप्त है।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 50 के अनुसार न्यायालिका का कार्यपालिका से पृथक्करण किया गया है। अर्थात कार्यपालिका न्यायालिका के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती।

न्यायालय की अवांशिकता

किसी के द्वारा यदि उच्च न्यायालय के कार्य और निर्णय की आलोचना की जाती है तो अवांशिकता के लिए दोषी ठहराकर दण्ड दिया जा सकता है। सेवानिवृत्त के बाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश केवल उच्चतम एवं उच्च न्यायालयों में ही वकालत कर सकते हैं। न्यायपालिका का कार्यपालिका से पूर्णतः पृथक रखा गया है। कार्यपालिका प्राधिकारियों को न्यायिक शक्तियों से दूर रखा गया है।

उच्च न्यायालय का न्याय क्षेत्र एवं शक्तियाँ

उच्च न्यायालय के वर्तमान क्षेत्राधिकार एवं शक्तियों पर संविधानिक उपवन्धों, एकल अमल, संसद एवं राज्य विधानमंडलों के अधिनियम, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860, आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 एवं नागरिक प्रक्रिया संहिता 1908 लागू है।

प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्राधिकार

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

1. अधिकारिक प्रक्रिया का मामला, वसीयत, विवाह, तलाक, कम्पनी कानून और न्यायालय की अवांशिकता।
2. संसद एवं राज्य विधानमंडल के सदस्यों के निर्वाचन समबंधी विवाद, नागरिकों के मूलधिकारों का प्रवर्धन, राजस्व मामले या आदेश के समबंध में।
3. संविधान की व्याख्या के समबंध में अधिनियम न्यायालयों से हस्तांतरित मामले आदि।
रिट (न्यायदेश) क्षेत्राधिकार

संविधान के अनुसार योग्यता को सरकारी के मूलधिकारों के प्रवर्तन और अन्य किसी उल्लेख के लिए बंदी प्रत्यक्ष करण, परमाण, उपरेण, प्रतिपेध एवं, अधिकार पूर्व जैसे रिट जारी कर सकता है।

अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार

दीवानी मामले— जिला न्यायाधीश, अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायाधीश एवं अन्य अधिनियम न्यायाधीश के निर्णयों की प्रथम अपील में साधारण एवं देनों फार्कर के प्रन नहीं हो तथा जिला न्यायाधीश, अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायाधीश एवं अन्य अधिनियम न्यायाधीश के आदेशों एवं निर्णयों के विरुद्ध दूसरी अपील, प्रतापसिक एवं अन्य अधिकरणों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील (खण्ड पीठ के सम्मक) की जा सकती है। उच्च न्यायाधीश के न्यायदेश क्षेत्राधिकार के बिचाराधीन है।

आपाताधिकार मामले

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

आपाताधिकार प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 में मुं कुछ मामलों में उल्लिखित सहायक सत्र न्यायदेश, नगर दण्डाधिकारी या अन्य न्यायिक दण्डाधिकारी के निर्णय के विरुद्ध भी अपील की जा सकती है।

न्यायिक पुनर्निर्लेखन की स्थिति

राज्य विधानमण्डल एवं केन्द्र सरकार दोनों के अधिनियमों एवं कार्यकार आदेशों की संविधानितका की जांच कर सकता है। मौलिक अधिकारों के हनन पर, प्राधिकरण के कार्य क्षेत्र के बाहर होने पर, संविधानिक उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध होने पर। 42 वें संशोधन अधिनियम 1976 द्वारा केन्द्र के कानूनों की समीक्षा से उच्च न्यायाधीश को बाहर कर दिया गया था परन्तु 43 वें संशोधन अधिनियम 1977 द्वारा पुनः मूल स्थिति बाहल कर दी गई है।

संदर्भ

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3. 2013 में निर्मुख में अलग उच्च न्यायाधीश की स्थापना का प्राक्षण।
4. अनुसंधान 143 के तहत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायाधीश से परम्परागत करने का प्राक्षण।
5. 15 वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम 1963 के तहत सेवानिवृत्ति आयु बढ़ाने का प्राक्षण।
6. बेतार भारत अधिनियम 2017 का प्राक्षण
7. आपाताधिकार संहिता 1973 के अनुसार अनुसंधान 50 की स्थितियां।
8. 15 वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम 1963 द्वारा जोड़ा गया दूसरा उपबन्ध।
CORRUPTION IN INDIA: AN INCESSANT BATTLE

1Prof. (Dr.) Anand Mittal: Corresponding Author, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

2 Rahul Singh Bais: Student Scholar, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

3 Arjun Mittal, Assistant Professor, Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

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

KEYWORDS
Politics, Corporate, Elections, Social Sanctions, India, Transparency, Public Sector, Political Financing, Recruitment, Public Sector, Bureaucracy
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

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

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

Monopoly + Discretion = Corruption

Corruption is like sinking fish; how much water she takes to breathe is difficult to determine. Corruption is an end to our egalitarian society and humanity continually. It is a general view that corruption is only responsible for bureaucrats, corrupt officers, but this is not the case. Corruption is a clapping sound; it can't happen without two or more parties. Corruption is anti-poor, undermining national security, boosting inflation and reducing a country's efficiency. Not only does it pose a risk to the quality of governance, it also threatens our societies and the states because of the following corruption problems.
Although it is impossible to define precisely what constitutes a major scandal, over the years we have started scanning the 'corruption scams' list of news media outlets (India Today, Outlook, NitiCentral, Yahoo, DNA). We then shortlisted to include only scams on multiple lists. For a number of scams, the level of details we wanted was difficult to find. Twenty Eight scandals of 21st century are summarized in Table 1. The idea that corruption was only transfers, redistributive costs and thus no allocation of resources was questioned by Nirvikar Singh. He suggested that if a misallocation already exists, corruption can cost significant resources, and that would have a long-term effect on growth in this situation, although that impact cannot be estimated. He also argued that corruption eroded confidence and degraded social standards, creating significantly higher social costs. This can't be estimated easily, but is nevertheless very important.

**Table 1. Major Corruption Scandals in India in the 21st Century**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Cost (₹Crore)</th>
<th>Cost type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taj Heritage Corridor Scam</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh NIMH Scam</td>
<td>2009-11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatra Trucks Scam</td>
<td>1997-11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Bribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agusta Westland Chopper Deal Scam</td>
<td>2010-13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Bribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta Stock Market Scam</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu Stamp Scam</td>
<td>2003-13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Maharashtra, others</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPO Demat Scam</td>
<td>2003-05</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saradha Group Chit Fund Scam</td>
<td>2006-13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>West Bengal, others</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahara India Pariwar - Investor Fraud Case</td>
<td>2008-10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Solar Panel Scam</td>
<td>2010-13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Export Scam</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Food Grain Scam</td>
<td>2002-10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari Apang Public Distribution System Scam</td>
<td>1995-04</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antrix Devasi/ISRO Spectrum Allocation Scam</td>
<td>2005-11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2G Spectrum Scam</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satyam Computer Services Scandal</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>14,162</td>
<td>Private fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka Water Beef Scam</td>
<td>1994-11</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra Adarsh Housing Society Scam</td>
<td>2003-10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Land Scam</td>
<td>2006-12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noida Corporation Farm Land Scandal</td>
<td>2009-11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra Irrigation Scam</td>
<td>1999-09</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha Mine Scam</td>
<td>2000-10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalgate</td>
<td>2004-12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,68,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellary Mining Scandal</td>
<td>2005-11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Karnataka,</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand Mining Scam</td>
<td>2006-09</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa Mining Scam</td>
<td>2009-11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Value loss to govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Votes Scandal</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Bribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWG Scam</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corruption Cases in India (Triggers)

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

CORRUPTION REMEDIAL MEASURES

Corruption is like a cancer that must be cured by every Indian citizen. Many new leaders say they are determined to eradicate corruption, but soon they will corrupt themselves and accumulate tremendous wealth. Many become narrow minded and financial-oriented; the ethics and morals of business are of no significance, these types of persons and organizations do not take the moral charge of anyone and anything be it society or nation. Public awareness is needed to fight corruption in India, for this, it should be necessary to improve our education system because education is the best means of understanding fundamental rights and legal rights. If people can understand and begin to believe in the value of ethics and morality in their lives, corruption can be remedied. People will begin to believe that their lives are accountable if they really begin to believe in God, in God's unity, or a higher power and if they really begin to live the way God has chosen for humanity. Foolproof legislation should be enacted so that politicians and bureaucrats have no room for discretion. The policymaker's role should be minimized. An independent commission or authority should be responsible for implementing the developed policies in every area of public interest. The commission or authority's decision should only be challenged in the courts. People's
cooperation must be obtained to contain corruption successfully. Election funding is one of the main sources of political corruption. In this respect, electoral reforms are crucial. Several reforms should be introduced, such as government regulations of funding of candidate election expenses, strict compliance with statutory provisions, such as holding in - party internal elections, conduct regular review of accounts by political parties and filing income tax returns, denying people with criminal records the opportunity to contest elections. A clean system requires responsiveness, accountability and transparency. More and more legal systems must be launched for rapid and affordable court trials, so that cases cannot remain for years and can bring justice in time. Local and governmental bodies - independent bodies like lok adalats, lok pals and vigilance commissions should be set up to deliver instant redressal. Bureaucracy should make itself more citizens – friendly, responsible, moral and transparent. The strongest Lokpal is needed in India to eradicate corruption. Citizens should be empowered to request information related to public services, etc., with the help of the RTI (right to information) Act and the general public should be provided with this information as and when required. Social sanctions and economic incentives work better than legal action; their punishments are good disincentives, if the law is implemented effectively. Such harsh action against corrupt government officials will probably have a practical impact. However, it is inherently problematic to enact and enforce the strong anti - corruption laws, since principal beneficiaries of corruption are politicians and government officials.

Fortunately, social sanctions could be just as or more effective. A powerful example is the deterrence of contraventions between American cotton farmers. Strong consideration for continued honesty is a concern for social exclusion. No one wants their immoral work to be scoffed at in the coffee klatch by their wives or kids complaining: “Daddy, our friends won't be playing with us anymore, because of your deeds”. A sound social penalty system will allow clean enterprises to endure lower company costs through better talent, cheaper means of production or better price performance. For example, it was found in the U.S. that the younger generation is willing to take pay cuts to work for public and nonprofit organizations on average as much as 30 percent rather than traditional corporations. As this process gains momentum, companies will realize that the way to be wealthier is also to be cleaner. The press and NGO play vital role in disclosing the abuse of authority and must be legally protected and permitted to expose the abuse of power when carrying out investigative reporting. Public pressure is needed, which grassroots NGOs and the media create from below. Firstly in lower level of local councils or urban areas, then, for local administration units, regardless of which party is in the power, at least indirectly. That would help to unmask and actually prevent corruption and help to democratize parties, at least to some degree, by putting pressure from below and passing on the pressure to leaders with the help of bottoms-up approach. The sphere of collaboration between household and State is regarded to be civil society. This typically includes professional and other structured non - profit organizations. These organizations, including community cohesion, social engagement in the governance of state governments and the promotion of democracy, play certain vital role in aggregating and voicing the interests of society. Civil society can, through their many functions, put a strain on policy reform and enhanced governance, and explicitly assess the government's actions to
combat corruption, and misuse. In eradicating corruption, civil society organizations play an important role. Indeed, if conscientious and active civil society organizations take responsibility for communicating directly with government organizations, the task of ensuring consistent political commitments, administrative accountability and complex legal simplification can be achieved more quickly. In nutshell, civil society is the participant and the final anti-corruption party, and so it needs to be proactively engaged in supporting and buying in for the structural reforms. This is an important way to ensure effective and sustainable policy and institutional change. The judiciary also has a prime role to play in ensuring that the rules apply to political and administrative power, each being held responsible for abuse as well as misuse of executive power. A hope of remedial measures is created by recent decisions taken by the judiciary. The Apex Court and some high courts have maintained high-scale cases against political and governmental officials which is commendable.

CONCLUSION

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

Important prescriptions for fighting corruption could be honest and dedicated people in public life, controlling election expenses. The extent to which corruption is symptomatic of foundational institutional shortcomings is much better described today. Wider range of reforms in key institutional determinants is required to address the problem, instead of dealing with such a symptom through a narrow interference designed to "eliminate." Furthermore, the obstacle is that state has hardly begun to integrate this comprehension with the participative process. The institutional changes can certainly benefit from the directly democratic process for anti corruption pursuits being developed. Equally significant, however robust, processes which are participatory should lead not only to increased participation but also to more concrete results. Hence, it requires to be assimilated from an early point of view to recognize key institutional policy changes in India and mobilize support for any such reforms. Such an
early confluence is likely to embrace a balance between mitigation and disciplinary actions in the fight against corruption. The pendulum remained firmly throughout the enforcement corner until recently. The gradual shift into the midfield is due to the acceptance of the limits of ex post - legalistic enforcement, given the fact that state institutions are presently accused of corruption in subcontinent them. New governments and anti - corruption measures in India, Malaysia, Maldives and Pakistan have resulted in massive mobilization of the government against corruption and voting participation.

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

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

Dr. Anupam Vidyarthi
Institute: Seth M. R. Jaipuria School, Lucknow
Designation: Vice Principal

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

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

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

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

Financial performance analysis is the process of determining the operating and financial characteristics of a firm from accounting and financial statements. The ability of an organization to analyze its financial position is essential for improving its competitive position in the marketplace. Through a careful analysis of its financial performance, the organization can identify opportunities to improve performance of the department, unit or organizational...
level. In this context an attempt has been made an analysis of financial performance of automobile companies as well as to determine the relation between short term solvency and financial performance

**RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

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

**DATA COLLECTION**

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

**METHODOLOGY**

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

**RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

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

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

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

**Determinants of Variables and their proxy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Determinants</th>
<th>Proxy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity –ALR</td>
<td>Current Ratio</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Quick Ratio</td>
<td>QR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Performance-AFP</td>
<td>Return On Capital Employed</td>
<td>ROCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earnings Per Share</td>
<td>EPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

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

<table>
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Correlations

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>ALR</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
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<td>-0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ANOVA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
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<td>3696.178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>214464.947</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3696.178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), ALR

b. Dependent Variable: AFP

This study used pooling regression model to test the influences of study variable on the Financial Performance. The above Table 3 shows the relationship between liquidity and Financial Performance. There is a negative but low degree of relationship between the liquidity and Financial Performance. The correlation is 0.020 and significant level is 0.01.
Hypothesis is tested by applying Anova test and calculated value F-value is less than table value indicate that null hypothesis is accepted and concluded that there is no significant relationship between liquidity and Financial Performance. There are many factors other than Liquidity that play an important role in improving the performance of the companies.

CONCLUSION

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

REFERENCES:

“AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON DECATHLON “FLX” BATS AND ITS POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY IN INTERNATIONAL MARKET”

Dr. Hemanth Kumar S¹
Professor – CMS-Business School – Jain University, Bangalore – India

Dr. Umakanth S²
Associate Professor & HOD – Management – Jain University - CMS - Bangalore – India

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

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

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Referred Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell’s Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.
2. Review of literature and Gaps

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

a. **Sustainability of Supply Chains among Sports Goods Manufacturing in India**
   - _Aniruddha Mysore Srinath (2012)_
   - The case study was taken up by Mr. Srinath to understand the PESTAL, supply chain factors which impact the bat industry in India. The research topic takes into account the growth of cricket, the growth of the industry and the current situation of bat industry in India, the various government rules and regulation which impact the earnings and the revenue. The research explores the unhealthy nature of competition, exploitation of raw materials and the every growing demand of cricket in India which fuels it. The research derives specifics inputs from the PushpKholi of BAS Vampire cricket and other industry experts who provide their key inputs in understanding the case better.

b. **LalitModi: The home run: IPL has turned the cricket world upside down and transformed BCCI into an 800-pound gorilla in ICC**
   - _ShamniPande (2013)_
   - The cover story by Mr. ShamniPande brings to us the most important topic of this century, for many, The Indian Premier League. The author in its short cover story covers a lot of ground to and explains how the then chairman, Mr. LalitModi turned around the fortune for cricket in India and re-energized the love, the passion which the sport holds in this country. The outcome of mother of all marketing events, the outcome, BCCI virtually running the international council, the BCCI becoming richer by 800 pounds, a platform for youngster to showcase their talent, and most importantly livelihood for lakhs of people involved with the game. How the dwindling, declining bat industry of Kashmir was given the much needed boost to sustain.

c. **Sports Retailing in India Opportunities, Constrains and Way forward**
   - _Arpitha Mukherjee and Co. (2010)_
   - This paper co-authored by Mr. Mukherjee and puts forth the new dimension of retail sector in India, sports retailing. The paper explains, the emergence of sports retailing in India, the growth of this sector, ease of doing business due to introduction of FDI by the government. The case suggests that the entire industry is still niche and with the permission to allow 51 per-cents FDI in retail which is win-win situation for both the country as well as the segment. Uplifting the ban on retail FDI will help increase the sourcing from India, will lead to diffusion of technology, proliferation of brands, will increase the investments in sports and promotion and others.

d. **Bat-Power Rules in Modern Cricket; High-scoring World Cup proves bat-power rules one-day cricket**
   - _Lord, Richard (2015)_
   - Lord, Richard from the Wall Street Journal, describes the overshadowing of the willow power in the current cricketing age. Gone are those days when a score of 200 plus was a herculean target. Today, likes like Chris Gayle, AbDevilers, McCullum make score of even 350 plus look like a rat chase. This is all because of the technological changes that have warranted the bats to change their shape and dimensions,
giving batsmen an edge over the bowlers. It was legendary Australian fast bowler Dennis Lille who prompted the rules to be changed to make the entire bat face made of wood rather than iron or other materials being used then. Similarly, another attempt because of technological advance, a carbon fiber-reinforced bat used by then Australian captain Ricky Ponting in 2005, was swiftly banned, as were attempts to turn the handle into a hollow plastic tube that were tried out in England at about the same time was also drained out.

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

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

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

3. Statement of the problem

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

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

4. Scope of the project

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

Hypothesis

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the price while bat purchasing process
H1: Co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the Price while bat purchasing process.

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process
H1: There is co-relation which exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process.

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.
H1: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the gender of the respondents.

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.
H1: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the income level of the respondents.

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.
H₁: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.

6. Sampling of the study

Sampling Frame

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

Tools for Data Collection

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

Data Analysis

In the questionnaire which was provided most questions put forth to the respondents were closed ended questions. The respondents had to exercise the option and rate the questions accordingly on a Likert scale provided with 5 being the highest rating and 1 being the lowest, 3 the median as neutral. The question related to demographics was based on nominal scale.
Table 1,
Classify the demographic variables of the respondent i.e. Age, Gender & Occupation of the respondents

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freelancer</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table -2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>33.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher secondary</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-University</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Playing level of respondent</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure level</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>45.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate level</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>52.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional level</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inferences

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

3. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Kaiser- Mayo- Olkin Tests- KMO Tests

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kaiser – Meyer – Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy</th>
<th>0.657</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity</th>
<th>Approx. Chi – Square</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>395.916</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normally, 0<KMO<1. If KMO>0.5, the sampleisadequate. Here, KMO=0.657 whichindicatethatthesampleisadequateandwemayproceedwiththe FactorAnalysis.

Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity

Taking a 95% level of Significance, α=0.05, the p-value(Sig.)of 0.00<0.05, therefore the Factor Analysis is valid. As p<α, we therefore reject the null hypothesis H0 and accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) that there may be statistically significant interrelationship between variable.

Table -3 - Communalities Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Wood Quality</th>
<th>Quality Bat Handle</th>
<th>Quality Bat Thickness</th>
<th>Quality Feel Grip</th>
<th>Quality Bat Finishing</th>
<th>Quality Bat Warranty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table -4. Communalities- Pricing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitive Pricing Of FLX Bats</th>
<th>Perception Satisfaction Against Bat Quality</th>
<th>Perception Satisfaction Against Brand Image Perceived</th>
<th>Satisfaction with price range provided</th>
<th>Requirement Higher Price Range Bats</th>
<th>Requirement Lower Price Range Bats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

ANOVA

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

Ho: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the price while bat purchasing process
H$_1$: Co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the Price while bat purchasing process.

H$_0$: No co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process

H$_1$: There is co-relation which exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the quality while bat purchasing process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table -4</th>
<th>ANOVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One way results for Quality and Pricing co-relation of Decathlon FLX Bats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of Squares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICING</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANOVA</th>
<th>One way results for Pricing Dimension by age of the respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of Squares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANOVA</th>
<th>One way results for Quality Dimension by age of the respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of Squares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inferences

a. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of F=22.965 (p=0.000, p<0.05) for the first dimension i.e. Quality and for the second dimension i.e. Pricing, the overall significance F= 0.149 (p=0.963, p<0.05). Since the P level is lesser than 5% level of significance, we accept the Alternate Hypothesis and Reject the Null Hypothesis. Indicating, that the quality is the first dimension which customers look for while bat buying process.
b. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=17.542 (p=0.000, p<0.05)$ for the Price of the FLX Bats. In order to find a co-relation between the ages and whether price plays any factor in the bat selection process. In order to determine this, we make use of the post hoc test (Games- Howell Test). The test indicates that the mean difference between the respondents of the age 26 years to 34 years is higher (Mean= 6.48772) indicating that these respondents make a conclusive decision before making a bat purchase. Since the P level is lesser than 5 % level of significance; we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. Thus this indicates that the age determines the price point of the bats while making a purchase.

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

ANOVA

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

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

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

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

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

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

$H_1$: There co-relation exists of the “FLX” Decathlon bats against the pricing and quality of FLX bats with the occupation level of the respondents.
Table 5

ANOVA
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and gender of the respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>124.111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>124.111</td>
<td>5.563</td>
<td>.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>3948.604</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>22.308</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4072.715</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICING SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>23.579</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23.579</td>
<td>3.017</td>
<td>.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>1383.270</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7.815</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1406.849</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and Income Level of the respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>840.102</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>210.025</td>
<td>11.305</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>3232.613</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>18.578</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4072.715</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICING SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>256.300</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>210.025</td>
<td>11.305</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>1150.549</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6.612</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1406.849</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANOVA
One way ANOVA results for pricing and quality and Occupation Level of the respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUALITY SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>803.310</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>267.770</td>
<td>14.333</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>3269.405</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>18.682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4072.715</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICING SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>89.167</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29.722</td>
<td>3.947</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>1317.682</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>7.530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1406.849</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

b. The one way result from one way ANOVA conveys that there is an overall significance of $F=11.305 (p<0.05)$ for the Quality Dimensions of the FLX Bats and the overall significance...
of \( F = 0.084 \) (\( p=0.000, \ p<0.05 \)) The Alternate Hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. With 5% level of significance and the value of \( P \) being lower, we accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Indicating that income level of the respondents plays an important level while making the bat choice, people with higher income may go for a higher price bats and vice-versa.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALITY SUM</th>
<th>PRICING SUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.647**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICING SUM</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Regression Analysis

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.309a</td>
<td>.095</td>
<td>.085</td>
<td>.48156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>4.304</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.152</td>
<td>9.279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>40.814</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>.232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45.117</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Will you recomend FLX to aquistances
b. Predictors: (Constant), QUALITY SUM, PRICING SUM
In order to check whether the customer will accept “FLX” bats against the pricing and quality dimension provided. The hypothesis is check through multiple regression analysis. The dependent variable taken for this study is the pricing and quality dimension with the independent variable being the “customer’s recommendation of FLX bats to their acquaintance’s”.

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

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

Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

1. There were considerable amount of respondents in the age bracket of 6 years to 15 years indicating that the parents are willing to send their kids to cricketing academy. There is a growing awareness of the sport in the country and younger generation takes this sport in a sporting spirit and male were on a considerable higher side which indicates that male population dominate this sport.

2. Most important, when asked about brand recall about “FLX”, most of the customers were not really aware about the brand. This is a the most important find from marketing point of view, the company has to put in more efforts in increasing the brand recall amongst the customer.

3. The customers were not aware of “FLX” brand by Decathlon, until they visited the store. This again from marketing perspective is most important and making the brand more aware in the minds of the customer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>2.595</td>
<td>.205</td>
<td>12.663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRICING SUM</td>
<td>.034</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>QUALITY SUM</td>
<td>-.042</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>-.396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Will you recommend FLX to quittances
4. The customers who visited the store, maximum respondents had never used “FLX” bats and this was their first purchase. The company needs to maximize customer interaction at this level so as to gain maximum inputs and pushing the brand amongst the customer peer groups and acquaintances.

5. The customers when compared the price range of the “FLX” bats in Decathlon store. The response for this was neutral indicating that the price for the bat provided was meeting customers’ perception about price. Decathlon, can being about certain changes in the price range, by increasing the depth and width of the price range.

6. The plus point about “FLX” from the customers was about the bat warranty provided which is 6 months conditionally and 2 years conditionally warranty, which some bat manufacturers don’t provide.

7. The customers were a little skeptical about recommending the bats to their friends or acquaintances. Little is known on this front, needs more in depth research to find out the reasons.

**Recommendations**

1. The company needs to increase the brand awareness of “FLX” bats and not limit itself to world of mouth publicity.

2. The company needs to build customer engagement programs to derive inputs from the customers and make the brand better.

3. Customer engagement programs can be indoor cricket tournaments on regular basis, sponsoring local cricket tournaments et.al

4. The company needs to put more efforts on marketing aspect of the product. Some low cost methods may be banners or hoardings in the store.

5. The company has to provide the brand with more visual space in the store premises and make the area more visible and attractive to its customers.

6. Making the customer feel good about the brand, in tune with an international brand they perceive.

**Conclusion**

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

Dr. Deepak Kumar Khera,
Librarian,
A.M.S.S.S Bangaon, Fatehabad

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

Data Analysis

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

TABLE 1: AWARENESS ABOUT E-RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONDENT</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Scholars</td>
<td>52 (100%)</td>
<td>0 (%)</td>
<td>52 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG Students</td>
<td>35 (92.11%)</td>
<td>03 (7.89%)</td>
<td>38 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87 (96.67%)</td>
<td>03 (3.33%)</td>
<td>90 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>NO. RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that out of 90 respondents 38 (42.22%) were female and 52 (57.78%) were males.
Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 40</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 4: Frequency of Use of E-Resources

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

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

Table 5: Time Spend on Use of E-Resources

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

Table 5 shows the time spend on E-Resources by the respondents. It is clear from the table that 40.23% respondents spent 2-3 hours in a week followed by 36.78% of respondents spent
5-6 hours in a week. Table also shows that 19.54% respondents spent 7-10 hours in a week and only 3.45% of the respondents spent less than 1 hour in a week on use of E-Resources.

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

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

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

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

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

In table 7 respondents gave the multiple answers for the question. The results shows that 88.51% respondents faced with the issue of lack of availability of needed electronic resources, followed by 81.61% with the issue of insufficient training in locating e-resources, and 42.53%
respondents believed that the timeliness was the issue. Only 32.18% respondents face the issue of insufficient infrastructure.

**TABLE 8: SATISFACTION LEVEL OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES**

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

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

**FINDINGS**

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

**CONCLUSION**

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

REFERENCES

QUALITY OF LIFE OF MARBLE WORKERS IN MAKARANA TOWN, RAJASTHAN

Dr. Anju Ojha¹
Assistant Professor
Govt.Lohia College, Churu

Dr. M.M.Sheikh²
Associate Professor
Govt.Lohia College, Churu

Abstract:

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

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

Introduction:

The quality of life in human settlements in the town depends on the quality and quantity of various facilities available in different wards. The standard of living of a person is judged by the quality and quantity of materials that he consumes and uses. The study clearly shows their lot is thrown into despicable, poor condition, which could be categorized to any standard whatsoever. They spend only about 3 per cent on education, neglecting a very important aspect of social life responsible for improving their lot or standard of living. A healthy environmental condition in which to relax or work is the prime requirement of the human beings. The impact of air pollution on human health and working efficiency of labours are well known. Therefore, it is necessary to take protective measures against polluted environment is personal isolation. This includes the use of air filtering mask to avoid the dusty air. The mine owner and factory owners are supposed to supply the air protectors to the workers. Plantation of leafy trees at work sites can also reduce the ambient polluted air by level. There are number of traditional workers who are engaged in marble works especially in the field of marble artisan works or fancy items.
These traditional marble workers are facing number of health problems due to marble works. There is an urgent need to check the health problems of these workers for last several years these people are engaged in marble activities traditionally but there is no planned policy or programme for their socio economic development.

Study Area:

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

Level of Quality of Life:

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

Table No.1: Category of Marble Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Traditional workers</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Labours</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cutters</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misters</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Supervisers</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No. 2: Family Category of the Marble Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>48.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>51.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)
The above table reveals family category of the marble workers. Single family is about 48 percent and joint family is about 51 percent. Single families are the marble labours, mistries, and cutters and joint family supervisors and marble workers. By this way the table shows that percent marble workers have single and jointed family

Table No. 3: Monthly Expenses in Different Item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenditure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social custom and festival</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electricity and water</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No.4: Working Experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows the information about the worker experience. 135 workers have experience of 5-10 years and 105 workers have experience of 10-15 years. Total surveyed workers 500, out of them 10 workers have the experience of 35-40 year. So above table are clearly shows that 68 percent workers have experience of 5-20 years. In the other hand 18 percent are those who have experience of 20-40 years and remaining 15 percent, they have the experience of less than 5 year.
Table No. 5: Family Monthly Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family income</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below –2000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-4000</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000-6000</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000-8000</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8000-10000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000-12000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12000-Above</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No. 6: Education Level of the Marble Workers

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

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No. 7: Education Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Marble worker</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-400</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-500</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows the expenditure on education by the marble workers is negligible. Only 7 percent marble workers spend Rs 500 or above their education whereas 93 percent workers spend less than Rs. 500/- on education.

Table No.8: No. of Rooms Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of rooms</th>
<th>No of workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No.9: Other Facilities for Marble Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No.10: Insurance facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table reveals that poor insurance facilities for the marble workers. Only about 54.6 percent marble workers have insurance facilities. Remaining about 45.4 percent is without Insurance. They are not getting the benefit of insurance and remaining
workers are getting insurance at their level. They do not have any help from the government and marble kharkhna owners.

**Table No. 11: Medical Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

**Table No.12: Hospital Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Marble Workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt.</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

**Table No. 13: Facility of Electricity and Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that the facility of electricity and water to the marble workers is satisfactory as 86 percent workers have proper facility of electricity and water. Only 14 percent workers do not have this facility.
Table No. 14: Effect on Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Marble worker</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No. 15: Awareness of Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Table No. 16: Monthly Expenses on Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly expenses (Rs.)</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-300</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-400</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-500</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-600</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

The above table shows that the marble workers spend a little on their health. Only 40 percent workers spend Rs. 400-600 per month on their health. Remaining 60 percent workers spend less than Rs. 400/- per month on their health. So the health problem in marble workers is very high.
Table No.17: Information about Environment Protection Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Marble workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field survey (2018)

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

Conclusion:

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

Reference:

2. Growth and development of Marble Industry in Rajasthan since Independence, an unpublished Ph.D. thesis edited by Anil Kumar Khatri pp.112-113
ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING LEARNING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Dr. SUDHANSHU GUPTA¹
Ph.D, The Business School (TBS), University of Jammu, J&K.
Grading/Marketing Officer, J&K Directorate of Horticulture Planning and Marketing

Dr. RACHNA GUPTA²
Assistant Professor, The Business School (TBS),
University of Jammu, J&K, India – 180006

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

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

1. INTRODUCTION
Knowledge has become the most important contributor to success of any organization. The 21st century has been dubbed as the ‘Knowledge era’ by the experts. The field of knowledge management is far reaching and its concept can be applied in every field. Without knowledge, there is no competitive advantage and sustainable growth for any organization.
Therefore, it has been acknowledged as a critical resource and management of this critical resource is being recognized as the most crucial strategy for any organization.

1.1. Knowledge and Knowledge Management

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

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

1.2. Organizational Learning

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

Organizational learning was promoted initially by Argyris and Schon (1978). But it gained prominence in 1990 when Peter Senge published his book titled ‘The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization’. The literature has shown that knowledge management and organizational learning go hand in hand. Therefore, Organizational Learning has been taken as one of the dimensions in this study. In fact, a number of studies such as Jiang & Li (2008) and Lopez, Peon & Ordas (2005) have shown a positive relationship between Organizational Learning and Performance of the organization. Moreover, studies show that organizations, whose levels of learning orientation are high, have shown a much greater degree of innovativeness than those who have low learning orientations (Calantone et al., 2002; Nybak, 2012). Therefore, Performance of an organization was taken as the
resulting gain for an organization using knowledge management (Hassan and Al-Hakim, 2011).

1.3. Knowledge Management in Healthcare

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

2. Review of Literature

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

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

The relationship between knowledge management and organizational learning was studied by Anantatmula (2009) who showed how knowledge is manifested in learning and argued that are both intricately related. Paula Pinto Ferreira et al. (2011) in their study established a link between knowledge management, organizational learning and leadership. They argued that the quality of healthcare is linked directly to the use of knowledge as a resource. Mirela and Aurelia (2010) described knowledge as the main strategic resource, while the main strategic tool was organizational learning. Orzano et al. (2008b) conducted a qualitative analysis of transcriptions from observational and interview data collected in four U.S. Midwestern family care practices. It was confirmed that knowledge management was
able to improve delivery of health care by helping in generation of new knowledge and sharing it among medical practitioners. Another study confirmed that knowledge management affects performance measures by enhancing learning, decision making, and task execution (Orzano et al., 2008a; 2007).

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

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

3. Research Objectives

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

4. Research Hypotheses

H$_1$: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.
H$_2$: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.

5. Research Methodology

a. Sample size estimation and method

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

Table 1: Hospital Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hospital</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>No. of Beds</th>
<th>OPD (annual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIIMS</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>136451 (new cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGIMER</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>803379 (new)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMC</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>365000 (new)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the table above, the number of total faculty members is 1600. The following formula for determination of sample size was used
where $Z$ is the z score from statistical tables for specified confidence level, $p$ is the estimate of proportion (usually 0.5), $N$ is the population size and $w$ is the margin of error. The Sample size of each hospital was calculated separately – AIIMS -- 260, GMC -- 196 and PGI -- 196 (with $p = 0.5$, $w = 5\%$).

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

b. Data Collection

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

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

6. Analysis and Interpretation of Knowledge Management Practices

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

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

Table 2 Cronbach Alpha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reliability Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cronbach's Alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reliability Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.951</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factor Analysis

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

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

Table 3 KMO Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.</th>
<th>.926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett's Test of Approx. Chi-Square Sphericity</td>
<td>19805.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Df</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig.</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Research Objectives and Hypothesis Testing:

The first objective in the present research was to study the existing knowledge management practices prevalent in the select hospitals. Hospital management manages knowledge by knowledge creation activities, knowledge sharing practices and applying the new knowledge to work processes to improve efficiency and reduce errors.
The knowledge management practices in select hospitals were studied in terms of Leadership, Strategy and Culture. Practices with respect to Leadership included acknowledging improvement of care for patients as a major objective of knowledge management (with a score of 3.62) and development of a sophisticated and ethical knowledge gathering mechanism. Similarly, acceptance of knowledge management as a central strategy received a good mean score of 3.90. But doctors did not give high score to the statement that the top management ensures sharing of knowledge through their HR policy by hiring, evaluating and compensating employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge.

Similarly, practices with respect to Strategy included activities such as using manuals and best practices databases regularly and having morning or evening (end of day) meetings in the department. They are both knowledge sharing and knowledge generation activities. They received a mean score of 3.62 and 3.44 respectively from the respondents. By having meetings to discuss cases and events or by looking up at best practices databases, employees are sharing and accessing available knowledge to improve their working. But when they use these manuals and databases to update some new information in them, they are generating new knowledge for others to access and apply. In this way, a constant generation, sharing, retrieval and application is happening which keeps the organization dynamic. The information technology infrastructure helps to share and update this knowledge easily. The availability of internet facilities for looking up information and Information systems being real time and smart were given scores of 3.63 and 3.18 respectively by the medical professionals. The practices related to Culture include all knowledge sharing activities. Sharing of knowledge occurs when experienced and senior employees share their experiences and advice (mean score of 3.14) and also encourage others to share best and worst practices to improve their learning (mean score of 3.53). New employees are also encouraged to use Expert databases and knowledge banks to learn how things are done (mean score of 3.26). Moreover employees are encouraged to share inherent and tacit knowledge and transfer it across the organization by uploading difficult cases etc. (mean score of 3.36). The respondents perceived that their respective hospitals have formalized the process of transferring best practices, including documentation and lessons learned and gave it a mean score of 3.34.

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

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

Running Regression analysis on SPSS 16 gives the following results:
As given in Table 4 and Table 5, Regression analysis shows that there is a linear relationship between Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. The $R^2$ value is 0.538, which indicates that more than 50% variability in organizational learning is due to change in knowledge management. The p value is less than 0.05 showing that the impact of knowledge management on organizational learning is statistically significant. The results also lead to the first Hypothesis in the present study.

**H$_1$: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>$R$</th>
<th>$R$ Square</th>
<th>Adjusted $R$ Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>$R$ Square Change</th>
<th>F Change</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.734$^a$</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>0.39073</td>
<td>0.538</td>
<td>718.474</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), KM

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>.482</td>
<td>.111</td>
<td>4.357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>.831</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>.734</td>
<td>26.804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: OL

### Table 6 Correlation between Knowledge management and Organizational Learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KM</th>
<th>OL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.734$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.734$^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The value of correlation coefficient $r$ gives the strength of correlation between two variables while the significance of relationship is tested by calculating either the t statistic or the p values. If the p value is less than the critical value (either 0.05 or 0.01), the correlation is said to be statistically significant. In the present study, the p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related. Thus, the First Hypothesis stands verified.

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

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

**H$_3$: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.**

Running Regression Analysis on the data using SPSS 16, following results were observed which are shown in Tables 7 and 8.
Table 7: Regression model for impact of knowledge management and organizational learning on hospital performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>Change Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.690&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.476</td>
<td>.474</td>
<td>.42322</td>
<td>.476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), OL, KM
b. Dependent Variable: Performance

The null hypothesis of the regression’s F-test states that there is no linear relationship between the variables (R²=0). The F-test is highly significant as p value is below 0.05. As indicated by R² values, approximately 48% of variability in Performance is due to Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. Therefore, it can be concluded that there exists a linear relationship between the Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Performance in this study.

Table 8 Coefficients of regression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>.994</td>
<td>.122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>.385</td>
<td>.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL</td>
<td>.412</td>
<td>.044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

The above table gives the following regression equation:

**Performance = 0.994 + 0.335* KM + 0.406*OL**

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

7. Major Findings and Suggestions

The research was conducted in three government hospitals in North India – AIIMS in Delhi, PGI in Chandigarh and GMC in Jammu.
The results indicate that all the three select hospitals follow Knowledge Management practices and consider it important for improving knowledge and learning. Various KM practices were identified such as rigorous use of manuals and best practices regularly by the medical staff, holding of morning or evening meetings in the department where important medical events/happenings/cases are discussed, emphasis on sharing new medical protocols and treatment methods which helps to reduce medical errors, use of Expert database and Best practice database to store useful information which can be later retrieved by employees. Significant variation exists between the above mentioned practices in the three hospitals. GMC Jammu scored lowest in terms of implementation of knowledge management practices as compared to AIIMS Delhi and PGI Chandigarh.

Doctors in the three hospitals vary in their opinion in terms of strategic importance given by the top leadership for managing knowledge. The doctors in PGI were ahead of AIIMS and GMC Jammu in terms of Leadership scores. Results indicate a significant variation in the HR policy of the select hospitals regarding the hiring, evaluation and compensation of employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge.

Correlation analysis revealed that knowledge management and organizational learning were significantly related. The above average scores of the select hospitals show that doctors believe that knowledge sharing practices lead to the improvement of organizational learning. This study therefore, adds to the previous literature regarding positive relationship between organizational learning and knowledge management.

Technology was acknowledged as the one of the most critical factor for implementing knowledge management by medical professionals of all the three hospitals. They also agreed to the fact that latest technology helps hospitals to collaborate in real time and helps create institutional memory for them. GMC Jammu had the lowest score out of the three select organizations in terms of Technology. GMC was also found to have the least score in knowledge sharing culture. This indicates that a better technological setup is helpful in creating a better climate for knowledge sharing in organizations.

All the three hospitals were found to be having low scores in Leadership and Strategy as compared to other variables. Regression Analysis also provided the same result where Knowledge sharing, Organizational Culture, Process and Technology had a greater impact on Performance of the three hospitals as compared to Leadership and Strategy. This implies that the select hospitals under study are not giving due importance to knowledge management at strategic level.
Suggestions:

- Findings reveal that the three select hospitals are following various knowledge management practices such as organizing seminars, academic conferences and medical workshops for enhancing practical and latest knowledge in healthcare, sharing knowledge through meetings, using forums for online discussions and trainings etc. Other studies have concluded that medical doctors and paramedical staff also share knowledge amongst each other through professional networks on social media and Communities of Practice. (Addicott et al., 2006) Therefore, it is recommended that the hospitals under study should add on to their knowledge base by leveraging these resources as well.

- Analysis reveals that Technology plays a very important role in implementation and success of Knowledge Management Initiatives in the select organizations. Besides, providing healthcare practitioners with updated information by installing knowledge banks, computers with internet connections in every department, hospital management should also go for adoption of latest information systems such as CDSS (Clinical Decision Support Systems) for medical professionals. These systems provide a direct link to latest medical guidelines, new drug usage and prescription protocols and even IT assisted diagnostic tools for treatment plans. (Nicolini et al., 2008)

- In the present study, Leadership and Strategy have been given lesser importance than other variables such as Technology, Sharing, Process and Culture by the respondents. But previous literature has shown that these two are important enablers of knowledge management systems. (Singh, 2008) Thus, it is important not to overlook the impact of these two variables on knowledge management systems. The management of the hospitals should closely re-examine their organizational strategies and objectives and align them with knowledge management initiatives.

8. Research Contribution

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


डॉं अम्बेडकर और मारक्स के समाजवाद का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

डॉं महेंद्र कुमार

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

भदरवा विद्या मन्दिर पीजी10 कालेज बाहामारा।

इकीसवीं शताब्दी में डॉं अम्बेडकर और मारक्स दोनों के वैचारिक चित्तर एवं सिद्धांत में समरूपता की श्रीमत दिखायी पड़ती है। दोनों ने समाज के शोषित, पीड़ित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए सिद्धांत प्रस्तुत किए है। डॉं अम्बेडकर ने सामाजिक समन्वय की स्थापना के लिए संस्थानीक साधनों—संविधान 14 से 18 तक समाजका अधिकार की बात की है। जबकि दूसरी तरफ मारक्स ने अपनी पुस्तक 'कम्युनिस्ट मेनिफेस्टो' 1948 में वैचारिक समाजवाद के सिद्धांत में वैज्ञानिक राज्य की कल्पना की है। मारक्स अपनी समाजवादी विचारधारा के प्रतिपादन या सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन की बात कहने वाले प्रथम विचारक नहीं थे, क्योंकि इससे पूर्व अनेक ब्रिटिश व फ्रेंच विचारकों द्वारा समाजवादी विचार व्यक्त किया जा चुका था। इनके समबंध में वेपर ने ठीक ही लिखा है कि

“उन्होंने सुन्दर गुलाब के फूलों की कल्पना तो की परंतु गुलाब के फूलों के लिए कोई धरती तैयार नहीं की थी।”

यही कारण है कि मारक्स से पूर्व के समाजवादियों को स्वामीकोण समाजवादी कहा जाता है।

इस सम्बंध में मारक्स किसी के लिए नहीं कि “अभी तक सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक जगत का विश्लेषण करने में लगे रहे। परंतु दार्शनिकों का मुख्य कार्य जगत का विश्लेषण करना नहीं वरन उसे बदलना है।” अतः मारक्स द्वारा प्रतिपादित समाजवाद एक कालपनिक विचारधारा न होकर विचारित रूप से प्रतिपादित एक व्यवहारिक दर्शन है। इस दृष्टि से मारक्स को समाजवादी वैज्ञानिक कहा जा सकता है।

वहीं दूसरी तरफ डॉं अम्बेडकर ने वास्तविक समाजवाद की स्थापना के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कहा है कि “26 जनवरी 1950 को हम अन्तर्विवेच के जीवन में प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं, राजनीति में हम समाजता प्राप्त करेंगे और हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में असमानता होगी। हम सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में अपने सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक ढंगे के अन्तर्गत एक आदमी एक कीमत के सिद्धांत को अस्वीकार करते रहेंगे।”
डॉ० अमेबकर के विचारों में समाजवादी चिंतन की छाया स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जा सकती है, क्योंकि वे सामाजिक समानता के लक्ष्य को दलितों की वर्गीय चेतना, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक उन्नयन तथा लोक तात्विक परिवर्तन द्वारा प्राप्त करना चाहते थे। इसलिए इन्हें गणतात्विक समाजवादी कहा जा सकता है। इनका कहना था कि आर्थिक समाधान कभी भी सामाजिक समाधान का विकल्प नहीं हो सकता है। समाजवाद मुख्यतः आर्थिक समानता को अपना लक्ष्य मानता है। इसलिए डॉ० अमेबदकर ने मार्क्स की आलोचना करते हुए बुद्ध को अपनाया था।

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

मार्क्स वस्तुतः पहले दार्शनिक थे, जिन्होंने समाजवाद तथा सामाज्यवाद को केवल कल्पना की उड़ान मात्र न मान कर उसे वैज्ञानिक आधार प्रदान किया एवं सामाज्यवाद के साधन के रूप में समाजवाद का प्रतिपादन किया। जो एक ऐसी स्वभाविक विचारधारा है, जिसका सफल प्रयोग करते हुए उसका स्वभाविक क्रियान्वयन किया जा सकता है, यही कारण है कि मार्क्स को वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद का जन्मदाता कहा जाता है, जबकि डॉ० अमेबकर का लेखन और चित्त मानवीय भाषण भारतीय चित्त के इतिहास में कालजीवी दर्शनदाय है, डॉ० अमेबकर का सम्पूर्ण जीवन दमन, घोषण और अन्याय के विरुद्ध अन्वेषक संघर्ष की स्वर्णगाथा है। आज के वैज्ञानिक प्रगतिशीलता के युग में जहाँ आज भी जातीवाद, सम्राज्यवाद, धर्माधारी प्रभावी है ऐसी स्थिति में डॉ० अमेबकर के चित्त की प्रासंगिकता और ही महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। डॉ० अमेबकर का मानना है कि भारत में उपचन जाति व्यवस्था जो एक ऐतिहासिक सत्ता है, जिसके अवशेष आज भी विवाहानि है जो भारतीय संविधान के सर्वदर्श में नकारात्मक हो गये हैं, फर भी इनका समूल नष्ट नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि डॉ० अमेबकर का सम्पूर्ण चित्त मानवीय स्वतंत्रता भारतीय, मानसिकता के आधार पर सार्वकालिक एवं सार्वभौमिक आदर्श एवं आध्यात्मिक को दर्शाता है।

डॉ० अमेबकर की समाजवादी अवधारणा अन्य समाजवादी अवधारणाओं से घोड़ी अलग है। क्योंकि वे किसी भी सिद्धान्त दर्शन और नियम को उन करोड़ों लोगों की दृष्टि से देखते थे, जो दलित,
अधूल, शोषित और गरीब है। इनका कहना है कि “यदि मार्क्स भारत में पैदा होता और उसे अपना श्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थ दास कैपिटल भारत में बैठ कर लिखना पड़ता तो वह उसे दूसरे दंग से ही लिखता”।

डों अमबेकडर का मानना है कि भारत में दलित जातियों ही सर्वहारा वर्ग है, लेकिन यह सर्वहारा वर्ग गरीब और श्रमजीवि वर्ग व्यवस्था के गर्म से पैदा हुआ है, क्योंकि भारत में जिस समय वर्ग व्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्था में आयी उसी समय सर्वहारा भी अर्थव्यवस्था में आया। इसलिए भारत का सर्वहारा किसी औद्योगिक क्रांति का परिणाम नहीं है, वह एक ऐसा वर्ग है जो जन्म से ही सर्वहारा है, जन्म से ही दलित है, और जन्म से ही दास है।

डों अमबेकडर, मार्क्स की तरह उद्धोगों में निजी स्वामित्व का पूर्ण उपसूचना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस उपसूचने के तरीके से वह मार्क्स से सहमत नहीं है।

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

इसी प्रकार श्रमिकों की मुक्ति के समबन्ध में भी डों अमबेकडर के ऊपर कम्युनिस्ट घोषणा पत्र के विचारों का प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है, क्योंकि डों अमबेकडर भी स्वतंत्रता जैसे शापचत सत्य को समाप्त करने के पक्षधर नहीं थे, लेकिन वह चाहते थे कि सर्वहारा वर्ग को सबसे पहले राजनीतिक प्रमुख प्राप्त करना है। जिससे कि वह राष्ट्र के प्राधान्य वर्ग का स्थान ग्रहण कर सके। इसलिए इन्होंने कहा था कि “भारत को नेतृत्व चाहिए और यह नेतृत्व उसे श्रमिक वर्ग ही दे सकता है, एक सही नेतृत्व के लिए आर्थिक और स्वतंत्र विचार का होना जरूरी है। अभिजत वर्ग आर्थिकवादी हो सकता है। परस्तु स्वतंत्र रूप से वह सोच नहीं सकता है। श्रमिक वर्ग में दोनों चीजें समभव है, आर्थिकवादी और स्वतंत्र सोच भी। इस आधार पर ही हम संगठित हो कर स्वामीन्ता और नयी समाज व्यवस्था को प्राप्त करेंगे।

डों अमबेकडर ने फ्रांसीसी क्रांति से प्रभावित होकर स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुता के सूत्र को स्थापित किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि मजदूर वर्ग के लिए स्वामीन्ता, समानता और बंधुता भी
आवध्यक है। इन तीनों सिद्धांतों को उहाँने मजदूर वर्ग की दृष्टि से ही देखा है, जिसके समस्त में इनकी आधारणयांके एकदम स्पष्ट है। मजदूर वर्ग की स्वाधीनता का अर्थ है, जनता के द्वारा शासन लेकिन ऐसा शासन जो नाम से ही नहीं वास्तव में जनता द्वारा शासित हो। स्वाधीनता का अर्थ है, सबके लिए समान अवसर जबकि समानता का अर्थ है जो कि मजदूर वर्ग बहाता है, नागरिक सेवाओं से लेकर सेना, व्यापार और उद्योग तक हर क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार के विषयावधिकार को समाप्त किया जाय। मजदूरों के लिए बंधुता को स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ० अमेडकर ने कहा कि बंधुता का अर्थ है : पृथ्वी पर शाति और मानव के प्रति सदृश इत्यादि के मकसद के साथ सभी जातियों और राष्ट्रों में समान मानवीय भाईचारे का सर्वत्र राग रखने वाला।

क्रान्ति के समय में डॉ० अमेडकर लोकतंत्र में विष्कास करते है, जबकि मार्क्सवादी अवधारणा सर्वहारा की तानाष्ठाही की अवधारणा है।

डॉ० अमेडकर की राज्य समाजवाद की यह अवधारणा कृष्ण और उद्योग पर राज्य के स्वामित्व की विषयता के कारण मार्क्सवादी अवधारणा के काफी निकट है। जिसमें वह दर्शाता है कि इनका मुख्य प्रयोजन राज्य पर यह दायित्व डालना है कि वह लोगों के आर्थिक जीवन को इस प्रकार योजनाबद्ध करने कि उससे उपादानका का सर्वच्छ बिन्दु हासिल हो जाय और यदि उद्यम के लिए एक भी मार्ग बंद न हो और समान के समान वितरण के लिए उपभोग किया जाय।

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

वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद से कार्ल मार्क्स का अभिप्राय था कि उसका समाजवाद अवधारणयांके अधिकार का था हर मजदूर वर्ग और समाजवाद उसकी ओर अप्रत्यक्ष हो रहा है तथा उसकी गति को आगे बढ़ाने से कोई वीडियो रोक नहीं सकती। मार्क्स इस दाबे व विचारधारा को सिद्ध करना है, जिसके लिए उसने मुख्य रूप परिश्रम किया।

मार्क्स की अवधारणा की अवधारणा निम्नलिखित प्रमेयों पर आधारित है—
1. दर्शन का उददेश्य विषय का पुनर्निर्माण करना है, भ्राह्मांड की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करना नहीं।
2. जो शक्तियों इतिहास की दिशा को निष्क्रिय करते हैं, वे मुख्यतः आर्थिक होते हैं।
3. समाज दो वर्गों में विभक्त है— मौलिक तथा मजदूर
4. इन दोनों वर्गों के भी हमेशा संघर्ष चलता रहता है।
5. मजदूरों का मालिकों द्वारा शोषण किया जाता है। मालिक उस अतिरिक्त मूल्य का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जो उन्हें अपने मजदूरों के परिश्रम के परिणाम स्वरूप मिलता है।
6. उत्पादन के साधनों का राष्ट्रीकरण अर्थात् व्यक्ति का समय का उन्मूलन करके शोषण को समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
7. इस शोषण के फलस्वरूप श्रमिक और अधिकाधिकार निर्वाचन व दरिद्र बनाये जा रहे हैं।
8. श्रमिकों की इस बढ़ती हुई दरिद्रता व निर्वाचन के कारण श्रमिकों की क्रांतिकारी भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है, विरोध वर्ग संघर्ष के रूप में बदल रहा है।
9. चूंकि श्रमिकों की संख्या स्वामियों की संख्या से अधिक है, अतः श्रमिकों द्वारा राज्य को हथियारा और अपना शासन स्थापित करना स्वामित्व है। इसे उसने ‘सर्वहारा वर्ग की तानाष्ठाही’ के नाम से घोषित किया है।
10. इन तत्वों का प्रतिरोध नहीं किया जा सकता इसलिए, समाजवाद अपरिहार्य है।

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

डॉ० अम्बेडकर के समाजवाद की सबसे बड़ी विषयता यह है कि उसके केंद्र में सिर्फ मजदूर और गरीब वर्ग ही है। वहें न तो वर्ग और दलित तथा हिन्दू और मुसलमान में भेद है और न ही धर्म सम्प्रदाय वर्ग, जाति और लिंग के आधार पर ही कोई भेदभाव है। वे सिर्फ वर्ग की बात करते हैं और मजदूर वर्ग के हाथ में देश का नेतृत्व देखना चाहते हैं। जबकि माक्सवाल अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सर्वहारा वर्ग के वर्ग संघर्ष की बात करता है और वह वर्ग संघर्ष, पूर्जीवाद के विरुद्ध होगा। फलस्वरूप समाजवादी क्रांति के द्वारा सर्वहारा वर्ग के स्वामित्व की स्थापना होगी।
डी० अम्बेडकर और मार्क्स दोनों समाजवाद की स्थापना में सर्वहारा वर्ग की बात करते हैं। दोनों लोगों के सर्वहारा वर्ग में गरीब, मजदूर और शोषित जनता है, लेकिन समाजवादी क्रांति में इनकी शून्यता और उसे प्राप्त करने का तरीका अलग-अलग है। मार्क्स समाजवादी क्रांति द्वारा क्रांतिकारी वल प्रयोग करके पूंजीवाद को समाप्त करना चाहता है। यद्यपि वैज्ञानिक कम्युनिज्म इस प्रस्तावना के आधार पर अग्रसर होता है कि समाजवाद के लिए युद्ध कदापि अनिवार्य नहीं है, लेकिन समाजवाद के मार्ग का चयन व्यक्तियों की इच्छा पर नहीं बल्कि मुख्यतः देश-विदेश की वर्ग शक्तियों के बस्तु परक संतुलन पर निर्भर करता है, जबकि डी० अम्बेडकर ने समाजवाद की स्थापना के कुछ सीमाओं तक इसी मार्ग का अनुसरण करते है और अपने सम्पूर्ण जीवन में स्वतंत्रता समानता एवं भातुच एवं मानसिकता के आधार पर सर्वकालिक एवं सार्वभौमिक आदर्श की बात करते हैं, जबकि मार्क्स का समाजवाद वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद का एक रूप है, जिसमें मार्क्स ने वर्ग संघर्ष के सिद्धान्त की परिकल्पना की है एवं वर्तिध्विन समाज की स्थापना के लिए नकारात्मक साधनों का प्रयोग किया है, जबकि दूसरी ओर डी० अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान के भाग-३ और भाग-४ में सामाजिक सामान्यता के संवैधानिक अधिकारों की बात की है।

डी० अम्बेडकर का मानना है कि मजदूर वर्ग के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को रूसों के ‘सोशल कॉंस्ट्रेक्ट’, मार्क्स के ‘कम्युनिस्ट मैनीफेस्टो’, पॉपुलिस्टों तथा बॉर्डरों के ‘एनसईबीकोल ऑफ टॉप लेबर’ और जॉन स्टूअर्ट मिल के ‘लिबर्टी’ से प्रभावित होना चाहिए। 8 सितंबर 1943 के ऑल इन्डिया वर्कर्स के विषय के समापन सत्र में डी० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि “मजदूर व्यक्ति वर्ग के हर व्यक्ति को रूसों का ‘सामाजिक अनुबंध’ मार्क्स का कम्युनिस्ट घोषणा पत्र पॉपुलिस्टों तथा जॉन स्टूअर्ट मिल के स्वतंत्रता पर विचारों के जानकारी खण्ड की जरूरत है। व्याख्यान ये चारों आधुनिक समय के समाज और सरकारी संगठन की कार्यक्रम सभ्यती मूल दस्तावेज है।”

कार्ल मार्क्स और सम्प्रदायवादियों द्वारा अपना गए साधन-(१) हिसा (२) सर्वहारा वर्ग की तानाष्ठी नई प्रजातात्त्विक व्यवस्था के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। डी० अम्बेडकर में समता मूलक समाज की स्थापना के लिए संवैधानिक साधनों बल दिया। डी० अम्बेडकर ने युद्ध के मार्ग को अपनाया। डी० अम्बेडकर तथा कार्ल मार्क्स के समाजवाद में क्या समता है व क्या विषमताएँ है? अन्तर व विषमता साधनों के विषय में है।
इस प्रकार मार्क्स और डॉ अम्बेडकर दोनों ने समाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में जो परिकल्पना की है, उसका महत्व के लिए चित्तन करना आवश्यक है।

लंबवतः

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ज्योतिबा फुले का नारी चित्रनात

डा. महेन्द्र कुमार
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग
भदावर विद्या मंदिर मह.जी. कालेज बाह, आंध्र

ज्योतिबा फुले एक महान विचारक, समाजसेवी, लेखक दार्शनिक तथा कार्यकारी कार्यकर्ता थे। उन्हें महात्मागांधी एवं ज्योतिबा फुले आदि नामों से भी जाना जाता है। उन्होंने परम्परागत विषमावादी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का अवलोकन कर यथार्थ, मानवतावादी मूल्यों पर भारत की सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर दिये गये विचार द्वारा वर्गीकरण एवं जाति व्यवस्था का स्वभाव अवलोकन कर वैज्ञानिक एवं कार्यकारी विचार अस्तित्व किये। वैश्विक समाज की इस दुनिया में आज भी उनके विचार प्रासंगिक हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में उनका प्रथा ‘गुलाम गिराई’ आज भी महत्वपूर्ण है। ज्योतिबा फुले ने नारी उद्योग के जो कार्य किया वह तत्कालीन व्यवस्था के बहुत बड़ी चुनौती थी। उनके विचार का महत्व नहीं पूर्व ही में भारत में नारी की रिथित का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन करना अविभाज्य है।

भारत में नारी की स्थिति का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन

प्राचीन भारत में सिन्धु सभ्यता का सामाजिक व्यवस्था मातृसत्तात्मक थी। बौद्धिक संस्कृति में आर्य समाज पितृते दर्शन था, परन्तु रजी को मातृत्व रूप में पर्यांत समाप्त था। शताब्दी घटित में रजी की ‘अर्पनिती’ कहा गया। पुरुष को उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्त था, लेकिन समाज में सिद्धियों को जाननी था। भारत में भाग लेने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं था। लोकानुमुद्र, धोरा पशुकर्म, अपाला एवं विख्यात जैसी विदुषी सिद्धियों का उल्लेख मिलता है। सिद्धियों का अधिकार कम था। इस काल में सिद्धियों का समाज में प्रवेश आया। प्राचीनकाल चौथी शताब्दी ई.पू. काल में ‘अपस्तंब सूत्र’ में जी के सुलभ आचरण सम्बंधी नियमों को संकलित किया गया, इसमें स्त्री का मुख्य धर्म एवं कर्त्तव्य पती सेवा से जुड़ा था।

‘मुख्यधर्मः स्त्रियह विविधता मातृमुत्सादनमाहिः’

इस पूर्व छठी शताब्दी में बौद्ध संस्कृति में सिद्धियों का प्रवेश शुरु हुआ। भारत में गौमेय और उनके साथ आयी 500 नारियों की विशेष बनने की भावना को देखकर बुद्ध ने नारी को विशेष बनने की अनुमति दी। इस सन्दर्भ में इलेक्ट्रोका के अनुसूचकता हार्नर ने अपने ग्रंथ के “Women under pritimitive Buddhism” में लिखा कि “बौद्धकाल में नारियों के सामाजिक दर्जे में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ। नारियों अधिक समानता का उपयोग लेने के अधिक आदर और अधिकार जो अपनी भावना को कभी नहीं मिला वे उन्हें प्राप्त हुए।” बौद्ध काल नारी उन्नति का काल था। समाज अशोक के श्रीलंका जाकर बौद्ध धर्म का प्रचार प्रसार किया।
बौद्धिक काल में शुद्ध तथा सिद्धियों के अधिकारों में हार हुआ। शातिर्प्रभाद केम्ब्रिज के सहित उनके लिए निन्दनवीय शर्त प्रयुक्त होने लगे। जहां एक तरफ मनस्मृति में ‘यह नार्यस्तु पूज्यस्ते सम्यक्त तत्र देवता’ की बात कही गई है, वहीं सैकड़ों लोगों में सिद्धियों की स्वतंत्रता एवं सामन्तता के विरुद्ध अनेक प्रसंगों का उल्लेख है मनस्मृति में स्पष्ट लिखा है कृमारी अवस्था में स्त्री की रक्षा पिता करते हैं गुप्ता होने पर पति तथा बुझापे में उसकी रक्षा पुनः करते हैं। नारी कभी स्वतंत्र नहीं होती।

“पिता रक्षित कौमारे भरता रक्षित यौवने।
रक्षित स्तविरे पुत्र न स्त्री स्वतंत्रायहिति।”

मकंपू भाषा में भारतीय महिलाओं की स्थिति में गिरावट आयी। भारत के कुछ समुदायों में सती, जोहर, परदा, देवदासी, बाल विवाह, विवाह पुनर्विवाह पर रोक आदि स्त्री के समसामयिक जिन्दगी के हिस्सा था। अकबर ने नारी सुधार के लिए अपने महावृत्ति कार्यक्रम चलाया। प्रभाकर वैद्य ने अकबर ने अकबर ने अकबर ने आइसन-ए-अकबरी का उल्लेख नारी के अधिकारों का पहला पत्र के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। अकबर ने आइसन-ए-अकबरी में सिद्धियों के सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों में विशेष बल दिये:

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

आधुनिक भारत एवं अंग्रेज़ी शासन में हिन्दू महिलाओं को सामाजिक रूप से मासूम एवं अधिक रक्षित माना गया। इस शासन के समय राजा राम मोहन राय, इंद्रर बदश विधा सागर इत्यादि ने महिला समस्तानकारण के उद्देश्य में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। आधुनिक काल में ज्यातिबालुड़े का नाम महिला उद्योग एवं नारी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों में विशेष स्थान प्राप्त है। आधुनिक भारत में डा. भीमराव ने सामाजिक पूर्वार्थों का गम्मीर घटना कर स्त्री शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक स्वरूप को नयी दिशा प्रदान की।

नारी स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता समबंधी विचारः

भारत में राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे समाज सुधारक ने सती प्रथा व अन्य रूढिवादी परमार के विरुद्ध आवाज उठायी थी। ज्यातिबालुड़े ने अपने समर्पण आन्दोलन में नारी की स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता शुद्ध अतिशुद्ध की लड़ाई के समान ही कार्य किया। उनका नारी स्वतंत्रता समबंधी विचार दया पर आधारित नहीं था। इनका मानना था की स्त्री पूर्ण दोनों समान एवं रक्षा हैं। इस मानवीय स्वतंत्रता के मूल सिद्धांत पर उनका नारी स्वतंत्रता का विचार आधारित था। इन्होंने स्त्री पूर्ण को मानवीय नर
फुले का नाम था कि मानव का सत्य का आचरण करना चाहिए। सत्य का आचरण करने से विश्व के सभी मानव प्राणी सुखी होंगे। सत्य का आचरण कौन सा है? सत्य का आचरण करने वाला किये कहे? उस संदर्भ में उन्होंने आर्याभूति सत्य धर्म रुपरेखा 33 नियम बताकर यथार्थवादी संकल्पना स्पष्ट की है। सत्य धर्म के पालन से ही विश्व मानवता का कल्याण सुनिश्चित होगा। मानवों को अर्थतत्त्व नर नारी का दर्ज जीवन हो, इसे धारणामय नवरूप करने में समाधान अन्तर्गत में सुकावन्त नहीं आये, इस प्रकार का सुख अधिकार का आचरण करना सत्य धर्म के पालन करना है उन्होंने सत्य धर्म के आचरण के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट लिखा कि “हम सभी के निर्माता ने सभी जीव प्राणियों को पैदा किया है, लेकिन नर और नारी दोनों जन्म से स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन नर और नारी दोनों जन्म से स्वतंत्र है वे दोनों सभी अधिकारों को भोगने के लिए योग्य बनाये गये हैं,” जिसमें लोग स्वीकार करते हैं, उन्होंने का सत्य का आचरण करने वाला कहना चाहिए।” सत्य का आचरण के संदर्भ में स्वतंत्रता, सम्पत्ति, संस्कृति और उनके जुलूम से बचाव करने के बारे में जो लोग कठिनाइयों पैदा करते हैं उनका सत्य का आचरण वाला मानना चाहिए।

यज्ञोत्सव फुले के सार्वजनिक सम्पूर्ण धर्म के संदर्भ में वस्तुलिपि विचार विश्व के सभी मानव के लिए आवश्यक नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्य है। इस तरह का आचरण करने से ही समाज में समानता के संकल्पना स्थापित की जा सकती है। फुले की सत्य धर्म की संकल्पना परम्परागत धर्म के समान नहीं थी। यह मानवतावादी और समतामूलक सामाजिक व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

नारी की शिक्षा:

फुले के पिता संबंधी विचार को जानने से पहले शिक्षा का सही एवं व्यापक अर्थ जानना आवश्यक है। शिक्षा शब्द की उत्तर्दित संस्कृत की ‘शिक्षा’ धारा से हुई है। जिसका अर्थ होता है — सीखना या
सिखाना। इस अर्थ में यदि हम देखे तो शिक्षा में वह सब कुछ निहित है, जो हम समाज में रहकर सीखते है। शिक्षा शारीरिक शिक्षा शूद्र का प्रयोग प्रायः तीन रूपों में करते है।

1. ज्ञान (Knowledge)
2. पाठ्य चर्चा का एक विषय (Subject of curriculam)
3. व्यवहार परिवर्तन लोगों वाली प्रक्रिया (Proccess of changing behavior)

वास्तव में यदि देखा जाए तो शिक्षा का तीसरा अर्थ अधिक उचित प्रतीत होता है। समाज में रहकर यथार्थ जो कुछ भी सीखता है उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप वह स्वयं को पारंपरिक प्रूक्तियों से ऊंचा उठाता है, और साथ सामाजिक प्रार्थी बनने की इच्छा रखता है। शिक्षा के इसा गतिशील समाज की संकल्पना की जा सकती है। वास्तव में शिक्षा एक ऐसा प्रक्रिया है जो यथार्थ के जन्मजात शक्तियों को विकसित है तथा आवश्यकता पढ़ने पर उसे वाहर निकालने का प्रयास करती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही स्त्री पुरुष में यथार्थ विकास, आत्म निर्माण, समाजसेवा, समाजकर्मी और चरित्र विकास की भावना पैदा होती है। ज्योतिष फुले एक युग तृप्त का। उन्होंने भारतीय समाज का सुधार अध्ययन कर शूद्र, अतिशूद्र तथा नारी शिक्षा के महत्व की समझ। उनका मानना था कि अभियान के कारण ही शूद्र, अतिशूद्र और नारी शिक्षालीका का जीवन जीने के लिए बाध्य है। उन्होंने देखा कि बुद्धि के न ही होने से नैतिकता नहीं रही, नैतिकता के न होने से गतिशीलता नहीं रही, और गतिशीलता ने होने के कारण धन, दौलत नहीं मिली। धन दौलत न होने के कारण शूद्रो का पतन हुआ था।

“विद्या बिना मति गई।
मती बिना गति गई। गति बना नीति गई।।1।।
सम्पत्ति बिना शूद्र ध्वस्त हुए।
इनका सारांश अन्यथा अविश्वास से हुआ।।2।।”

उनका मानना था कि शूद्र के समाज स्त्री का शिक्षा प्राप्त होने के कारण सामाजिक दशा में गिरावट आयी। फुले शिक्षा के महत्व को समझने हुए कहते है कि विद्या का अपमान किया तो तुम्हारा नुकसान होगा। तुम्हारे वंश को कलंग लगेगा। उन्होंने लड़के लड़कियों को महेंद्री बनने तथा पाठ्याला जाने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

“नर नारी समी मेहेनदी बनो।
परिवार को पाले। आनंद से।
नित बच्चों बच्ची को पढ़ने भेजा।
अन्यदान दो। छात्रों को।”

फुले एक कर्मचारी विचारक थे। उन्होंने शिक्षा के संदर्भ में विचार के साथ कार्यकारी कार्य भी किये। वे स्वयं एक शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थाकार थे। उनका मानना था कि नारी को धार्मिक, सामाजिक
गुलामी से मुक्ति के लिए शिक्षा अविनाशित है। शिक्षा के बिना नारी को मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास संभव नहीं है। तत्कालीन भारत में सदियों से नारी को शिक्षा से वंचित रखा गया था। शुद्ध, अत्याचार और लड़कियों के माध्यम से 1848 के अगस्त माह में पुनः बुद्धिक पेट में भरे के बांध में पाठशाला शुल्क की थी। इस समय उनकी उम्र मात्र 21 वर्ष थी। लड़कियों के लिए भारतीय समाज में शुल्क की गयी थी। प्रथम पाठशाला थी। इस पाठशाला में पढ़ाने के लिए कोई अध्यापक तैयार नहीं था। उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी सावित्री बाई फुले को घर में पढ़ाया और फिर सावित्रीबाई फुले लड़कियों की पाठशाला में पढ़ाने लगी।

फुले दम्पति के हर तरीक़े से परेशान किया गया। फिर भी वे चर्चाये नहीं।

बुद्धिविद्या पेट में केवल 3 लड़कियों को लेकर फुले ने पाठशाला शुल्क की थी। तत्परता 18 नवंबर 1851 रात लड़कियों के लिए पाठशाला शुल्क की गयी। जो विधायी दिन में नहीं पढ़ सकते थे उन्हें लेकर अगले 1855 में राष्ट्रीय पाठशाला की शुरुआत की। 24 सितंबर 1873 को ‘सत्याग्रहक समाज’ की स्थापना करके शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए विशेष प्रयास किया। गरीब बच्चों के लिए सर्व शोधक समाज ने 5 रुपये प्रतिमाह खर्च का भी प्रस्ताव पास किया। 19 अक्टूबर 1882 को फुले के हनुमान शिक्षा आयोग का एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। जिसमें अग्रज सरकार के शिक्षा सिद्धांत का आक्षेप किया गया था।

उपसंहार

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बंधन में फ़्रांस माध्यमिक विद्यालय का उद्घाटन करते हुए महत्वाच्छ व्योतित फुले की पुष्प स्तंभ में कहा था कि “जिस जमाने में महाला फुले ने ज्ञान और ज्ञान के शिक्षा प्रसार तथा असृपश्चात के लिए तीव्र संस्करण किया वह जमाना बहुत कठिन था!” जब रोहित डा. अम्बेडकर उनके दर्शन से प्रभावित ही नहीं थे, विद्वान महावान बुद्ध, कवियों के साथ अपना तीसरा गुरू मानते थे। सत्य शोधक समाज की मानता यथार्थवादी एवं वैज्ञानिक थी।

1. भक्ति और महाभाषन के बीच किसी विचारधारा की आवश्यकता नहीं।
2. विचारधारा द्वारा लादी गयी धार्मिक दासता को नष्ट करना।
3. सभी व्यक्तियों स्त्री-पुरुष को शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराना।

फुले ने अपने कांटकारी विचार में दो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला:

1. वैज्ञानिक
2. मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण

ज्ञानिता फुले एक महान कांटकारी विचारक थे। उन्होंने भारत के धर्म रुढ़िवादी परम्परा एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था का विरोध किया तथा अपनी अंतिम दृष्टि से सामाजिक वास्तविकता का यथार्थ अनुप्रयोग प्रस्तुत किया तथा अंतरंग निर्माण के साथ भारत की वर्ष व्यवस्था धर्म, मानवाधिकार नारी शिक्षा पर सामाजिक व्यवस्था का वास्तविक विचार कर जागरूक के विचार रखा। फुले ने स्त्री शिक्षा के लिए जो कार्य किया था वह आज भी 21वीं सदी में अनुकरणीय है। फुले के नारी उद्घाटन के उपरोक्त दर्शन से
सफ़ेद होता है कि समाज में प्रमुखता से सामाजिक संरचना, सामाजिक समंदर में होने वाला परिवर्तन भी
वास्तविक सामाजिक परिवर्तन है। समाज संरचना में सामाजिक प्रतिमान तथा सामाजिक प्रक्रिया में
बदलाव भी समाज के अनुकूल होगा यह भी समझ नहीं। समता मूलक समाज का निर्माण करना
सामाजिक परिवर्तन की एक दिशा है। ज्योतिबा� phêले यथार्थ के धरातल पर मानववादी वैज्ञानिक
दृष्टिकोण का प्रतिपादन किया।

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INDIAN PERCEPTION OF CHINESE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

DR. RAJESH KUMAR
(Ph.D., J.R.F.) Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi-221005, India. Email:

Abstract

“This article has captured evolving Indian narratives concerning One Belt One Road (OBOR) or the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In the context of changing scope of the BRI, perceptions are also evolving. The article has covered wider perceptions, which go much beyond limited official narrative. Broader India–China ties have affected BRI discussions. The sovereignty related issues concerning the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and broader geopolitical implications within the Indian Ocean Region have overshadowed other aspects of the BRI. India’s participation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and BRICS had relatively little impact on New Delhi’s perception of the BRI. In fact, the Bangladesh–China–India–Myanmar Economic Cooperation (BCIM) corridor, which was graduated to Track I in 2013, has rather become victim of the BRI geopolitics. Although a large number of independent analysts have argued for a selective participation in the BRI, this has hardly been reflected in government policy. As the BRI progresses, the Indian focus is more on perusing its own connectivity plans (individually or with other partners) and also on showing how some of the BRI projects are creating difficulties for recipient countries. From the earlier geopolitical and developmental aspects of the initiative, the focus is now shifting more towards a political economy analysis of participating countries. Increasing difficulties faced by BRI projects in terms of debt trap, corruption, political controversies, negative environmental implications and overall sustainability of projects are also being analysed in India.”

Keywords:- One Belt One Road, Belt and Road Initiative, China, New Silk Road, Indian foreign policy, geopolitics, China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Introduction

The One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. It is a historical initiative of China to connect the people all over the world. Recently it is known as Belt and Road Initiative.¹ It comprises two major programs entitled to Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The Silk Road Economic Belt connects three major routes like China to Europe,² the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, while the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is based on waterways among member countries of OBOR initiative. It comprises about 65 countries and 900 projects with an investment volume of 850 billion dollars.³ The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was launched with its startup capital of 100 billion dollars in the context of OBOR. The One Belt denotes to the “Silk Road Economic Belt”, a revival of the old land-based Silk Road which connected China to central Asia, the Middle East and Europe. So, it is also known as Modern Silk Road. The One Road denotes to the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” which
planned to connect Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.\textsuperscript{4} This is also known as Maritime Silk Road. The aim of the OBOR is to connect Asia, Europe and Africa through strengthening partnerships among the countries. China’s imperial envoy Zhang Qian initiated the old Silk Road 2000 years ago which has been facilitated as a trade route to Arab and central Asia. Since silk was one of the top most exports item of china at that time so this route is known as Silk Road.\textsuperscript{5} In 2013, president Xi Jinping declared to establish and revitalize the old Silk Road by establishing a connection among China, all parts of Asia, Europe and Africa through infrastructure development like railways and roads. It is the largest economic platform of the world which will promote global economic growth through strengthening economic cooperation. OBOR is working in two ways viz. Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.\textsuperscript{6} The Silk Road Economic Belt consists of three routes connecting China to Europe, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is based on water ways among OBOR member countries. OBOR is a mega project which covers two-thirds of the global population and three-fourth of the energy resources. Though some researchers thought that OBOR is an initiative to promote their meltdown economy by creating smooth global markets, it is portrayed to reshape the political and economic order of Asia by developing a network of cultural, political and trading corporation. The OBOR already got 65 countries as member under its initiative. The importance of OBOR initiative cannot be ignored due to its active role on mutual peace and economic development.\textsuperscript{7} It connects Asian countries like Bangladesh, Brunei, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Myanmar, Maldives, Nepal, India, Sudan and Pakistan through seaports, oil and gas pipelines and economic corridors. It also finances for free trade economic zones and energy development projects in its member countries. The policy makers and scholars of US, Japan and India expressed their security threats in the OBOR regions due to the growing influence of OBOR initiative of China. Though China considered it as propaganda against OBOR’s peaceful journey, the benefit of the OBOR will be available for all the people of the world due to its peaceful natures like mutual cooperation, integration and interdependence. A multi-polar world will be established by proper implementation of OBOR through trends of harmony and peace.\textsuperscript{8} The main purpose of this study is to answer the questions: (1) what are the implications of the One Belt One Road initiative? (2) what are the contexts of origin, strategies, opportunities and challenges of OBOR initiatives? and (3) Is the OBOR initiative enough for future global development? These questions lead the researcher team to explore implication of One Belt One Road initiative for global future development. The first section describes about the introduction of OBOR, second and third sections describes about methodology and systematic reviews of literature. Fourth and fifth section describes context of origin, strategy, opportunities, challenges and implications of OBOR for future global development. Final section concludes the article with some recommendations.\textsuperscript{9}
Aim and Objectives

The objectives of the OBOR strategy are to promote economic prosperity of the countries along the belt and road and regional economic cooperation, to strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and to promote world peace and development. One Belt, One Road has been described as “the most significant and far-reaching initiative that China has ever put forward.” Five major goals sit within a broad framework: 1. Connectivity and cooperation; 2. Policy coordination; 3. Facilities connectivity; 4. Unimpeded trade; 5. Financial integration and people-to-people bonds.

This scheme seeks to boost integrated economic growth between Eurasia through mega infrastructure projects. The OBOR project includes 6 corridors under two roads, the New Silk Road Economic Belt running west towards Europe through Russia and Central Asia and the 21st Century Maritime Road focuses on reaching Europe through South Asia and Southwest Africa. "The Belt and Road (B&R, or One Belt, One Road) is an ambitious vision for global trade, infrastructure development, and diplomacy. First articulated by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013, the initiative frames China as the geographic and financial centre, with ties radiating toward Europe, Asia, and Africa." "It is about connecting culture. It is about connecting communities. It is about enriching economies and improving the standard of living of people."

China always hides its military plans in its economic projects. A vast infrastructural footprint in dozens of countries in Asia and Africa will eventually mean a strong Chinese military presence across OBOR. A small country that hosts infrastructure created by China and unable to repay the loan will be vulnerable to China’s diplomatic and military moves. A key part of OBOR is China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through Gilgit-Baltistan region which lies in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. The Chinese presence in a disputed region which India claims
as part of its own territory raises sovereignty concerns for India. The main Objectives of China behind the One Belt One Road is:-

- The OBOR strategy is often reported as China’s ambitious push to take a bigger role in global affairs and expand its friend circle.
- While China insists that the investment in OBOR is economically motivated and it will bring economic benefits to host countries but the project is multi-prolonged and is intended to serve diplomatic, economic and strategic purposes.
- It is also intended to address its domestic needs in economic transformation. The demand for industrial output will increase and thus will revitalise its economy.
- This project will build China’s soft power and some analysts call it a China’ Marshall Plan.
- This initiative will make Indo-Pacific region to be Sino-centric economic and security region.
- It is also an attempt to counter US propaganda that rising China is a threat to world peace. Thus it is to convince that rising China is not a threat rather creates a win-win situation for all.
- Maritime Silk Road, and especially Chinese infrastructure investment is implicitly intended to facilitate more frequent People’s Liberation Army Navy deployments in the Indian Ocean and beyond.

Methodology

A conceptual framework is developed for implication of OBOR initiative for future global development through an extensive review of the literature. The research is descriptive in nature based on some indicators of global economic development. The study mainly focuses on context of origin, strategy, opportunities and challenges of OBOR initiatives on the basis of business, economic, political, social and environmental aspects. Secondary sources have been extensively used related to implication of OBOR initiative, challenges and opportunities in the process of implementation of OBOR strategy and future global economic development. The latest information has been included for a better recommendation for implication of OBOR initiative. Data has been extensively searched from some renowned databases viz google scholar, a web of science, science direct, and Springer link website using important keywords like “one belt one road, economic belt, maritime silk road, OBOR, economic development, policy, strategy, regional development, global economic development, challenges, opportunities, security, geopolitics, and China” for securing authentic information. The data collection and analysis for this study has been done during December 2017. Literature reviews are a significant part of the development of a field. It offers the opportunity to synthesize and reflect on previous research, and thus providing secure grounding for the advancement of knowledge. Data is analyzed from different perspectives of One Belt One Road, challenges and opportunities for implementation, funding sources, involvement of partner countries, suitability of economic corridors, strategy for implementation and future global economic development.
Review of Related Work

Though OBOR is the revival of old Silk Road but it has a great impact on global economy through integration of a large part of the world under an umbrella. It extends its opportunity through developing a historical infrastructural development. It connects the world people through political, economic, and cultural interactions. Though some scholars think that OBOR initiative is solely based on the implementation of Chinese “Go West” policy but still it has a tremendous impact on global economy. Chinese authority has a largest influence on OBOR initiative because of an initiator and largest economy. It also included the Digital Silk Road initiative for connecting the world digitally which is administered by the Cyberspace Administration of China. There is some geographically important place in China like Xinjiang as Core Area of the One Belt and Fujian as the “Core Area” for the “One Road” for implementing two mega projects under OBOR initiative. Some other places like Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, and Shaanxi also important to connect China to central Asia through Economic Belt. The places like Sichuan, Chongqing, and Yunnan of China are also connects China to Central, South, and Southeast Asia through Economic Belt while Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa through Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and Hainan of China. Some scholar mentioned that OBOR initiative is the extension, enrichment, and amalgamation of some Chinese initiatives for promoting sluggish Chinese economy through maintaining national security, economic, business and international relations. According to PWC, the OBOR countries require at least USD 5 trillion for infrastructure development from 2016 to 2020 while according to Asian Development Bank, Asia require USD 8 trillion for infrastructure development by 2020 for connecting the partner of OBOR countries and getting full benefit from OBOR initiative. Since most of the OBOR partners are developing countries so infrastructure development should be the top priority for global future development under OBOR initiative. Another most important step should be taken to remove the constraints of trade and investment, reducing trade cost and motivating economic development. Financial integration is one of the important goals of OBOR initiative which can be gained by encouraging monetary policy coordination, internalization of Renminbi (RMB) for trade and investment, motivating financial cooperation, creating regional financial institutions, strengthening cooperation for risk management, and encouraging regional mechanisms for managing financial risks. Cultural exchanges can be happened through connecting people of OBOR partner countries, enhancing mutual understanding and nurturing more interactions among people. Proper implementation of OBOR initiative can help to develop economy from China to central Asia, Europe and Africa.

China’s Outreach on the Belt and Road Initiative

However, as China began to discuss the project in bilateral settings, the lack of a detailed plan and framework raised considerable doubt and suspicion around the world, including in India. As the project advanced, questions from other countries regarding its intent, processes, and lack of clarity began to grow louder. China responded to these strategic suspicions by stating that “we must get rid of the Cold War mentality.... There is no hidden strategic agenda to use this initiative as a means to gain sphere of influence, still less to violate other’s (sic)
sovereignty.” Despite these misgivings, China has continued to use the BRI to signal its willingness to increase its regional influence and play a larger leadership role. Even as Xi unveiled the BRI, the 2013 U.S. government shutdown in Washington, during which then president Barack Obama canceled a tour of Asia, cast doubts on the U.S. pivot to Asia. Beijing used this opportunity to fill that vacuum and present itself as a new Asian leader. It was around mid-2014 that President Xi Jinping began pushing the mantra of “Asia for Asians.” China began invoking a sense of regionalism and creating a space for itself to lead by presenting new solutions to regional issues. Xi Jinping in 2014 noted, “In the final analysis, it is for the people of Asia to run the affairs of Asia, solve the problems of Asia and uphold the security of Asia.....As China is a strong champion of the Asia security concept, it also works to put such a security concept into practice.” The message was clear Asian countries should not rely on external actors for their growth and development, but take matters into their own hands and shape their own destiny. The underlying message was clearer: China is willing and ready to lead the region. Following the launch of the BRI in 2013, China continued to discuss the Belt and Road in all its bilateral engagements, aiming to garner positive statements in support of the initiative. International support was an easy way for China to lend credibility to the initiative and dispel concerns and hesitations. However, the stronger China pushed to secure international support for the initiative, the louder were concerns on the initiative’s lack of transparency and details. Although Beijing was recounting international support at every forum, it was not until 2017 that China began to sign agreements and understandings exclusively on the Belt and Road.

### China’s Belt and Road Initiative Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Countries Involved</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Document/Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union members</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Joint Statement: Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for Mutual Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Joint Statement on Establishing Comprehensive Partnership of Good Neighbourly Friendship, Mutual Trust and Mutual Benefit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>Joint press communique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>March 2015</td>
<td>Joint Statement on Strengthening Comprehensive Strategic Partnership</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Jointly Promoting the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Twenty-First Century Maritime Silk Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>Joint Declaration on New Stage of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td>Joint news release</td>
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<td>South Korea</td>
<td>November 2015</td>
<td>Free trade agreement</td>
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<td>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia.</td>
<td>November 2015</td>
<td>Suzhou Guidelines for Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Union members</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum</td>
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Indian perceptions of the BRI have to be understood within the broader context of India–China relations. Like its counterparts in most other Asian countries, one of the biggest challenges for Indian policymakers is managing its relations with China. At the moment, there remains a huge asymmetry between two economies. As a result, the ‘Chinese are relaxed about the rise of India’ but ‘the Indians are much more nervous about the rise of China’. Since both are rising powers in the same part of the world, there are bound to be tensions. Many scholars have posited that India–China relations consist of four Cs: conflict, competition,
cooperation and containment. One of the main sources of tension between India and China is their shared but disputed border. In 1993, an agreement on the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) was signed, and so far 19 rounds of talks on boundary question have been held. Incidents of Chinese troops crossing over to Indian territory are common but, in the past, both governments played down these incidents. The 2017 military standoff at Doklam and strong statements from both sides, however, further vitiated already stressed ties. China has also forged strong relations with many of India’s South Asian neighbours including an ‘all weather’ friendship with Pakistan. Due to its centralized state control system and deep pockets, China is far more successful than India in its natural resource diplomacy. Bilateral economic relations have become stronger. With $80 billion bilateral trade (2017–2018), China has become India’s number one trading partner. This trade is hugely tilted in favour of China as Indian exports amounted to only $13 billion. It is likely, however, that China may participate in expanding India’s infrastructure. Expanding economic ties, however, have not necessarily reduced tensions. New Delhi believes that China has transferred nuclear and missile technology to Pakistan, so that India is bottled up in South Asia. With Pakistan further blocking India westwards, Indian access to Afghanistan and Central Asia becomes difficult. This provides China a relatively free space in Eurasia, as its rivalry with Beijing’s ally Pakistan limits India’s influence in and access to the region. New Delhi is also aware that ‘no single power—not even the U.S.—can offset China’s power and influence on its own’. A strong push towards further strengthening its ties with the ASEAN countries and revitalization of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (or Quad) involving the USA, Japan, Australia and India are steps in that direction.

India’s Official Narrative and Misgivings

The Indian government’s position on the OBOR project is more or less consistent since the initiative was first launched in 2013. The MEA has reiterated its stand through various official statements issued at different intervals. It can also be discerned from speeches made by Indian Foreign Secretary and Foreign Minister at various occasions. The Indian government has neither fully rejected the initiative nor endorsed it in a clear manner. At the same time, the government has clearly opposed CPEC activities. On the BRI initiative, at the floor of parliament, M J Akbar, the Minister of State for External affairs summarized Indian government’s position as the following: Government is of firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity. The inclusion of the so-called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which passes through parts of the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir under illegal occupation of Pakistan, as a flagship project of OBOR reflects lack of appreciation of India’s concerns on the issue of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and asked them to cease these activities Earlier, in 2015, the then Indian Foreign Secretary S. Jai shankar was categorical that as far as India is concerned, this is a national Chinese initiative. The Chinese devised it, the Chinese created a blueprint … and a national initiative is devised with national interests. It is not incumbent on others to buy it … if this is something on which they want a larger buy-in, then they need to have larger
discussions, and those haven’t happened. In the background of growing debate on BRI and India’s own plans of regional connectivity, the 2016 Raisina Dialogue was focused on Asian connectivity. Although government officials did not use OBOR or BRI, it was clear to everyone what was being discussed. At the dialogue, the Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj gave importance to ‘cooperative rather than unilateral approach’ to connectivity. She also argued that ‘creating an environment of trust and confidence is the prerequisite for a more inter-connected world’. Building on the similar theme of ‘consultative’ versus ‘unilateral’ connectivity initiatives in Asia, Indian Foreign Secretary also asserted that ‘we cannot be impervious to the reality that others may see connectivity as an exercise in hardwiring that influences choices. This should be discouraged, because particularly in the absence of an agreed security architecture in Asia, it could give rise to unnecessary competitiveness’. He argued further that ‘connectivity should diffuse national rivalries, not add to regional tensions’. About 120 countries including 30 top leaders participated at the BRI summit in Beijing in May 2017. It was claimed that close to 70 countries had already signed for the project. Although New Delhi was invited, there was no official participation. The official explanation for not attending the forum was that although India is in favour of enhancing physical connectivity, it believes that ‘connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality’. In addition, these projects also must follow principles of financial responsibility to avoid projects that would create unsustainable debt burden for communities; balanced ecological and environmental protection and preservation standards; transparent assessment of project costs; and skill and technology transfer to help long term running and maintenance of the assets created by local communities. It was also stated that New Delhi is urging Beijing to engage in a meaningful dialogue on the BRI and waiting for a positive response. Moreover, the CPEC is projected as a flagship project of the initiative and ‘no country can accept a project that ignores its core concerns on sovereignty and territorial integrity’. The same position was repeated in April 2018.

In June 2018, when India participated for the first time as a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), it was expected that New Delhi might soften its position on the BRI. However, when the Qingdao Declaration was issued, India was the only member country that did not endorse the BRI project. At the summit, Prime Minister Modi asserted that India welcomes ‘new connectivity projects that are inclusive, sustainable and transparent, and respect countries’ sovereignty and territorial integrity’. Earlier, at the 9th BRICS summit in Xiamen, China, in September 2017, the BRI was not mentioned in any declaration. There are reports indicating that the whole paragraph on the BRI was removed due to Indian objection.

India only began to debate the implications of the BRI when China deepened its infrastructure engagements with India’s neighbours in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. As New Delhi continued to debate its political calculations on the Belt and Road, there were significant voices on both sides of the political dilemma surrounding whether India should participate in the Belt and Road and the initiative’s May 2017 forum. On the one hand, some proponents of Indian participation pointed to specific ways that India could benefit from the BRI. The most
obvious example is that the BRI would provide a way to help finance the country’s domestic infrastructure projects. The economic benefits India could accrue might be especially pronounced in the north eastern part of the country, which has traditionally been geographically distant from the rest of India and from major cross-border trading routes. To those sympathetic to Indian participation in the BRI, the sense that connectivity is gaining momentum throughout the Indo-Pacific further underscores that New Delhi should consider ways to enhance its own economic standing on trade and transportation issues so as to avoid being left behind. Yet despite these potential benefits, Indian opposition to the BRI appears to have ultimately won out. India’s misgivings about Chinese-funded projects through the BRI ultimately come down to a few key concerns. New Delhi is worried that Chinese-funded infrastructure projects may: (1) run afoul of accepted international standards and norms; (2) undermine Indian sovereignty claims on disputed border territories and other security interests, especially vis-a-vis China and Pakistan; and (3) grant China greater geopolitical influence and undue economic and diplomatic leverage over the policymaking decisions of India’s neighbours in ways that disadvantage India. India’s stance on the BRI was demonstrated by its absence at the Belt and Road Forum. Responding to media queries on whether India was invited to attend the forum, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) raised a number of concerns regarding the project.

1. Transparency Concerns

The Indian government’s May 2017 statement conveys the Indian view that the BRI is not based on principles such as good governance, rule of law, and transparency. It also suggests the initiative creates unsustainable debt burdens in some recipient countries. For example, Colombo’s increasing Chinese debt is a cause for concern on unsustainable debt burden. Furthermore, news reports and studies have shown that China’s approach to BRI carries some risk of unsustainable loan practices that could leave some nations saddled with high levels of debt. Hambantota is a glaring example of such unsustainable loans, which ultimately are allowing China to gain significant economic and strategic advantages in the Indian Ocean region. In a continuation of its response to the forum, India again highlighted its concerns in a June 2017 bilateral meeting with the United States. The India-U.S. joint statement noted that both sides “support bolstering regional economic connectivity through the transparent development of infrastructure and the use of responsible debt financing practices, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the rule of law, and the environment; and call on other nations in the region to adhere to these principles.”

2. Territorial integrity and other security concerns

India is increasingly concerned about China using regional connectivity projects to alter the narratives surrounding disputed territories in its favour. The Indian government’s May 2017 statement claims that China has exhibited a disregard for territorial integrity, particularly with respect to the CPEC, which runs through the disputed territory of Kashmir. According to India, this is a violation of its sovereignty, and participating in the BRI would undermine New Delhi’s position on the dispute, as Beijing supports Islamabad’s view of the dispute. The CPEC and certain other aspects of the BRI more broadly tend to disregard India’s concerns about sovereignty and territorial integrity. On India’s eastern border, China claims Arunachal
Pradesh in its entirety and Ladakh in the north, states under Indian jurisdiction. The 1962 Sino-Indian War was fought over Arunachal and Ladakh, a fact that makes many Indians more suspicious of Beijing’s motives for building infrastructure projects in border regions and in disputed areas. Moreover, India is very wary of China’s efforts to build projects in countries neighbouring India (such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan), projects that might afford Beijing an added strategic advantage in its rivalry with India. Given the border tensions between India and China, Beijing must demonstrate respect for territorial integrity for India to view the BRI in a positive light.

3. Diplomatic leverage over India’s neighbours

Strategically, Beijing’s growing expansion in New Delhi’s neighbourhood, both in the maritime and continental domain, strengthened India’s resistance toward the Belt and Road project. In particular, India is concerned about China’s deepening bilateral relationships with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal on the continental route and with the Maldives and Sri Lanka along the maritime route. However, given that the Indian Ocean is a primary area of interest for the Indian Navy, the MSR, in and of itself, is a major concern for India. New Delhi was not only beginning to voice its concerns about Beijing’s expansion in India’s neighbourhood, both in the maritime and continental domains, but also clarified its stance on the BRI.

The Main Corridors of OBOR Initiative

India’s often reactionary approach to Beijing’s connectivity projects in the region has lacked coherence at times. India often has found itself caught up in responding to the latest developments, while China is moving steadfastly toward establishing itself as a key player in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. An examination of the following four corridors helps illuminate what activities China is engaged in, what opportunities and concerns these activities present for India, and how India might respond.

1. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

The CPEC begins at Kashgar in China’s Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and ends at the port of Gwadar in Pakistan’s Balochistan Province. The initiative’s architects envision building a network of highways, roads, railways, pipelines, ports, and information technology parks along the route. Two focal points of the corridor are the development of Gwadar to enable the movement of Chinese goods from China’s western provinces to the Arabian Sea by way of the Indian Ocean, and the modernization of the Karakoram Highway between Pakistan’s Punjab Province and Gilgit-Baltistan. The corridor aims to connect Gilgit in northern Pakistan to Gwadar in the south. Chinese entities have invested approximately $62 billion in the CPEC. China’s grand ambitions for infrastructure investment in Pakistan are unmatched by any of Islamabad’s other strategic partners. New Delhi’s primary opposition to the BRI has focused on the economic corridor linking China and Pakistan. India has three main concerns—territorial sovereignty, security, and the deepening China-Pakistan strategic partnership. These issues come together quite starkly in Jammu and Kashmir, where the borders of China, India, and Pakistan meet. New Delhi’s concerns have made it difficult to imagine that it would link its own regional infrastructure initiatives with the CPEC. India
opposes the CPEC due to concerns about sovereignty, and unless India and Pakistan come to an understanding on the issue, there is little hope for positive movement on this front or for constructive dialogue about connectivity collaboration with Beijing. China’s apparent disregard for territorial sovereignty in India’s neighbourhood will be the leading challenge to further Sino-Indian cooperation on connectivity and infrastructure development. This longstanding concern goes back to the 1970s, when India objected to the construction of the Karakoram Highway through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. China’s recent initiatives, including the CPEC, have led New Delhi to restate those concerns.22 There is a widespread misperception that the territorial dispute involving Jammu and Kashmir features only two parties (India and Pakistan).

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

In fact, China has been an important third party to the dispute. As then Indian defense minister A. K. Antony noted in 2012, “Indian territory under occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir since 1962 is approximately 38,000 (square kilometers). In addition to this, under the so-called China–Pakistan ‘Boundary Agreement’ of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 (square kilometers) of Indian territory in [Pakistan-occupied Kashmir] to China.” Speaking at the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly in 2015, the Indian representative noted, “India’s reservations about the proposed China-Pakistan Economic Corridor stem from the fact that it passes through Indian territory illegally occupied by Pakistan for many years.” India is watching developments involving the CPEC very closely and has conveyed its concerns to China, asking Beijing to stop all activities in the area. Allowing the CPEC to continue would undermine India’s sovereignty and bolster Pakistan’s claim to the disputed territory.23 One of India’s main concerns about the CPEC is a sustained Chinese military
presence in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, which would have serious security implications for India. Beijing and New Delhi went to war in 1962 over a border dispute along the Himalayas in northern and eastern India. If China were to have a more permanent military presence by way of Pakistan on India’s north western border, that would affect New Delhi’s defense and security priorities. India already has regular border skirmishes with Chinese troops along its eastern border in Arunachal Pradesh. Moreover, the 2017 standoff between Indian and Chinese troops on the Doklam plateau along the Himalayan border severely strained Sino-Indian relations. There are already reports of a Chinese military presence on the Pakistan front of the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir. China will reportedly place 30,000 army personnel to protect its economic interests in occupied Kashmir.37 Any further increase in Chinese troops along India’s borders would be a serious and immediate threat to India’s security.24 India sees the shift in Beijing’s Kashmir positions as emblematic of the deepening strategic partnership between China and Pakistan. From India’s perspective, the CPEC has marked the emergence of China as Pakistan’s principal external partner, one that replaces the United States. This comes at a time of relative U.S. decline, deteriorating Sino-U.S. relations, improving India-U.S. ties, and new tensions between India and China.38 While Kashmir’s emergence as a land bridge between China and Pakistan sharpens the traditional geopolitical divide between New Delhi and Beijing, Gwadar helps lend the BRI a maritime dimension. India views the Pakistani port as part of China’s unfolding maritime power projection into the Indian Ocean. Although Gwadar is currently a civilian facility, many in New Delhi expect that it will emerge as an important naval base for China. If this turns out to be the case, Chinese access to Gwadar’s port would allow the Chinese navy to sustain a presence in the Indian Ocean, altering the region’s power dynamics. Without ports and access to military facilities, China would have serious challenges in this body of water where the Indian navy has historically enjoyed a dominant role.25 In the end, given New Delhi’s concerns about territorial sovereignty in Kashmir and growing mistrust between India and China, there is little hope for Sino-Indian cooperation along this corridor.

2. The Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor

The BCIM Economic Corridor is a Chinese proposal that predates Xi’s BRI. It seeks to build on the historic links between the eastern Indian subcontinent and south western China through Bangladesh and Myanmar along what was known as the Southern Silk Road. The corridor aims to connect the Chinese city of Kunming with the Indian city of Kolkata through Dhaka in Bangladesh and Mandalay in Myanmar, seeking to boost trade, build infrastructure, and foster connectivity among these nations. Originally called the Kunming Initiative, it has been under discussion since the 1990s and seeks to expand tourism, transportation, and trade routes between the countries involved. China sent a substantial delegation to a related conference in 1999, injecting a new sense of enthusiasm into multilateral cooperation in South Asia, a region where Chinese influence historically has been weak compared to India’s. The initiative gained greater government traction when it was rechristened the BCIM Economic Corridor, also in 1999. The corridor has evolved over time from a public discussion to a track II initiative, and today it functions as a track 1.5 engagement. Unlike the CPEC, the BCIM Corridor has encouraged engagement between New Delhi and Beijing, emerging as a pillar of concrete cooperation in an otherwise rocky Sino-Indian relationship. At the end of a 2013 visit
to India by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, the joint statement noted the progress made in “promoting cooperation under the BCIM . . . Regional Forum” and that “the two sides agreed to consult the other parties with a view to establishing a Joint Study Group on strengthening connectivity in the BCIM region.” In 2015, Modi and Xi similarly “welcomed the progress made in promoting cooperation under the framework of the BCIM and (they) agreed to continue their respective efforts to implement understandings.” India and China have consistently expressed diplomatic support for the BCIM Corridor, keeping in mind the need for dialogue in the Sino-Indian relationship. However, despite this positive rhetoric, much of this enthusiasm is largely symbolic; effective cooperation through the BCIM Corridor has been seriously limited. There is a widespread sense that India is playing for time as it debates the costs and benefits of working with China in the eastern subcontinent. While New Delhi sees the sense of promoting regional connectivity, it has serious strategic concerns about working with China on its eastern border. Although India—being a founding member—continues its discussions on the BCIM Corridor, New Delhi is unlikely to take an active approach to this corridor due to its various security concerns. Even though India sees little benefit to and little room for collaborating with China in this corridor currently, New Delhi is unlikely to pull out of this grouping altogether. Doing so could be perceived as hostile and would further deepen the strategic mistrust between the two countries.

In the meantime, India harbors several security concerns. The 2017 Doklam standoff intensified Sino-Indian border mistrust and highlighted New Delhi’s suspicions about the underlying strategic intent of Beijing’s connectivity and infrastructure projects. The impasse on the plateau sparked contention over Chinese workers’ unilateral attempt to build a road in disputed territory (between China and Bhutan). Meanwhile, on its eastern front, India is concerned about China’s growing role in a region plagued by insurgencies, narcotics trafficking, and other security challenges. China has a record of lending support to Indian insurgencies in north eastern India. Beijing reportedly supported Naga rebels after the 1962 war on the Tibetan border. India’s National Security Adviser Ajit Doval warned in 2011 of Chinese “meddling” in India’s northeast, writing about the revival of Chinese support to insurgents there after a “lull since the mid-1980s.” In short, India views China as a competitor and expects that the BCIM Corridor, given the current geopolitical environment, risks advancing Chinese expansion in the subcontinent. New Delhi considers this area to be in its traditional sphere of influence. Long-accumulated distrust of China has prevented India from exploring the possibilities for overland economic cooperation with China. Greater transparency by Beijing might allow New Delhi to lessen its distrust and begin cooperation on small trans-border projects. India, for its part, must consider prospects for collaboration on specific pockets of the corridor, such as projects in Myanmar and Bangladesh to promote regional connectivity and boost infrastructure development.

Aside from the corridor itself, India is also keen to rejuvenate and collaborate to enhance regional linkages under the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC); in addition to India, this framework includes neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand but does not include China. Connectivity cooperation can become one of the core pillars of cooperation among the BIMSTEC members.
3. The Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor

The Himalayan Economic Corridor was initially a bilateral proposal between Nepal and China. It now marks the latest addition to the BRI. While Nepal formally joined the Belt and Road in May 2017, the country has held multiple bilateral discussions with China on creating a corridor across the Himalayan Mountains. All bilateral projects along the Himalayas today form a part of the Himalayan Economic Corridor and by extension the BRI. China is aware of the geographic and political challenges to creating a corridor connecting Kathmandu and Beijing. The Himalayas are a natural geographic barrier, and New Delhi is unlikely to take Sino-Nepalese collaboration along its northern borders lightly. In 2014, Beijing doubled down on this thinking by proposing a broader Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor, a trilateral project involving Nepal and India. This proposal was based on an idea floated by former Nepalese prime minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal in 2010 to foster “trilateral strategic relations” between the three countries across the Himalayas. Beijing perhaps assumed that it would be easier to engage New Delhi on the matter if China were to include India in initial discussions. As it stands, this trilateral arrangement remains at the proposal stage, as the Indian government has issued no formal response. While New Delhi offered no positive response to Beijing’s overtures, Kathmandu was enthusiastic about greater Chinese investments. Nepal is reliant on India for the movement of its goods and is keen to present itself as a transit hub for cross-Himalayan trade. In 2016, Dahal encouraged such collaboration, noting that the “Himalayas can no more be considered as barriers and obstacles. Instead, they can serve as important bridges that connect the two emerging regions of [the] Asian continent. Most importantly, connectivity lies at the heart of trans-Himalayan cooperation.” The same year, Kathmandu and Beijing began discussing an extension of the Chinese rail link to Lhasa in Tibet and on to Kathmandu in Nepal. To further extend its already sizable connectivity ambitions, China began proposing a rail link to Nepal that would cut through the Himalayas.
By seeking to establish the Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor with Nepal parallel to the in-progress CPEC with Pakistan, Beijing is aiming to create an alternative to Kathmandu’s traditional reliance on Indian ports for trade and the movement of goods. Beijing quickly began to emerge as an alternative to landlocked Nepal. While China initially was sensitive to Indian concerns about strategic connectivity with Nepal, the 2015 India-Nepal blockade strengthened the wills of both Kathmandu and Beijing to foster direct links between the two nations.

In 2015, the Madhesis—Indian-originating inhabitants of Nepal—blocked the Indo-Nepalese border, demanding greater representation by way of the Nepalese constitution. The blockade created a fuel crisis that highlighted Kathmandu’s reliance on India to facilitate trade and shipping. Amid the resulting tensions between the Himalayan neighbours, China announced the start of a “new rail-cum-road trading route, with an international freight train loaded with 86 cargo containers carrying goods from China’s western Gansu province bound for Kathmandu.” Currently nine trading posts have been identified in the Trans-Himalayan Corridor between Nepal and Tibet on a route that goes onward to the rest of China. However, due to the region’s mountainous terrain, not all corridors are completely feasible. India watched these rapid developments in its neighbourhood closely. Since independence, India had chosen to keep its Himalayan borders inaccessible and poorly connected. While China aggressively sought to connect its borders, India neglected its own, creating massive disconnects between its borders and hinterlands, especially on its Himalayan front. By helping create multiple access points via roads and ports, China is able to present an alternative to South Asian nations and cultivating the means to challenge India’s role as a South Asian power. In part in response to China’s increased presence along its borders, India began to formulate its own plans for regional connectivity in the Himalayas in 2013. The United Progressive Alliance government (2004–2014) proposed several “strategic rail projects,” including fourteen railway lines connecting its borders to foster growth in outlying regions. But the lack of a strategic vision on India’s part led to slow implementation and delays. The current government announced its intention in 2017 to fast-track railway projects on its Himalayan frontiers.
The Trans-Himalayan Economic Corridor (THEC)

The Himalayan rail express aims to connect India’s northern territory of Leh in Jammu and Kashmir to the eastern territory of Hawai in Arunachal Pradesh. (China claims Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and almost all of Arunachal Pradesh.) Seeking to cut across some of the world’s most difficult terrain and enhance connectivity with Bhutan and Nepal, this India-led rail link is as much strategic as commercial. Building up its border regions as opposed to keeping them disconnected will help India facilitate the movement of goods and troops from other parts of the country to this region. These initiatives constitute India’s response to past neglect of its border regions and China’s increasing commercial and military presence in contested areas.\(^3\) Yet implementation challenges remain primarily due to the tough Himalayan terrain on the Indian side compared to better conditions on the Tibetan Plateau. New Delhi will have to continue to act and think rapidly when it comes to presenting alternatives to its landlocked neighbours, especially as China continues to knock on their doors with significant commercial benefits in hand. Sino-Indian competition in the Himalayas is likely to intensify, deepening the security dilemma between the two countries. Although India would benefit from tapping into Chinese investments to advance India’s own connectivity projects, the decreasing strategic trust between the two neighbours will very likely prevent any productive collaboration.

4. The Maritime Silk Road

The MSR is the vast sea-based component of the larger BRI. It began in 2013 with a focus on strengthening China’s maritime ties with its neighbours in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Beijing later gradually expanded the initiative to include other coastal countries with the aim of connecting China to potential economic partners in Europe, Africa, and the Indian Ocean. In addition to boosting regional connectivity, the initiative traces the historical and cultural linkages between China and other countries along the region’s ancient Silk Road–affiliated sea routes. The MSR encompasses a variety of infrastructure projects, including ports, highways, airports, roads, and bridges.\(^3\) Unlike the competition along the
Himalayas, interactions at sea between India and China have been limited, although India still harbors reservations. New Delhi is concerned that China will establish a foothold in the Indian Ocean region and challenge India’s advantageous maritime position there. Concerns about Chinese attempts to strategically encircle India gained traction at the turn of the millennium. Although many observers dismissed the notion that China is seeking military bases in the Indian Ocean as fanciful, India has seen its worst fears of Chinese power projection become reality in the last decade. As China internally debates the need for foreign military bases, New Delhi has had to come to terms with the intensity and frequency of Chinese naval forays into the Indian Ocean. Chinese submarines have even docked in Sri Lankan and Pakistani ports. China’s military diplomacy in the region is increasingly geared toward establishing special political relationships and arrangements with island states that could result in favourable naval access. When Beijing officially established its first overseas military base in Djibouti in the summer of 2017, New Delhi’s concerns grew considerably. As with its dealings with neighbours on India’s northern borders, China is aggressively pursuing India’s maritime neighbours and offering unmatched commercial investments. The port of Hambantota in Sri Lanka is the newest concern. The strategic location of the port and Sri Lanka’s geography in relation to key sea lines of communication strengthens India’s perception that Beijing is building infrastructure for its own strategic interests in the Indian Ocean region. China’s control of Hambantota and access to Gwadar, its other investments in the Maldives and Mauritius, and its base in Djibouti are only the beginning of Beijing’s apparent efforts to secure a maritime military edge. One March 2018 study showed that the BRI has heightened debt risks among at least some borrowing countries due to poor lending practices, a conclusion that gives greater credence to India’s view that China is using unsustainable debt burdens for its own strategic gains.
India’s official stance on the BRI is that there is not enough available information about the initiative to make an informed decision, but in practice India already has taken several steps by itself and in concert with other partners to bolster its own regional influence apart from the BRI. China’s intensified presence in the Indian Ocean (as evidenced by increased submarine forays and other signs) is a reality, and New Delhi is finally beginning to respond to the changing security environment. In effect, India is wary that the MSR could threaten its role as a prominent power in the Indian Ocean. Where possible, the Indian and Chinese governments increasingly recognize that they must find a way to limit the potential for conflict in the maritime domain. One method for doing so is the India-China maritime security dialogue, which is aimed at establishing a regular channel for communicating about challenges and concerns. India and China are engaging with each other multilaterally too, through platforms such as the BRICS (a group of countries consisting of Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. While these and other efforts to mitigate the security dilemma between Beijing and New Delhi are under way, tensions remain. At the same time, to protect its own interests, India already has begun taking some steps largely on its own. For example, India is modernizing and expanding its own maritime infrastructure and creating institutional capabilities to undertake infrastructure projects in the Indian Ocean and countries that border it.  

Notably, the Modi government has intensified efforts to develop the port of Chabahar in Iran, widely seen as an attempt to counter China’s presence in Gwadar and along the MSR more broadly. India has also launched Project Mausam, a cultural initiative to develop a narrative about India’s historical links with the Indian Ocean littoral. Many observers see this as an attempt to offset China’s Silk Road claims. This dynamic is very evident in New Delhi’s relationships with small island states in the region. India has long been an important security provider and strategic partner to island nations like the Maldives, Mauritius, the Seychelles, and Sri Lanka. Although these islands are small, they lie in crucial sea lines of communication that offer a significant basis for projecting power and securing and protecting key trading routes. These islands could afford any nation with influence over them the opportunity to monitor waterways and project power during times of peace and the ability to indict adversaries during conflicts. India has long engaged in initiating capacity-building programs for island states to secure their maritime surroundings. Most of these island nations lack the capacity to protect and monitor the waters in their large exclusive economic zones (EEZs), an area extending up to 200 nautical miles from a country’s sea baseline. Upon request, India deploys its naval assets to help monitor the EEZs of countries like Mauritius and the Seychelles. In addition, India is helping island states monitor and address non-traditional security threats, such as drug trafficking, by building a radar network with a range that extends from Sri Lanka to Mauritius. The steps that India is taking have a direct bearing on Beijing’s suspected maritime ambitions in the region. Given that the bulk of global trading is seaborne, the ability to protect energy supply lines is extremely crucial for a rising power like China. For Beijing to become a global power, it will have to establish itself as a key player in the Indian Ocean region in terms of protecting its supply lines and securing international waters. Yet it will be difficult for China to maintain the naval presence required to achieve these objectives without access to ports and bases for its military assets in the Indian Ocean. India’s chief concern about the MSR is that Beijing is building these ports for
dual military and commercial purposes. If that is the case, when needed, these commercial ports could serve as military facilities for the Chinese navy to help mitigate Beijing’s geographical disadvantages in the region. China’s strategic interests in the Indian Ocean relate closely to the so-called Malacca Dilemma. China fears that, in the event of a conflict with India or the United States, its foes would attempt to block China’s trade routes through the Malacca Strait, a key chokepoint through which a high percentage of China’s energy imports from the Middle East pass. To secure its energy supply lines, Beijing would have to either find an alternate route for its energy shipments or strengthen its navy’s capacity to protect and keep open existing shipping lanes. The MSR attempts to do both. To further address the Malacca Dilemma, China has revived the idea of constructing the Kra Canal, a proposed waterway that would cut across the Kra Isthmus in Thailand, bypassing the Malacca Strait. While this idea has been around since the nineteenth century, it has not yet been realized due to various political and strategic concerns. If completed, the canal would shorten the travel distance between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It would also bypass the Malacca Strait and open up into the Andaman Sea, where India has its naval base in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, presumably bringing Chinese maritime traffic closer to India. The construction of the canal requires significant capital and technology, which the MSR could furnish. The MSR gives China an opportunity to address the Malacca Dilemma and strengthen its presence in the Indian Ocean region. Because of this and other projects, the MSR could pose a serious challenge to India’s traditional dominance of the Indian Ocean region.

India’s Response for BRI and the Way Forward

The general Indian view of about the nature of the BRI right from the beginning - represented in both the academic and strategic community as well as the government - was that the BRI was less about economic development and more about larger political and strategic goals. This particular insight came from multiple sources-conferences that the academics and researchers in think-tanks attended in China promoting the BRI in which the Chinese consistently tried to run down Indian contributions to the ancient Silk Roads while promoting the ‘new Silk Roads’ of the SREB and the MSR. Further, while maps from Chinese sources – though never officially sanctioned – always showed India as lying along both a branch of the SREB and the MSR, there was seldom any acknowledgment of the weight of India in economic and political terms in any Chinese discussions of the BRI in general or of BRI in South Asia in particular.

This author has, in fact, stated elsewhere that the BRI is the closest thing to a ‘grand strategy’ that the Chinese have come up with since the waning years of the Qing dynasty in the 19th century. For much of the 20th century, China was under various forms of pressure from the fall of the Qing, the lack of capacity of the successor Republic of China regime, civil war, and the Japanese invasion and subsequently World War II to the fall of the Republic, the economic and humanitarian disaster of the Great Leap Forward under the Communist Party, and the Cultural Revolution. And despite the economic reforms having started in the late 1970s, it has not been until now under the powerful and centralising leadership of Xi, backed by an over US$12 trillion economy, adequate military might and a large diplomatic corps among other things that China has begun to pay sufficient attention to not just maintaining and
protecting its interests abroad but expanding them and pushing a ‘Chinese model’ of development and politics. The BRI is the platform to achieve these goals.

For Indian government officials, and its diplomats in particular, what they saw going on in Sri Lanka under the Mahinda Rajapakse regime, which favoured Chinese projects almost as a way of spiting ‘big brother’ India, made it clear that ‘Chinese model’ involved unscrupulous practices in promoting projects that the Sri Lankans would find unsustainable. And it turned out exactly so, with Rajapaksa’s successors having to give up the southern Sri Lankan port of Hambantota and thousands of acres of agricultural land around it on a 99-year lease to the Chinese in 2017.

Even China’s ‘all-weather friend’ Pakistan has seen complaints against the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) from a variety of sources - political parties, provincial governments, economists and the media, and businessmen and entrepreneurs. Indian analysts cannot afford to ignore opposition or concerns in Pakistan over the CPEC, for this has implications also for India-Pakistan relations. Take the Chinese line that China’s investments in Pakistan were designed among other things to ensure that the ensuing economic development would reduce the chances of Pakistani youth taking up terrorism. The implication is that if the CPEC were to fail, then there is greater likelihood of Pakistanis taking to terrorism for lack of better opportunities. Therefore, the conditions that affect the progress of the CPEC are also of concern to Indian observers. Further, if the Chinese were to depend on the Pakistan Army to carry the CPEC through to fruition in case of the inability of or opposition from the civilian government, then this risks also further aggravating tensions in the India-Pakistan relationship given the Pakistani security establishment’s positions vis-à-vis India. The Indian government might lay claim to being the first government to highlight the many shortcomings of the BRI in a brief note by its foreign ministry spokesperson outlining its reasons for not attending the grand Belt and Road Initiative Forum that Beijing was organising in May 2017. The Indian foreign ministry statement highlighted issues of transparency, environmental protection, economic feasibility and technology transfer associated with the BRI (MEA, GoI 2017).

However, the problem as always with India has been one of little action following up the talk. Indeed, New Delhi has lost much goodwill over the years for its inability to implement promised projects despite these originating several years, even decades, before the Chinese or the BRI appeared on the scene. In many instances, the Chinese have had opportunities because of New Delhi’s abdication of its responsibilities, including a very narrow view of what accountability and profits mean, limited to financial aspects rather than wider political aspects. The case of New Delhi turning down the offer to develop and run Hambantota is a case in point. While the Indians were perfectly right in suggesting that the port was not economically feasible, it must be asked whether ways could not have been found to offer alternatives or to bear some of the cost in anticipation of precisely the current reality of the Chinese occupying for 99 years a prime piece of strategic real estate. A counter-argument might be that India’s neighbours who have played the ‘China card’ can only learn by their own experiences the
costs of doing business with Beijing. However, this is a limited argument in that once again for governments in power, economics is not everything. The political value of being seen as standing up to India, and indeed, of using the alternatives provided by China can sometimes outweigh the economic consequences. Pakistan appears to be demonstrating precisely this in the face of its declining relationship with the US and its (particularly, the military establishment’s) hard-line stance on economic ties and political opening up to India.

Indeed, Beijing could well argue that the premium countries pay or the risks involved in BRI projects are inevitable given that China is the only country that is willing to invest in what are arguably some of the most politically unstable and economically underdeveloped areas of the world; that it is China that is expending treasure at considerable risk to itself to build up infrastructure in countries that have not received adequate attention from the developed West or from international development agencies. This is a powerful argument that democracies like India, the EU or the US have little answer for given their own record in infrastructure development in the Third World. India has tried to make up in other ways by engaging in greater cooperation with the Japanese especially, for instance, through the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor. However, while this initiative was announced in 2017, it is yet to show concrete results. Indian government officials and some analysts can make the point that India cannot and should not compete directly with the Chinese in their areas of strength such as infrastructure projects and that India should focus on its strengths in the field of sharing expertise in developing medium and small-scale enterprises in other countries, for example. While this is a legitimate approach, New Delhi cannot both highlight the security and economic challenges of the BRI’s mega-infrastructure projects and not offer a direct counter or alternative to them. In other words, New Delhi might not have the option of only working in its comfort zone and not developing the capacity or making the necessary investments in competing directly with the Chinese. Even going specifically by the May 13, 2017 MEA statement, New Delhi has to do a better job of offering support to BRI host countries to build up their competence and expertise in the legal, economic and legislative domains to help them preempt as far as possible the ill-effects of BRI projects that have been highlighted. This could be in the form of helping these countries formulate governance norms to various infrastructure projects such as the formulation of environmental impact assessments, financial and legal accountability standards, and so on. At the same time, where Chinese projects are already underway, India should in cooperation with the US or Japan or any other like-minded country or countries also be able to implement other projects with better standards and accountability as a way of showing host governments and populations how it is done.

The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)’s position is very close to the government. This is well articulated by its influential General Secretary Ram Madhav. He argued that essentially this is a Chinese project launched without wider consultation. In addition, there are serious sovereignty issues concerning CPEC. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, BJP’s National Vice President also articulated similar ideas at a meeting in Beijing. The former Union Minister and spokesperson of the Indian National Congress, Manish Tewari, believes that although India’s objections to the CPEC are valid, we should participate in the BRI and take advantage from it. Senior leader of the Communist Party of India–Marxist (CPI-M) Prakash Karat is of the view
that by not participating in the BRI Forum, ‘India has isolated itself’ and this is clearly in line with the US policy of ‘strategic containment of China’. Going beyond the official narrative, the perceptions are much more diverse. Even most recently retired senior foreign service officers are not averse to selective engagement with the BRI. Former Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran feels that at the moment India lacks resources for any competing and alternate networks. Therefore, it may be useful to carefully evaluate those components of the BRI, which will improve India’s connectivity to major markets and resource supplies.41 Shiv Shankar Menon, former Foreign Secretary and former National Security Adviser, is also of the view that except CPEC because of sovereignty issues, India should explore those portions of the BRI infrastructure or connectivity which ‘serve India’s interest in improving connectivity and economic integration with the Asian and global economy’. In addition, he argues that even limited implementation of the BRI ‘will markedly change the economic and strategic landscape within which we operate, and India must prepare for that change’. Ambassador Talmiz Ahmad argues that as both India and China accept the importance of expanding connectivity in Asia ‘there is no need to fear the OBOR– both the OBOR and China need India as a partner’. Compared to these views, former Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal is absolutely against India joining the initiative. He feels that BRI has formalized ‘China’s ambition to dominate the Eurasian landmass in transition towards an equal status with the United States’. He argues that the goal of the project is to ‘establish a China-centric system in Asia’ that will marginalize other powers like India. And ‘if India joins, it will mean that it accepts the inevitability of China’s supremacy in Asia’. Some others also feel that if India joins OBOR, it would become ‘Asia’s permanent second-class power’. So, for C. Raja Mohan, India’s difficulty is that the BRI will massively strengthen China’s influence in ‘India’s neighbourhood and marginalise Delhi’s regional primacy’. Ambassador M. K. Bhadra kumar, however, argues that India is now surrounded by BRI projects and through these, China is trying to ‘leverage regional security and stability in South Asia’. As New Delhi lacks resources for a counter strategy, he feels ‘all we are left with is our vacuous negative propaganda to malign the BRI for which there are no takers abroad’. Scholars working in the area of strategic studies still largely dominate the BRI discussions in India.42 Academic studies looking at the developmental and socioeconomic aspects of the initiative are rather limited. As a result, the broad consensus appears to be that apart from economic and infrastructure development programme, ‘it is a long-term strategic initiative that seeks to convert China’s current economic might into diplomatic influence’. Indian concerns related to the BRI are twofold. First, CPEC related sovereignty issues and second, issues related to Maritime Silk Road where many commercial projects have strategic considerations. Some in the academia feel that the initiative is clearly in conflict with the way India looks at multilateral projects. Others feel that in a rapidly evolving global and Asian order, India has to balance ‘its short term gains with long terms interests’ in responding to the BRI. At the moment, the dilemma India is facing is ‘between the inviting prospects of modernizing India’s regional connectivity and the perceived negative political consequences of the initiative’. Some have analysed that ‘China’s connectivity revolution’ has pushed India to develop many responses. These include (a) stepping up India’s own infrastructure development, (b) implementing connectivity projects abroad on priority and (c) working with outside powers
like the USA and Japan to offer alternatives to the BRI. Further, India may collaborate with China in some connectivity projects. Many scholars who focus more on economic issues see BRI as an opportunity. It is argued that India could take advantage from China’s overcapacity and infrastructure investment in Asia. Therefore instead of opposing, New Delhi should integrate some of the BRI initiatives into its own connectivity plans. This will significantly enhance India’s access to Eurasia. Some have even argued that New Delhi’s involvement in the BRI is useful not only for India but also for the entire South Asian region as many of these economies are closely integrated with the Indian economy. By joining BRI, India, it is argued, can play a leadership role in South Asia’s infrastructure and economic integration. Further, a confident India can leverage the Chinese initiative to its own advantage in the areas of connectivity, manufacturing and higher education sector.43

There are others, however, who argue that Indian interests are best served by direct access to sea lanes of communications in the Indian Ocean rather than alternate routes being developed under BRI. Moreover, India has either enough capacities of its own or can easily borrow from multilateral institutions. Many have made the argument that India was not consulted before announcement or more consultation is needed. Some other, however, feel that ‘petulance should not drive our policy’. Analysts are still arguing about the real nature of the BRI. Some assert that OBOR is less about economics and more about ‘deployment of economic instruments in pursuit of geopolitical objectives’ by China. Others, however, feel that major problem with Indian response is that it concentrates mainly on geopolitics of the initiative. Moreover, the primary goal of the BRI is to integrate the Chinese economy with Europe rather than South Asia. Of late, many reports and analyses are appearing in Indian media concerning a growing discontent among the BRI participating countries, debt trap and project failures. Apart from other projects, the major focus is on problems faced by CPEC in Pakistan and the Hambantota port and airport projects in Sri Lanka. Some have already termed OBOR as ‘imperial overreach’ and started questioning the viability of the project itself. The broad Indian perception is that BRI is clearly a Chinese project with explicit objectives of infrastructure building and connectivity. Through this, China also wants to resolve its two major problems, namely, capital surplus and industrial overcapacity. It is also about increasing Chinese political influence in broader regions. It can help participating countries in bridging infrastructural deficits but their bargaining capacity is weak. For India, OBOR presents both threats and opportunities. However, making use of some of the economic opportunities will depend on ‘the institutional agency and strategic imagination India is able to bring to the table’. Moreover, moving away from an abstract single grand BRI narrative to specific connectivity projects could resolve many of the issues between India and China.44 At the moment, New Delhi’s approach seems to be closely watching developments, peruse its own connectivity projects and advising countries in the region about long-term consequences of closely linking with the BRI. Some observers are even suggesting that there is a ‘likely little scope for two countries to collaborate on the BRI’ and New Delhi must work together with Japan, USA and others to provide an alternative to the Chinese connectivity plans.
Connectivity is increasingly seen as a tool for exerting foreign policy influence. This view is reflected at the highest levels of diplomacy by countries like India, Japan, and the United States that have issued strong remarks about connectivity and infrastructure. Clearly, politics and connectivity are entwined in complex ways. Given the geopolitical stakes and India’s reservations about how China’s BRI connectivity projects are currently being pursued and the strategic advantages they may confer, there is likely little scope for the two countries to collaborate on the BRI. India perceives efforts to enhance interconnectedness as a new theater for geopolitical competition with China in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. At the same time, connectivity also presents India with an opportunity to re-establish its regional primacy. On initiatives like the BCIM Economic Corridor that include both China and India, New Delhi probably will continue to drag its feet and slow down discussions. There may be limited opportunities for collaboration through institutions that count both India and China as members, but the increasing mistrust in the relationship will hamper any positive momentum. When it comes to outstanding invitations to participate in other Chinese-led initiatives like the MSR, New Delhi will remain hesitant, knowing that joining such projects is not in its strategic interests. Instead, India will likely maintain bilateral collaboration with countries like Japan while also remaining engaged with entities like BIMSTEC and the Bay of Bengal community, of which China is not a part. Most of all, India must stop underestimating Chinese goals and ambitions in the region. Ultimately, India must be more proactive. While China is successfully implementing development projects hundreds of miles from its borders, India is still struggling to craft domestic development plans for its own border regions. New Delhi intends to prioritize development in its international engagement, but India will have to weave together its ad-hoc initiatives into one coherent road map to regional connectivity and infrastructure construction. Even as India must address infrastructure and development needs at home, it also needs to provide an alternative to China’s overtures to the region. To this end, India must not only respond to the changes Chinese engagement is prompting in its neighbourhood but also collaborate with partners to further its vision of regional connectivity, while accounting for its own capacity and resource limitations. Until the advent of the BRI, New Delhi did not feel its bilateral relationships with its neighbours were threatened as there was no such competition between India and leading donors in South Asia, like Japan. China’s rise not only introduces a new actor in South Asian dynamics but also highlights the underlying fact that Beijing’s influence in the region comes at a cost to India’s role and profile as a regional leader. China’s engagements in South Asia are a result of its global ambitions to be a great power. Like every rising power in history, China questions the existing order and aims to create a structure favourable to its interests. India currently lacks the resources to compete with China in terms of global power ambitions, and this shift undoubtedly affects New Delhi’s strategic and national interests.

Challenges Related to Implementation of OBOR

(1) Absolute size and scale of understanding in case of infrastructure development is one of the major challenges for OBOR initiative. Private funding is necessary alongside with the funding from Chinese government and AIIB for accomplishment of the infrastructure of OBOR initiative. (2) A huge amount infrastructure development requires enough time to accomplish. No infrastructure will be effective for economic return before full
accomplishment. Since China is now facing an economic slowdown, challenge of finance from local government and bad debt so in near future funding for infrastructure development may face difficulties and under pressure. So, it is necessary to invite some potential financial partner to improve the situation. (3) The infrastructure of OBOR is not enough for bring proper economic benefits from OBOR initiative. The infrastructure of partner countries should be considered during infrastructure development for effectiveness of OBOR initiative. Some advanced countries have no requirement for infrastructure development but some developing countries require enough infrastructure to connect with other partners. (4) Geography and topography of all partner countries are not same. It is very difficult to make smooth transportation way connecting high topography to low topographical region. Long distance, high and low topography, densely forest areas and high mountain should be considered during planning and construction of land routes. (5) Geopolitical challenges are the major challenge for implementation of OBOR initiative. Relationship between India-Pakistan is not good and favour to OBOR initiative. Since China-Pakistan corridor passes through Pakistan controlled Kashmir which is extremely opposed by the Indian government. Dispute between Russia and Ukraine, civil wars in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan are not favourable for OBOR initiative. Some other partner countries are suffering from political instability, and sanctions, corruption, expropriation and inefficiencies which affect the success of OBOR initiatives. (6) Security challenges are the major challenges for partner countries. Some scholars think that it is very difficult to manage the internal and external national security of partner countries. In some cases, it may be influenced by Chinese military or navy.

Conclusion

China’s BRI might make mistakes but the Chinese also possess the ability to learn from their mistakes and recover lost ground fairly quickly. This is because despite whatever other problems they might have; their whole-of-the-body politic approach is unmatched by other governments. Such an approach involves considerable synergy between various government and CPC institutions including between government officials and the academic and research community. The latter have been funded generously for decades by central, provincial and city governments in China to develop regional expertise of various parts of the world consisting of linguistic, cultural, political and economic knowhow. In particular, Chinese provinces bordering foreign countries have inevitably developed local expertise on those countries that even the central government depends on and has used in promoting the BRI.

If one were to consider the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Regional Economic Forum (BCIM) that began as an initiative of the Yunnan provincial government in 1999, and the idea BCIM Economic Corridor that was put forward in May 2013 (MEA, GoI 2013), it could also be argued that the BRI was in many ways a further scaling up of these initiatives. While the BCIM has not been without its problems – some of which, in fact, anticipate problems now being faced by the BRI, too - what is notable is the level of agency that sub-national entities in China have, which is not replicated in full measure in India even though it is a federal state.
China’s BRI, therefore, challenges India to reconsider the whole gamut of its foreign policy objectives, strategies, and structures as well as its internal structures of administration, including centre-state relations. Clearly, while India is not short of ideas, it is short of both resources and capabilities. Some of these can be mended by greater inter-ministerial coordination and synergy in the implementation of foreign development projects. Others require a mindset change in which, for example, the government and its ministries both open themselves up to greater inputs and expertise from the outside including from the states, the military, the universities and think-tank communities as well as invest far more than it does in developing capacities in these institutions.

References


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देशज संवाद का स्वरूप विवेचना

श्रीमती नवीन चौधरी

देशज क्षेत्र संवाद का क्षेत्र है | बहुमुखता संवाद को आगे बढ़ाती है | संवाद बहुमुखता का सत्ता प्रवाह है | देशज हिन्दी अपने मूल रूप में वाचिक हिन्दी है जिसमें वाचिक व्यवहार, वाचिक अभिव्यक्ति, हाव-भाव एवं सुन्दरों के साथ 'व्यवहार' से निर्मित है | देशज संशोधक के माध्यम में मौखिक संवाद सर्वोपरि है | वाद-प्रतिवाद से संवाद के निकलने की प्रक्रिया देशज हिन्दी में कोई महत्व नहीं रखती | मुख-सुख, मौखिक स्वरूप सर्वोपरि महत्त्वपूर्ण है | उत्तर-उत्तरकल्प पर आधारित पारस्परिक संवाद महत्त्वपूर्ण है | संवाद में सहसंभागिता करने वाले अंतर्गत अपरिहार्य है | अंश लगाने में अंधविष्ठ महत्व पूर्ण है | मौखिक संवाद में शीर्षिकता विशेष रूप से रखती है | व्यवहार और प्रभावोपकारक स्वरूप है | संवाद करने वाले से लेकर शीर्षिकता, ग्राहकता और प्रभावोपकारक स्वरूप है |

देशज हिन्दी देशज कार्य ग्याराह की भाषा है | संवाद प्रकार कि है और अंकार कि है | गाँवों के देश भारत में अंक शब्दों में प्रभुरत देशज बोलनें समानार्थि रूप से व्यवहार में आती है | अत: अंक शब्द में भी 'देशज बोलना' पूर्ण कोष पर स्वयं को बदलती हुई घर-घर को पुष्टिवाद को माध्यम है इसी से देशज हिन्दी में लघुलन्तलं उपन्यास उसकी बुनावट में स्वयं प्रकट होती चलती है | गाँव शहर में बदल रहे हैं और शहर गाँव में पहुँच रहे हैं फलस्वरूप साँच, समझ, मानसिकता एवं ग्राहकता में परिवर्तन हुए हैं | देशज क्षेत्रों के युवाओं ने भी देशज हिन्दी की ऊंचाई में व्यापक परिवर्तन किये हैं | अथवा उनकी ऊंचाई में परिवर्तन होने से होने वाले परिवर्तन का अध्ययन ही देशज ऊंचाई का माध्यम देशज ऊंचाई का माध्यम अंधविष्ठ महत्वपूर्ण है | इससे मिले जुले वैद्यक का विकास हुआ है इस साथ: क्रियाकल्प अंधविष्ठ की श्रेणी में भी रखा जा सकता है | क्षेत्रीय रूप से परिवर्तन के नीति को भी विश्वसित किया जा सकता है ||

"हम गर्म खुदे के उच्चार हैं, प्यारी नातियों की चाल हैं | हमारी गजना विचार पत्रों से टकराती है, और निष्ठालय की घोटी तक जाती हैं |"

"हम माणगा स नी मिटता, छिनता जाता है, अवसान कमजोरों के हतियार हैं | पांड़ी व्यापार जट्ठर |" मतने यु यही कहकर अँख उनकी नाम नी कराया | में कहाना बू स अँक जितावाने में जानकारी उसके अनुसार उसका दायरा माझा छोटटा स, वो ब्याखना चाहिए | पर फेंक बी जितावा करार लागरे से उह खातर वे क्षेत्र के पत्र हैं |"

खाड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में माध्यम के ये 'मौखिक' अपना विकास स्वयं चलती है | मनमाने प्रयोगों की भाषा माध्यम का चाल को अपने अनुपर बनाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक है | अत: मौखिक स्वरूप का अध्ययन ही एक माध्यम अध्ययन है, जिसे माध्यम वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के मुख्यांकों शैली वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन से भी जोड़ा जा सकता है | पारस्परिक व्यवहार से भी शैलीमण्डित व्यवहार का निगमण होता चलता है | देशज संसाधि खाड़ीबोली क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिक संवाद योगी से रिपोर्ट है कि मौखिक स्वरूप माध्यम प्रभाव हादिक उद्देश्य है जो व्यक्तिक ढांचे द्वारा बैठा होकर स्वामित्व प्रतिपक्षिकरण है | नये माध्यम व्यक्तिकरण का निर्माण है |

"भाषा का बोला गया रूप मौखिक रूप कहा जाता है .... माध्यम के मौखिक रूप में ध्वनियों का प्रयोग होता है .... मौखिक भाषा में भावों के अनुप्रयोग हमारी आवाज में उत्तर-चढ़ाव सूचक है | संवाद के दौरान वातावरण पर आधारित

* संवाद के दौरान वातावरण पर आधारित
होता है तथा हमारी मुख्य मुद्दा भी भावों के अनुसार तत्काल-तत्काल से परिवर्तित होती रहती है। कहना न होगा कि क्रोध, प्राध्यान्य, प्रतिभाजा, आदि में हमारी मुख्य मुद्दा एकदम नहीं रहती। भीनिक भाषा में हमें बृहु होने समझने का अवसर नहीं मिलता। इसलिए हमारे व्यवहार अद्वैत-अद्वैत तथा उम्मुक्त क्रम से रहते हैं। व्यक्तिके की नियमों की अपेक्षा सरलता से होती है।)

व्यक्तिके संबंध की धारा में ही लोग कोई अर्थ बोलते हैं। देशज संबंध कुछ प्रदेश में वस्त्रालीचा संबंध होता है। व्यवसायी तथा व्यवसायी प्रणाली में लाइन जाने वाली घर बोलती कोई हिन्दी ही है। जिसकी अपनी देशज रचना अद्वैत है। भरत, सहायता, बुद्धत्व, विद्या एवं राजस्थानी क्षेत्र के ग्रामिण अंतर्गत तथा यह भी मानिक संवार का भाषात्मक अद्वैत है। देशज हिंदी क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिक संबंध से यह स्वातंत्र्य है।

देशज समाज में चर्चा महत्वपूर्ण है। जिसे आज की भाषा में 'चैटिंग' कह सकते हैं। संवार आपसी-समाने के समबन्धों में सांकेतिक प्राप्त करता है। यह जो संबंध का भाषा है उसकी परिस्थिति में है। देशज हिंदी प्राप्त एवं परस्पर रूप में संबंध का प्रयोग करती है। जैसे सामाजिक इंडिशियर्स तदनुसार खुदकौशल इंडिशियर्स। "भाषा का प्रयोग व्यक्ति और संबंध संपन्न होता है। कहने या दर्शाने से एक ही बात कहनी होती है। उस संबंध में अपने संबंध के आधार पर हमारी भाषा आत्म-अस्त रूप लेती उद्देश्य के लिए एवं उस से कहें "कृपया आज शाम को हमारे यहाँ बाहर आये।" दूसरे एवं ऐसे कहने का (अ) अत्य लगभग और हम आज शाम को हमारे यहाँ बाहर आये।" यह कहते हुए दर्शाते हैं। इस तरह एक ही बात एक ही भाषा में पूर्णता का प्रयोग करते हैं। वेतन और शौक दोनों से ही भाषा निर्णय करती है। ऐसी ही संबंध भी का व्यक्ति करता है।

अर्थात जैसा व्यवसाय तदनुसार संबंध चलती है, उसी संस्था के तत्व संस्था को देशज रूप में अपने अनुसार बदलने की प्रवृत्ति देशज संबंध का महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है। कहने या दर्शाने से ही संबंध की प्रक्रिया द्वारा हिंदी समूह है। यदि देशज हिंदी की यह संबंधता विभव एवं व्यक्तित्व है, तो प्रचलित आज की हिंदी को फॉर्मेल मिलाने समय नहीं है। कहने या दर्शाने से ही संबंध का प्रचलित आज की हिंदी को प्रमाणित किया गया है। देशज संबंध का प्राप्त व्यक्ति भाषा में प्रकट होती है।

महत्वपूर्ण है कि देशज हिंदी वर्ष निर्माण की है जिसका प्रयोग सभी धम्म के देशज संबंध में किया जाता है। अबाऱ्ड, पिछड़ी और दलित जातियों में संबंध के माध्यम के रूप में उनकी अपनी निजता का सम्बन्ध भी होता गया है। उनकी निजता मानिक भाषा द्वारा प्रसुलित होती है।

'भाषा के स्वातंत्र्य रिकार्ड' की प्रक्रिया में नए-नए संदर्भों के अनुसार नए-नए प्रयोग चलते रहते हैं। प्रयोगों के भाषा की प्रभावकारिता और क्रांति में वृद्धि होती है। इसकी महत्ता इस तथ्य में निहित है कि बहुदारी व्यक्तिकों को पीछे छोड़ जाते हैं प्रयोगों के फलस्वरूप ही। नए-नए पद बना एवं मुहावरे अविलम्बित में आते है वस्त्र की वर्णी उनसे जोड़ी मिलती है।

अर्थात् समुदायों में अपना देशज विशाल्सी रीति-रिवाज़ काहिनियों, लोकगीत और कहावतों का पुत्र भी हिंदी देशज संबंध क्षेत्र में दिखाई देता है। देशज संबंध का संबंध है, जिसके आपने व्यक्तिकों है। संबंध प्रवृत्ति जैसी बोली का प्राप्त करने के अस्तित्व से ही होती है। देशज संबंध का संबंध है। तात्कालिक आकाश जो लिखित रूप में प्रसुलित है जो अपने पूर्व रूप में मानिक नहीं है। इस व्यक्ति की ध्यान में रखना भी मौलिक आवश्यक है। कारण है आज की परिस्थिति में प्रकट होती है यह अपने पूर्व रूप में मानिक नहीं है। देशज संबंध का संबंध है। देशज संबंध का संबंध है। देशज संबंध का संबंध है।
गंगा और यमुना के बीच कूओं की भूमि वाणिज्य संवाद की भूमि है। कुछ जनपदों के निवासी संवाद में, मौजूद परम्पराओं के अनुसार मिलकर प्रयोग करते आये हैं वहीं देशज संवाद है। उत्तर प्रदेश क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया के द्वारा वह संवाद बहुमुखी होने के साथ-साथ बहुआयामी भी है। इसमें जादू हिंदी एवं गृहजी भोली का प्रयोग सहज संवाद के लिए हुआ है। संवाद में कुछ कारकियत का प्रमुख प्रभाव है।

संवाद में खराब सत्ता है देशज समाज में देशज हिंदी भोली की संवाद क्षमता में उसका व्यवहार करने वालों के संस्कार एवं परिवर्तन का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जिसके आधार पर देशज हिंदी में अनेकसंरचना दिखाई देती है। एक ही मानक भाषा अपने बोलचाल के या मौलिक रूप में और अपने लिखित रूप में समान नहीं होती। लिखित मानक भाषा याकारण संवत्त तथा व्याख्यात होती है। उसी तुलना में मौलिक मानक भाषा में ध्वनि चरण संवाद में कुछ ऐसी अवधारणाएं मिलती हैं जो उल्टा याकारण संवत्त नहीं होती मुख्यतः याकारण क्रम, पदवन्य क्रम एवं उपवाक्य क्रम आदि हैं।

देशज हिंदी में समस्याओं के प्रतिक्रियाओं भी बहुमुखता पर आधारित है। हिन्दी विधान का प्रयोग पद्धति और वैद्य अवधारण संख्य के साथ व्यक्तिगतता से युक्त है। गृहजी की आर्थिक प्रतिक्रिया के प्रतिक्रियाओं का भी बेहतर मानक पर युक्त है। भाषा वैज्ञानिक आधार में लोप की प्रकृति भी देशज हिंदी को सहज बनाती है। मौलिक संवाद का एक जीवन उदाहरण इस प्रकार है--

"प्रेम को फांसी दे दो।"
"प्रेम करने वालों का फांसी दे दो।"
"संदीप मील को भी फांसी दे दो।"
"संदीप मील को फांसी रखो।"
"क्योंकि वह जाता है।"
"जात तो हम भी है।"
"लेकिन वह जात होकर प्रेम करता है।"
"लेकिन वह जात होकर प्रेम करता है।"
"वापस पंचायत के हृदय के मुक्तिक में प्रेम को फांसी दे दो।"
"संदीप मील बिल में घुस गया है।"
"लेकिन वह जात होकर प्रेम करता है।"
"उसकी फांसी रखो।"
"छुदा की जात बद्ध है।"
"साहब छुदा को कोई जात नहीं होती।"
"तब छुदा बिलकुल फौसता नहीं कर सकता।"
"हमारी फौसता हमारी जात का करेगा।"
"वृंदावन साहब, हमारी जात के छुदा है।"
"बिल पर पढ़ा बैठा है, हुकुम गुड़गुड़ कर जा रहा है।"
"बिल पर पढ़ा बैठा है।"
"फांसी जात किये जा रहे हैं।"
"उसे बाहर निकालते ही फांसी दे दी जायेगी।"
"अगर वह बाहर नहीं निकला तो।"
"वृंदावन साहब ने कहा कि अगर वह बाहर नहीं निकला तो वह भी माना जायेगा।"
"और दस्तों में हमारी जात में नहीं होते।"
"बृंदावन साहब से सवाल नहीं किये जाते।"
"जो कहा तो है।"
"खाना भरा हुआ है।"
"खाना पर खाना पंचायत बैठी हुई है।"
"हुकुम गुड़गुड़ कर जा रहे हैं।"
वैश्वीक शाब्द का हुकूम जारी है।

"मर्द सब खाल पंचायत में बैठे हुए हैं।"

"औरते घर पर हैं।"

"खेत मूर्ख रहे हैं।"

"पुत्र मूर्ख गर रहे हैं।"

"कुछ भी हो फैसला होना चाहिए।"

मानिक संवाद की विभिन्नताएं खड़ी बोली क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न पाठ (व्याख्या पाठ) एवं दर्शाएं में (समार दर्शाएं) अपनी–अपनी सहजता से युक्त है। खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र में भजन के अवधार हो या होली के अवधार सभी सशक्त संवाद के माध्यम है। इस प्रकार संवाद के सहज सूची मयापुर मन्दिर से ही अपनी सहजता के प्रारंभ करते हैं। खड़ी बोली के देशज संवाद का सूची स्वामित्व है। इसमें कृषि के आर्यों की शैक्षा नहीं है। यह गतिसाधन है इसमें बहुत शीतलता से हे–फेर होता रहता है। देशज संवाद की अनवरत परिवर्तनशीलता ही उसकी जीवनता है।।

देश, काल और मनुष्य की स्थिति के अनुसार उसमें रद्द हुआ ही करता है और लगातार होता रहता यह सर्वकाल सिद्ध है।

बहुमुखता इस तरह पर आधारित है कि जिन्हें मूँह उतनी बात | सम्प निकटता और विभिन्न प्रकार के साथ पारस्परिकता को बहुआयामी बनाते हैं। बोलियों में रुपान्तर भाव को भी इसी रूप में देखा जाता चाहिये। खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में बोलियों का उद्देश्य जालियों, जनों और खाद्य में बने समाज के वाचक सीताओं का विकास है। खड़ीबोली का देशज क्षेत्र प्राकृत हिंदी की जाति का क्षेत्र है। बोलियों के निर्माण में आसपास की बोलियों से समबद्ध एवं आदान-प्रदान का अपना महत्त्व है। लघु विषय की किरियाओं के साथ घुलने-भिड़ने की किरियाओं भी देशज हिंदी के किरियों का अनुकूलण तथा प्रदान करती है। खड़ीबोली बोलियों को सीखने का मुख्य शासन है। सामाजिक से होने वाले समिश्रण देशज हिंदी में भी हुए हैं जिसके चलते हिंदी की देशज बोलियों में समिश्रण के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अपना महत्व रखता है।

दायी-बाये बसे हुए क्षेत्र भी देशज के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं।।

देश भाषा के छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रों में बहुमुखता ने देशज बोलियों को प्रकटता किया। इससे खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र के बाहर-मीली क्षेत्रों में देशज हिंदी का समाज का आज तक अवशेष में है। देशज हिंदी ने मानक हिंदी के प्रति विवेचन करते हुए देशज के अनेक स्वरूपों को प्रकटता किया। पुरुष और व्यक्ता से युक्त सहज संवाद की व्यक्ति तथा अभिन्न पद्धतियों का विकास हुआ। उत्तरता में वक्रता की विनाश अपराधित हुआ है जिसका चलन देशज हिंदी में है।

जब समूहों की जो मानवाध-हर्ष, विदाय, बैठे, प्रेम, शोक आदि होते हैं, उनकी सामूहिकश्चिवणित-वीरति के अंतर के मूँह हैं। किसी ने एक पांडा की मानिक रचना की, दूसरे ने उसमें एक और पांडा जोड़ी दी, तीसरे ने तीन रचना रचना मौलिक परम्परा को आद बढ़ाया। भ्रम अविश्वसनीय में होती, लाभ, सघनता, भाव और ओटेक्स के ने भी दोहरे संवाद को ही नहीं बनाकर संवाद की हुलाता को आगे बढ़ाया है। बात को तोड़ करने में पुदता रखियाँ देती है।

"भाषा पर व्यक्ति, परिधिका तथा संवाद का अंतर प्रभाव होता है व्यक्ति भाषा संसूक्ष्ट से उपजी है। भाषा के अंतर पर ही व्यक्ति विवेचन की परम्परा होती है। भाषा की अभिविशेषता के माध्यम से ही व्यक्ति का परिचय प्राप्त होता है। व्यक्ता द्वारा सम्प्रेषण करते ही लोग अचानक उसके उद्देश, निर्देश आदि के शब्दों में प्रकट करते हैं।। इस प्रकार व्यक्ति की भाषा उसके संवाद के अनुरूप होती है। उसका प्रतीत इसलिए है। समूह में रहने की प्रकृति से भी देशज हिंदी बिना भेदभाव के पुरुष होती है। जिनकी परम्परा चिन्हित है। वे बनाने-पुनर्निर्माण की प्रकृति ही विद्वानों को प्रकट होते हैं काम-पुरुष की प्रकृति ही विद्वानों को प्रकट होते हैं।।

यही बदलाव सहजता एवं भोगमाथा का विद्वाता करता है। हंसका मरना, पुदता का मिश्रित उदहारण है। उसी प्रकार जैसे चंद्र और चोट भी विद्वानों का उपनन करते हैं।

* सर्वकाल के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित
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"याकरण, भाषा की वृद्धि का अर्थशास्त्र है। वह भाषा की सजीवता का नाश करने वाला है। भाषाओं के भी जीवन की सीमा होती है। वे भी उत्पन्न होकर बढ़ती हैं और प्रतिकूल समय अस्तित्व नहीं रखती है। अंश होता है। याकरण एक प्रकार की वैज्ञानिक भाषा के साथ साथ संचारित होता है। भाषा के पैसे में उसका योग होते ही भाषा बचाव की भाषा होता है। उसकी सारी संचारितशीलता चली जाती है। इस कारण बोलनें की मौलिक भाषा को याकरण की श्रृंखला से बाधित करने की जरूरत नहीं है।"

देश हिंदी में देश संघ चालू रखने वाले एवं उद्यमरण में ऐसी विशेषताएं विद्यमान हैं, जो इसकी दिशा निर्दिष्ट करती है। सर्वकाल से स्पष्ट है कि इसके नियमानुसार अध्ययन एवं गहन शोध से भाषा विवाह में सम्मान एवं समृद्धता दो बड़ेपंडी ही साथ ही शब्दों की उत्पत्ति के कई रहस्य उजागर हो सकते हैं। व्याकरण, "कहर" जैसे अनेक शब्द आज भी अपना मूल रूप नहीं जानते।

देश हिंदी के संस्कृत संबंध तथा सुताक है। देश हिंदी का समाज गतिशील, मुख्य सूचना प्रमाण है। लोकार्थिता के कारण यह पियर नहीं है। समाजसुरुवात भौतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य रहते हैं। पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी यह विकसित हुई है। आज भी इसका देश रूप सुदूर खड़ी बोली क्षेत्र में विकसित है। उसका सार से उड़ान के द्वारा बोलचाल का देश हिंदी के बोलचाल से सम्बन्धित है। सीखने के क्रिया में परस्पर क्रिया करने का सिद्धांत मौलिक विकास का अहम कारक है। देश हिंदी के इस मौलिक रूप को देश संघ ने मानता प्रदान की है। इस कारण यह देश विवाह सन्ताप सम्बन्ध न होते ही भी मानक है।

"मानकता का आधार कोई याकरणिक या भाषा वैज्ञानिक तथा अध्ययन निम्न नहीं होते। इसका आधार मूलतः सामाजिक सच्चाई है। समाज विशेष के तीन भाषा के विश्लेषण को मानक भाषा ले, उनके लिए वही मानक हो जाती है। इस तरह भाषा की मानकता का प्रमुख तत्त्व भाषा विवाह का हो जाकर संघ भाषा विवाह का है। भाषा विवाह भाषा की संरचना का अध्ययन करता है और संरचना मानक भाषा की होती है और अनौपचारिक भाषा की भी। उसका इसे इसी समय नहीं कि समाज किसी शुद्ध मानता है और किसी नहीं। इस तरह मानक भाषा की संरचना का संरचनात्मक न कहकर सामाजिक कहना उपयुक्त होगा।"

भाषा का सिद्धान्त है कि वह विवाह से बोलचाल की ओर जाता है। यह प्रयोग की अधिकता के कारण होता है। देश हिंदी के संस्कृत संबंध तथा अध्ययन निम्न नहीं होते। इसका आधार मूलतः सामाजिक सच्चाई है। समाज विशेष के तीन भाषा के विश्लेषण को मानक भाषा ले, उनके लिए वही मानक हो जाती है। इस तरह भाषा की मानकता का प्रमुख तत्त्व भाषा विवाह का हो जाकर संघ भाषा विवाह का है। भाषा विवाह भाषा की संरचना का अध्ययन करता है और संरचना मानक भाषा की होती है और अनौपचारिक भाषा की भी। उसका इसे इसी समय नहीं कि समाज किसी शुद्ध मानता है और किसी नहीं। इस तरह मानक भाषा की संरचना का संरचनात्मक न कहकर सामाजिक कहना उपयुक्त होगा।"

देश हिंदी के देश संघ में दुर्गा संघ वस्तुतः अनुशासित रचनात्मक रूप से होता जाता है। दीर्घ सवर्ण के बाद यदि दो स्वर निर्माण आ जाए तो प्राचीन सवर्ण से बने व्याख्या में हिंद लिखा है। जैसे गीता >गीताग्द्वा, उससे >उससर, खादर >खादर, जामुन >जामाण, ब्राह्मण >ब्राह्मण आदि शब्दों के प्रयोग देश संघ का अंग है।

कौशल बौद्ध में हिंद विवाह…… दीर्घ सवर्ण के बाद, गीता वैद्य अथवा अन्य में आने वाले ‘य’, ‘व’, ‘र’ या ‘ल’ के पहले यदि कोई व्याख्या ध्वनि हो, तो वह हिंद से हो जाता है।

अन्यथा >अन/नाय
पुरुष >पुर/घा
अक्ल >अक/कल
भद >भद/दर
चक >चक/कर
देशज हिंदी की जातीय विशेषता कहते हैं। देशज संयोजन में परस्पर का प्रयोग सामान्यतः हिंदी जैसा होता है पर कभी-कभी बदल जाता है।

सीई एवं सापट बात कहना ना जानते हुए भी कि वह कैसा प्रभाव उपलब्ध करेगी देशज का विशेषता है। देशज हिंदी में अंगीकार के देशज जाति के बोलचाल के विभिन्न प्रभाव प्रभाव को उनकी दृष्टि में विभिन्न प्रभाव रहता है सुसंपर्क एवं परिक्रमण होने का संकार को प्रयोग का ना हो वह देशज में चाहे और हो। लोक का सिद्धान्त मान वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत भी है जो जड़ों पर विलंब मचाता है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में देशज हिंदी के समानान्तर कौशल का भाषा वैज्ञानिक अवधारणा मान गर्दर है। युवा-युवती से प्रभावित लोग का प्रभाव मूल्यवान रूप से विकसित होता है।

'मनुष्य की यह स्वभाविक दृष्टि है कि वह हमेशा हर कार्य में सुधिता एवं सरलता की ओर अग्रसर होता है। वह टेक्स्ट एवं कठिन सराहनीय अपना चाहता है। भाषा एवं उच्चारण प्रक्रिया है जो मुख्य के अंग उच्चारण में संबद्ध है। अतः वह अपने उच्चारण में मुख्य की सुधिता का व्याख्या रखता है यह व्याख्या करता है कि अपने उच्चारण में उन्हीं धिनियों का प्रयोग कर जिनमें कम समय लेने एवं मुक्के को कम क्षमता पर उन्हीं की है। कठिन धिनियों के उच्चारण छोड़ जाता है, कठिन शब्दों के उच्चारण को सरलीकृत करता जाता है तथा लघु वाक्यों को छोटा बनाना जाता है। इसी रूप से देशज संयोजन में मूलिकता उच्चारण के अंतर्गत है तथा युवाओं वाणिज्यी रूप से जब व्यक्तित्व प्रयोग के अंतर्गत है तब युवा और अयुद्ध का नेतृत्व कई महत्व प्राप्त होता है।

'कौशल शब्द के उच्चारण में जंग बनाए रखना होता है उसका पूरा दीर्घ रंग अद्भुत हवा बनाता है। जब शब्द में काफी दिन होता है तो उसके पहले का स्वर इसके ही होता है जैसे पन्चकित्रिय प्रमाण >पंडित, खैरद >मीहद, बौन

* देशज हिंदी के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आवश्यक अंश
कौन सा मामला स जाता है?

> कौन सा मामला स जाता है?

Mohit के होने के साथ बताया का प्रयोग आधिकारिक प्रयोगों में सामाजिक आवश्यकों को उल्लिखित करता है।

लोक साहित्य एक मौलिक रिश्तेवालय की भांति ज्ञान एवं नीति की शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कारण विशेषता है।

ग्रामीण जनता को बाहर ज्ञान की कोई सूचना न हो परन्तु जनता के ज्ञान में बाहरी बूढ़ी होती है। इस ज्ञान को ग्रामीण जनता शीर्षों द्वारा न लेकर कारों द्वारा प्राप्त करती है जबकि तथा प्राप्त की लोकसाहित्यों को मुद्दों से लोकांतरिक ज्ञान प्रदान करता है।

लोक साहित्य और सामाजिक रिश्तेवालय के बीच तकनीक की विधि शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कारण विशेषता समाज में सामाजिक और राजस्विक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक भागों में समाधान-सरकार स्थापन और योजनाबद्ध से पूर्व ज्ञान जा सकता है।

लोक साहित्य का बहुत बड़ा भाग होता है उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त न हो, लोकों की समस्याएं एवं संबंध शैली ने उसे पुरुष ज्ञान की है और इस आधार पर खर्चों को बढ़ाने का यह देश ज्ञान का देश संबंध पुत्रों से परिपूर्ण है।

लोक साहित्य एवं सामाजिक रिश्तेवालय की भांति ज्ञान एवं नीति की शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कारण विशेषता है। ग्रामीण जनता को बाहर ज्ञान की कोई सूचना न हो परन्तु जनता के ज्ञान में बाहरी बूढ़ी होती है। इस ज्ञान को ग्रामीण जनता शीर्षों द्वारा न लेकर कारों द्वारा प्राप्त करती है जबकि तथा प्राप्त की लोकसाहित्यों को मुद्दों से लोकांतरिक ज्ञान प्रदान करता है।

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उसी रूप में उच्चारित होता है | जैसे– लघुकक्ष >नाखुक, अमरस्व, >अरुम्ब, दुबुना >दुबुना पिशाच >पिशाच आदि ।"।

हिंदी देशज समाज खड़ीबौली क्षेत्र का यह विकसित समाज है जो विकास और परिवर्तन की बायो को सहजता से स्वीकार करता है। यह देश-देशों की सीमा में अपने आपको बोलना नहीं चाहता बल्कि बसने को ठोसकर अनुमोद के आरोप पर नहीं सीमाएं गए हैं। देशज संघ की अभिव्यक्ति में ही इस बायों को सहज और सहज रूप से देखा जा सकता है। देशज संघ अत्यधिक विभिन्नता है। अपने-अपने दंग से व्यवस्थित किया हुआ संघ है। इसमें देशज संघ के अनुपात भागी परिवर्तन व्यवस्थक की या सकता है। "हर भागी भौगोलिक और अनुपात संघ को अपने-अपने दंग से व्यवस्थित करता है भागी पूर्व मिश्रित जगत और उसकी वस्तुओं के लिए केवल नाम नहीं दुर्वृत, यह उसे पहले अपने अनुपात खड़न में नियोजित कर उसकी अभिव्यक्ति के लिए सहज बदलती है। इसीलिए भागी में परिवर्तन सम्बन्ध है। 'कृषि' से काफ़े शब्द बनाना सम्भव है भले ही ये दोनों शब्द एक ही संकेतशीर्ष के लिए प्रवेश हो। यह अभिव्यक्ति और कथा पा के युद्धविश्वसंृकं का ही परिप्रेक्षण कहा जा सकता है कि अभिव्यक्ति पा में परिवर्तन के बिना ही प्रतीक के संकेतशीर्ष में परिवर्तन आ जाता है। ।

देशज संघ वाणिज्य संघ है, वाणिज्य भाषा है। देशज संघ का प्रयोग सुख से सुख वैश्विक आभासी के लिए हो सकता है। इसमें सूची भेंड अवकाश में भी कम लिखा जा सकता है। पूरी स्पष्टता से इसे व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। देशज संघ हिंदी देशज मूल्य की परिवर्तन में ही समझा जाये ऐसी ही बात है बल्कि अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में भी देशज संघ को आसानी से समझ लिखा जाता है। यहाँ देशज संघ पर देशज मूल्य की तार स्पष्ट है। "प्रेक्षण भाषा की भौगोलिक सीमा होती है अति ही एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की भाषा में में होना अनिवार्य है। यार कोस पानी बदले आदि कोस पर वाणी बाली कहानी में इसी तथा को हायण है। मंद कम हो या अविक र पर होगा अक्षर इसी से भाषा में भाषा या बोली का प्रस्ताव उठता है यह भाषा का स्वस्थवत में भौगोलिक में के आवार पर हुआ जाता है। ।

हिंदी देशज संघ सबूत प्रामाण्यशाली है एवं देशकाल, परिवर्तन दे अनुसार उसमें परिवर्तन सहज है। मनुष्य कम से कम प्रयोग में अविक में अविक कम निकलना बाहर है मुख-सुख या उच्चारण सुविधा इसी को कहते है देशज संघ में यह स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जाता है। उच्चारण सुविधा के लिए रेखा मछली >रेखा, राजन >राजन >राजन, सुत्त्र >सूत्त्र, सत्त्र >समूह, गत्रा >माघ, वर >वरस आदि अनेक वक्ताओं को प्रयोग साधन या मुख सुख के लिए देशज हिंदी संघ में संकेत करने की प्रकृति विकास है।

'इस प्रकार वाय गठन में परिवर्तन हो जाता है 'भाषा नहीं जा रहा है को हम राम नहीं जा रहा कहने लगे है।' है छोड़ दिया गया है | 'बड़े-बड़े लोगों को देखा है के आरोप या 'बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों के दर्शन लाये हैं वे 'अच्छे-अच्छे दर्शन के दर्शन किया हैं ... अंग्रेजी में क्लॉकल्स के प्राथम्य अध्ययन को प्रिंसपल टीका करते थे बाद में मुख सुख के लिए केवल प्रिंसपल कहने लगे और प्रिंसपल का अर्थ परिवर्तित होकर विशेषण के साथ-साथ संघ कभी हो गया।' देशज संघ में यह परिवर्तन की प्रकृति उसकी अप्रभ सज्जा विशेषता है। देशज संघ में देशज समाज के कम पढ़-लिखे या नामांकन के पढ़े लिखे, या बिना पढ़-लिखे व्यक्तियों के अनाज ————-

* देशज हिंदी के संस्कृत के दौरान बायो की आधारित अंग
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;g ns’kt tu&cy dh n`<+rk ds dkj.k gh lEHko gqvk gS A vkt ns’kt fgUnh ds {ks=ksa esa fuokl djus okys lewg vusd lfEefJr
cksfy;ksa dss e/; ns’kt fgUnh ds egRo dks cuk;s gq, gS A mudh cksypky esa feBkl ds lkFk ljyrk gS A opu Hkafxekvksa ls ;qDr
ns’kt fgUnh vn~Hkqr cks/k ‘kfDr ls ;qDr gS A
ns'kt laokn esa vfHkO;atuk oSnX/;rk O;axkRedrk dk ljy :Ik esa O;ogkj ns’kt lekt djrk gS A ns’kt laokn dk pqVhyk
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gksrk gS A ysfdu ftl ij O;ax fd;k tkrk gS mlds ân;LFky dks Nwrk gqvk fgyk lk nsrk gS A ;g O;axkRed cks/kxE;rk cM+h rh{.k
LoHkko okyh ‘kSyh gSA ns’kt laokn dh bl rh{.k laokn ‘kSyh dks tkVw Hkk‛kk ;k xqtZjh cksyh ds uke ls vfHkfgr fd;k tkrk gS A
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muds eu esa u Fks A blfy, ns’k dh Hkk‛kk ds :Ik esa fgUnh dk O;ogkj djrs Fks vkSj ;gh cM+h ltxrk ls djrs Fks A vkt tks fgUnh
dk ekud :Ik fodflr gqvk gS og u rks okD; foU;kl dh n`f‛V ls] u Ikn jpuk dh n`f‛V ls] u /ofu lajpuk dh n`f‛V ls BsB esjB
dh Hkk‛kk gS A BsB esjB dh Hkk‛kk ns’kt@nsf’kd Hkk‛kk gS lkoZnsf’kd ugha gS Aß 20 Hkwe.Myhdj.k ds bl nkSj esa ekuo thou ,oa O;ogkj
cksyh] Hkk‛kk vkSj laokn ds gj ,d igyw esa fujarj cnyko lgt gh eglwl fd, tk ldrs gSa A [kkldj Hkk‛kk ,oa laokn ds lUnHkZ esa
lwpuk ek/;eksa ds c<+rs izHkko us ftl rjg ls lkekftd ifjorZu dks rhozrk iznku dh gS mlls lEiw.kZ fo’o ,d xk¡o dk vkdkj ys
jgk gS rks ,slh fLFkfr esa ns’kt fgUnh vkSj mldk Hkkf‛kd laokn Lo:Ik ledkyhu O;ogkj&ifjorZu ls dSls cpk jg ldrk gS A
vkt ns’kt fgUnh us ftl izdkj dk Uk;k :Ik v[r;kj fd;k gS ftl feyrh&tqyrh Hkkf‛kd laoknLo:Ik dks izLrqr fd;k gS
og Hkw&e.Myhdj.k dk gh izHkko gS A ns’kt fgUnh dk ;g laoknLo:Ik mnkj gS cgqjaxh gS A ns’kt fgUnh u,&Uk, ‘kCn x<+ jgh gS A
vViVs ns’kt laokn gksus ij Hkh ;g ns’kt fgUnh dk fgLlk gS A ns’kt fgUnh Hkk‛kk ,d fodkl‘khy Hkk‛kk gS A fnu izfrfnu ns’kt
fgUnh ‘kCnkoyh dh fujUrj Ok`f) gks jgh gS A ‘kCnkoyh fuekZ.k dh fofHkUu n’kkvksa] ‘kCnksa dk bfrgkl] ‘kCnksa dh mRifÙk] Hkzked O;RifÙk
rFkk ‘kCnksa ds fofHkUu vk;keksa dks ns’kt fgUnh Hkk‛kk esa ns[kk tk ldrk gS A

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देशज हिंदी संबंध में विरोधमास के अनुसार प्रयोग चलाकर करने वाले हैं | विरोध न होने पर भी जहाँ विरोध सा प्रतीत हो बैसी स्थिति देशज हिंदी संबंध शैली में आम बात है | उदाहरण के तौर पर--

इतनी सारी भीड़ है, शौर मरा मैंने |
खीरे हम तो खुद रहे, साथ निमाता कौन ।

देशज संबंध का मौखिक स्वरूप देशज भू-भाग के क्षेत्र प्रचारित लोक गीतों, कहावतों गीतों आदि में सहज रूप से देखा जाता है | देशज हिंदी संबंध में सरग्राम अधिक देखने में आता है | व्यज्ञान क्रम एक विशेष बात यह है कि सरग्राम प्रयागम में होता है | हिंदी बोली में हींक्यों, हींदी योग, हींदी हींदी आदि रूप में देखा जाता है | भाषा सम्बन्ध और समाज के सार-साथ चलती रहती है | हम निर्माण शब्दावली प्रगति करते हैं हिंदी शब्दावली में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है | ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि कुछ जनजाति का स्वयं बानी का लेख नहीं लेते हैं | इसलिए हिंदी की सभी सीलियों में प्रस्तुत है को भी जैसे 'गा', 'तोशी', 'उसे' इसका 'गा' के आंगण से साथ प्रगति करता है | परन्तु साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में ग्रहण होते हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में उन्हें फिर उठा जाता है और वहीं 'गा' रह जाता है |”

“भाषा सम्प्रदाय में उपयुक्त भाषिक इंकैंड का चयन आवश्यक है | यह भाषा की सर्वनामकरण का अधिकार से है | इसी 'चलन' से शैली की संकलना समाने आई-सम्प्रदाय की जस्तहरू के अनुभव भाषा रूप | साहित्य में पूंछें चिंतिया तथा 'विद्या' ने रो जी की जलदी तपाईं, मोहन की बात में सम था, 'यह मुँहबाये देशजरा महाराज' जैसे वाक्य उपयुक्त चयन के उदाहरण हैं |”

देशज हिंदी संबंध में सरग्राम स्वरूप का विशेष लक्षित किया जाता है कि देशज चुनिन्दा सरग्राम एक साथ बहुत कुछ है | यह सम्प्रदाय व्यवस्था भी है | विचार और विचार का माध्यम भी | सार्वजनिक संस्था भी है संस्थान और वह मिलाकर वह व्यवस्थाओं की व्यवस्था भी है | देशज भाषा तही है | देशज संबंध मानव संस्कृति है | देशज भाषा संबंध अपने देशज माल्यसंस्कृति प्रयोजना बनाने से देशजसंस्कृति का अधिकार अपने देशज प्राचीन परिषद में करता है | देशज भाषा संबंध किसी एक विश्व, भाषा और विचार के समान नहीं है | उसका देशज संबंध संस्कृति असीमित और देशज सामाजिक संरचना की मौत के वैकिंद्रूप्य है | इसलिए देशज संबंध एक बने-बने या स्थितिपरिस्थिति साचे में बंद कर प्रतु करने का यति नहीं है | बिना देशज संबंध एक ही संस्कृति को मनन प्रकार से स्वतः करते कर्मशास्त्री का प्रेरण है |”

“देशज भाषा अपने प्रयोजन में यह योगदान प्रदा करती है कि वह यह वाक्यों, पदवर्ण और वाक्यों को अपनी जस्तहरू के मूलभूत समझ और जस्तहरू पदव्रों पर रच भी लाते | संस्कृत में कहीं तो मानव भाषा अन्तर से जोड़कर लीजाता है | नव्यका के नए-नए संस्कृतीकरण संस्कृतों को वह इजारा करती है | व्यावहारिक उसे नैसर्गिक, नई परिस्थितियों तथा नैसर्गिक विचारों के अनुभूत अपने को आशिया पद्धति है | इस प्रकार देशज भाषा, मननार्थ विनाश का प्रयोजन का नाम है |”

देशज संबंध जनजाति न्यायिक के मुख की लोक भाषा है | यह देशज जनजाति भाषा के पारंपरिक निर्देश में नहीं आती । बही मौजूद से सब तरफ सही है और व्यक्ति के अनुशासन के बदलता नहीं कर पाती तथा—

* देशज हिंदी के सर्वस्व के दीर्घनाश बाह्य निरालित अंश
इस प्रकार देशज संस्थान के स्वरूप विशेषता से संबंध से बहार मीत की यात्रा बहुमुखी है । संस्थान भारी से मीत की ओर है अथवा मीत से बाहर की ओर है यह सम्बन्धी निवेशक के मूल आकार है । जो जैसे कह दिया वह उसी रूप में सहज है । सहभाग्य व्यवस्था से अभिन्न है । व्यक्तिगत या पुरुष करने वाले सह महान करने वाले पर निर्भर करती है । देशज सहभाग के अधिकतम एवं मीतक होने के कारण संतति परिवर्तन-पीड़ा इसका समाप्त है । कुछ रचना भी मीतक स्वरूप के अवसर में रहती है । संस्थान में कथ्य को प्रहण करना अथवा अपनी प्रभावित प्रमुखों को पकड़ना सजी नहीं रहता । इस प्रकार उच्च मानक गम्भीर हो सकती है जिसके रूप में मीत का रूप आवश्यक होता है । अतः देशज संस्थान का स्वरूप मीतक होने के साथ-साथ अवधारणा भी है । इसी अवधारणा का अवधारण देशज संस्थान का मान वैज्ञानिक अवधारण है । देशज क्षेत्रों में अनेक खंड, परिभाषाओं, चर्चाओं, पाठों में से मीतक संस्थान का प्रवाह भिन्नता के साथ आवश्यकता भी रहती है । देशज संस्थान क्षेत्रों में अथवा मीतक सवृत्रूप क्षेत्रों में देशज दूसरी मीतक संस्थान के रूप में ही सुरक्षित है ।

यही मीतक स्वरूप अपने अनेक परिप्रेक्ष्य का निर्माण करता है देशज संस्थान की एक मात्र मुख्यकाम को निर्माण करता है ।

संस्थान ने ही मानव समूह में सबसे पहले मीत कंग्रेस की है अर्थात् चुनी तोड़ी है जिससे पूर्व मीत ही संस्थान के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण था । मीत को ही इसीजिए स्वीकृति का लक्षण कहा गया है । मीत अपने आप में प्रभावी संस्थान है जिसका प्रभाव गाणितिक संस्थान के रूप में हृद । संस्थान के प्रमुख के सवृत्रूप में संस्थान के बुद्धिन में मानव समूह के मध्य सहभागिता एवं सहभागिता के उपनगर किया है । मीतक संस्थान वाचित मामलों के प्रभाव होता है । संकेतितक एवं अंकाभितता बहुमुखीता के आयार पर कार्यान्वयन होता है । सीखने की क्रिया एवं व्यवहार की क्रियाओं पर संपरिवर्त व्यवहार संस्थान के साथभाग करता है । ख़ूबसूरती क्षेत्र में भी देशज हिन्दी में संस्थान का स्वरूप विशेषता उक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा जाना चाहिए ।

विद्विवंत्तों के आमने के फलस्वरूप सम्पर्क के प्रभाव में देशज में स्वरूप को स्वरूप कराने से देशज ने स्वरूप को संस्थाविक किया । आर्य तथा अर्थन्यों के एक दूरस्त के सम्बन्ध में आम का प्रभाव क्षेत्र की देशजाति पर कम पड़ा । विभिन्न प्रभावित मूलों में शिक्षा के उद्देश्य के बोलियाँ का विकास हुआ । उच्च स्तर के देशज में मध्य की गयी रूप नहीं दिखा । शीर्ष स्तर के देशज में अनेक अर्थव्यवस्था के बाहर रहे एवं उनके प्रभाव की अधिकता से संबंधित में बोलियाँ का स्वरूप होने लगा । व्यवस्थापन के संकेत से देशज संस्मार को प्रकट नहीं करता । संकेतितक एवं अंकाभितता बहुमुखीता के आयार पर कार्यान्वयन होता है । सीखने की क्रिया एवं व्यवहार की क्रियाओं पर संपरिवर्त व्यवहार संस्थान के साथभाग करता है । ख़ूबसूरती क्षेत्र में भी देशज हिन्दी में संस्थान का स्वरूप विशेषता उक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा जाना चाहिए ।
अतः देशजात कथा माणी के रूप में खोजीबोली क्षेत्र के लोक खँड में वापस हो गई | इससे अर्थपूर्ण संवाद व्यवहार का माध्यम बना | ग्रामीण बोलियों में सपाट प्रयोग के साथ फहराई हिंदी के प्रभाव से ध्वन्यात्मक परिवर्तन भी हुए | देशज संबंधी साहित्य सपाट भाव-भूमि संवाद है | मानव सम्बन्धों के परिवर्तन का प्रभाव बोलचाल एवं संस्कृति में वाक-चल के प्रयोग से कथा को धुमा-किशा कर कहने की प्रौढ़ता का समायोजन हुआ | अनुप्रयोग माणी विज्ञान में एक सत्ता का नियम है कि यदि सत्ता एवं सहजता और भोजनमयता का आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रयोग होने लगता है तब उसी में से सत्ता के स्थान पर पुष्टि और सहजता के स्थान पर वक्ता स्वयं स्वयंसेवा हो जाती है | इस से बोलचाल की प्रौढ़तियों में प्रौढ़ति का विवेचन कह सकते हैं | इस प्रकार बोलचाल के भीतर से ही एक सत्ता के प्रभाव से उसमें परिवर्तन स्वयं होता चलता है | यह देशज संबंधी कथा वैज्ञानिक स्वरूप है |
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24. वही
CHANGING ASPECTS OF INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY : AN OVERVIEW

Ms. NEHA
Assistant Professor (Political Science)
Guru Nanak Girls College, Yaunanagar, Haryana

ABSTRACT

This paper endeavours present some of the new changing aspects of India’s Foreign Policy. From this perspective this paper tries to analyze the India’s foreign policy. An analysis of Indian Prime Minister Narender Modi’s Foreign Policy record serves as a first believability probe of our assumption. We find that our concept of populism carries most explanatory value in the procedural aspect of foreign policy making as well as in its communication, less so in those aspects relating to the goals or substance of foreign policy. Whereas foreign policy under Modi’s populist leadership is highly centralized and personalized, the traditional foreign policy establishment, including most notably the ministry of external affairs, has lost some of its previous authority. Engaging the Indian diaspora abroad emerged as another characteristic of populist foreign policy making. By contrast, the care of India does not confirm, our hypothesis regarding a preference of literalism over multilateralism nor does populism necessarily preclude investing in global public goods.

In 21st century, world’s scenerio has been changed to a great extent. What changes and challenges come in the way of India’s foreign policy this paper discuss upon them.


INTRODUCTION

It is known fact that the formation of government is essential to run a state and no state can live without maintaining interstate relations which have become so essential in there days. To that end every government has to formulate a foreign policy. A successful foreign policy enhance a nation’s power and prestige in the comity of nations. Foreign policy attain also increase a government’s believability in the eyes of public internally as well as externally.

India in the early twenty first century has become a focus of international attention more than ever before in the pyramid of world power in 1947, India was perhaps at the rock bottom. However, within a short span of three or four decades, India had pushed forward. Its position and become a most developed country among the developing countries. Foreign policy is an instrument at the disposal of a country to protect and promote its national interest. The core of the national interest is constant defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty enhance the social well being of the people, economic promote opportunities for profitable trading relations with other countries. While the national interest would be forever, its content will very with time and circumstances. It follows that the policy has to be flexible and must keep...
in tune with changing international as well as national environment. This paper is going to discuss determinants, objectives and Policy Initiatives of India’s foreign policy.

OBJECTIVE OF INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY

The main objective of India’s Foreign Policy are:

1. Non-Alignment: Non-alignment is one of the most important objective of India’s Foreign Policy. When India gained independence, the world was divided into corps headed by two super power namely the U.S.A and then U.S.S.R as India was keep to play an effective role in the international arena, it thought proper to keep away from there blocs.

2. Special bias for Asia: Even though India has advocated cooperation amongst all the countries of the world, it shows a special bias for the countries of Asia in its foreign policy it developed very close relations with countries of Asia and tried to promote unity among them by organizing a number of conferences. Even though India showed a special bias, it tried to create no separate bloc of the Asia nations.

3. Settle International disputes through peaceful means: India always try to solve international matters in a peaceful manner. Therefore India has expressed her complete faith and allegiance to the policy and ideology declared by the United Nations organization. In all international conflicts that carried the possibility of the offend of peace and disturbance in the international system, India always endeavored for the pacific settlement of them.

4. Opposed to imperialism and colonialism: Another objective of India’s foreign policy is that it is opposed to imperialism and colonialism. The government has consistently championed the cause of the exploited nations against the colonial and imperial powers. This policy has been the cause for the freeing of may Afro-Asia nation from colonialism.

5. Opposed to racial discrimination: India has always emphasized the principle of brotherhood of man and opposed all types of discrimination based on race, culture, etc. It was the first country to highlight the problem of racial discrimination at the international level and severely condemned the policy of racial segregation being pursued by the government of south Africa. In short, India has taken consistent cudgels against racial discrimination wherever it was being practiced.

6. Ties with Commonwealth: Though India got Independence, it has supported the commonwealth and joined it by a treaty. India joined it because she could get certain economic benefits by her association with this against body.

7. Cooperation and coexistence: The idea of different systems existing side by side without clash is not new to India. India played a leading role in the development of “Panch Sheela” emphaing mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual benefit and equality and peaceful coexistence. It was in this spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation that India laid great emphasis on the settlement of disputes peacefully.
8. Believe in United Nations: India as a proponent of peace has shown great trust in the UN. It hasn’t only encouraged the settlement of disputes through peaceful method but also extended full support to the UN actions. It has been contributing military as well as other personnel for implementing the decisions of the United Nations.

DETERMINATES OF FOREIGN POLICY

The determinates of Foreign Policy are:

1. Geographical Factor: A permanent and stable determinant of foreign policy is geography. It determines the temperature, resources, frontiers and neighbours. The size of the state, topography, shape, location and climate are important components of geography. A size large enough to support a population, sufficient to man an adequate military establishment a climate which is uniform and conducive to physical vigor, preferably either temperature or tropical highland, a topography offering boundaries with natural defence barrier such as mountains, forests, swamps, rivers, deserts and oceans and a shape which is compact rather than disintegrated or scattered and thus easier to defend, provide part of the necessary power potential allowing a state to pursue an independent foreign policy.

2. Natural Resources: Food, minerals, metal, coal, crude oil, water, resources constitute an important element of national power and consequently of foreign policy. Availability of these importance of a country. For example: The presence of petroleum has significantly strengthen the position of West Asian countries in international relations. They have used oil as a tool of their foreign policy.

3. Economic Factors: Today no state in the world can boast of economic self-sufficiency. Even the United States is greatly dependent upon world trade for economic prosperity. This mutual interdependence of the economics also works as a determinant of foreign policy. Economic interdependence leads to international economic activity which is expressed in terms of tariffs, import quotes, trade agreements and other financial arrangements. Sometimes state are not equally gifted by nature with natural and economic resources nor are they capable of utilizing available resources. Therefore nations make there foreign policy in a way so that the supply of raw materials may not run short and their trade may hate a favorable balance. International economic activity also needs facilities and protection of foreign investment. All these economic factors have bearing on foreign policy.

4. Population: The human force both quantitative and qualitative also constitute another determinant of foreign policy. The importance of China and India in Asia partly rest on the number of people residency in these two countries. From the qualitative point of view the population should consist of educated people, skilled labourer, and possessing full technical know-how.

5. Military Capacity: The states of a state depends on its military strength. A state possessing adequate military capacity like the USA ISRAEL possess greater initiative and bargaining power in foreign affairs. No doubt, this factor is not as permanent as
geography or natural resources. It keeps on changing. In fact, the military strength of a country depends on many factors such as modern arms and ammunitions etc.

6. **Quality of Government and Leadership:** The quality of government and leadership is perhaps the most important determinant of foreign policy of a country. Prof. Black and Thomson says, The role that a state plays at a particular time, and the foreign policies that will be followed, are dependent upon the qualities of those who are in a position to make decision. In fact it is the government and the leaders who convert the potential power of a state into an actual power.

7. **Ideology:** The ideology of a state also greatly influences the foreign policy of a state in so far as it determines the goals to be achieved by the state in international relations. The emergence of two types of foreign policies in the post world war II period is largely due to the ideological conflict between the then U.S.S.R (communism) and the USA (capitalism). Generally there is lot of affinity in the policy of states professing a particular ideology and a feeling of animosity among the states professing opposite ideologies.

8. **Quality of Diplomacy:** This quality depends on clear conceptions of national goals and the ability to use the tools of state craft for the attainment of these goals. The diplomatic service of a country and its ability to accommodate harmonious and conflicting interests in ultimate analysis influences the foreign policy.

9. **Role of Press:** The contributes to his process by supplying factual information on the basis of which the people take decision by publishing specialized article on current international developments. The press also plays an important role in publishing the foreign policy of the country. The role of the press however, depends on the political system prevailing in the country, the rate of literacy as well as the attitude of government.

10. **National Interest:** Finally, the national interests of a country also exercise profound influence on the foreign policy of a country. Alfred T Mohan says “Self interests is not only a legitimate, but a fundamental cause for national policy.”

**CHANGING ASPECTS OF INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY**

The Ministry of external affairs of India also known as the foreign ministry. The government agency responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The foreign policy of the government concerns the policy initiatives made towards other states. Foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighboring countries in South Asia, engaging the extended neighborhood in southeast Asia and the major global powers.

With the Modi Government in power India has pursued a vigorous foreign policy agenda which well have considerable leaving in the years to come.
POLICY INITIATIVE

There has been many policy initiative since that has been taking the headlines.

1. Act East Policy: From the very beginning the Modi led government made it clear that India would focus more and more on improving relations with ASEAN and other East Asian countries as per India’s look East policy which was formulated during PM Narasimha Rao’s government in 1992 for better economic engagement with its eastern neighbours but successive government later successfully turned it into actual for forging strategic partnership and security cooperation with countries in that region in general and Vietnam and Japan in particular. In here recent visit to Hanoi, Vietnam Sushma Swaraj has stressed on the need for an “Act East policy” that also said should replace India’s over two decade old “Look East Policy” emphasizing a more proactive role for India in this region.

2. Neighborhood First Policy: One of the major policy initiatives taken by Modi Government is to focus back on its immediate neighbours in South Asia. Even before becoming the Prime Minister, Narender Modi hinted that his foreign policy well actively focus on improving ties with India immediate neighbours which is being termed “Neighborhood first, Policy in the media” and he started well by inviting all heads of state of government of South Asian countries in his inauguration and on the second day on office he held bilateral talks with all of them individually which was dubbed as a mini SAARC summit by the media. Later during a launch event at ISRO he has asked Indian scientists to take the endeavor to develop a dedicated SAARC satellite to share the fruits of the technology like tell-medicine, e-learning etc. with the people across South Asia to complement the currently operating Indian Technical and Economic cooperation program in the region.

3. India Ocean Outreach: The Indian Ocean region, which is long been considered as India’s nautical backyard, steadily turning into a hotspot thanks to growing Chinese strategic thanks to growing Chinese strategic presence over the region’s numerous strategically located archipelagoes. To counter the recent moves made by china on the name of president XI’s pet maritime silk road. Project India started to reach out its maritime neighbours in the IOR with proposals of enhanced economic and security cooperation. The policy towards IOR started to unfold during Sri Lanka President’s visit to New Delhi in early February 2015. Following that Modi embarks on a three nations Yatra (travel) to Mauritius, Seychelles and Sri Lanka, although Maldives was also initially part of this outreach but recent political turmoil in that country led to last minutes cancellation of the scheduled visit.

Ahead of Modi’s scheduled visit to reifying in May 2015, India wanted to project that it commanded a strategic supremacy over the IOR and that its relations with its maritime neighbours were far more cordial that that of china’s with particular reference to south china sea.

4. Project Mausam: On the back of growing Chinese naval activity in the Indian ocean region, which India considers its area of responsibility, the Modi administration have introduced project Mausam, which is believed to rival the Chinese “Maritime Silk
Road” (MSR) initiative. Mausam which means weather or season in many south and southeast Asian languages is highlighted because of its profound role in cultural exchanges in region as in ancient time maritime trade used to depend on seasonal monsoon winds. The projects which is still in the evolving phase, is being with the worked on with the cultural Ministry, will focus on the ancient trade and culture linkages and emphasize on future maritime cooperation in the Indian ocean region stretching from Southeast Asia to East Africa with the central location of India, from where the ocean derived its name.

5. Cooperation with Pacific Islands: Modi chase to visit figi soon after democracy was re-established in the island country after 8 years. There apart from bilateral meeting, he also met heads of government from its pacific island states to enhance India’s engagement in the region and proposed a forum for India Pacific Islands cooperation be held on a regular bases. The conveyed there India’s keenness to work closely with Pacific Island nations to advance their development priorities in this regard a number of measures to strengthen India’s partnership in the region were proposed which include setting up of a special fund of billion for adapting climate change visa-vis clean energy, establishing a trade office in India, ‘Pan Pacific island e-network’ to close the physical distance between the islands by improving digital connectivity, extending visa on arrival at Indian airports for all the fourteen pacific island countries, ‘Space cooperation’ in space technology applications for improving the quality of life of the islands, training countries to increase mutual understanding the also expressed his willingness to host the leaders in any of India’s coastal town for the next summit in 2015. It was quite significant to see Chinese President following Modi’s trial visited figi on 21st November to meet a similar gathering of leaders indicating a struggle for influence between the two Asian grants in the island countries of South Pacific.

6. Fast Track Diplomacy: On Completion of the 100 days of Modi Government the external affairs Ministry published a booklet called “Fast Track Diplomacy” showcasing the achievement made in the foreign policy arena. In her First media interaction the minister Sushma Swaraj said the catchphrase for her tenure was fast track diplomacy and said it had three faces-proactive, strong and sensitive. Since taking office the External Affairs Minister held round-table meeting with all Indian heads of missions to the SAARC region, ASEAR region and middle East separately as a follow up measure to carry forward the leads gained by high profile visit and exchanges.

7. Para Diplomacy: One of the innovative idea of Modi Government is the introduction of elements of para diplomacy in India’s foreign policy where each states and cities would be encouraged to forge special relation with countries or Federal states of another country or even cities of their interest in order. During the upcoming visit of Chinese President XI Jimping town twinning agreement between Mumbai and Shanghai, Ahmadabad and Guangzhou and a similar ‘sister states’ agreement between Gujarat and Guangdong province of china will likely to be signed. Earlier Varanasi signed partnership agreement with Kyoto, Japan.
CONCLUSION

In Nutshell, we can say that the border direction to the India’s foreign policy evolved much before India achieved its independence, during the period of anti-colonial nationalist movement. The ideology, goals, objective and principles of India’s foreign policy strongly reflect the core values that principles as guiding principles for the development of modern India.

The role relevance and affectivity of foreign policy is strengthening the power of India. The progress of science technology and culture is new dimension of India foreign policy. It would be quite interesting to study how national interest has been influenced on the principles of foreign policy of India and there aspects can be carefully studied here. India foreign policy has thus underwent through many changes from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to P.M Narender Modi India was founder of philosophy of nonalign movement has become active. India is emerging role as a mega power in the new world is a significant phenomenon.

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A STUDY OF PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN NBFCs USING PREDICTIVE MODEL: A CASE STUDY OF IL & FS

Prof. Akash S. Jain
Assistant Professor
G. S. College of Commerce and Economics,
Nagpur – 440010.

Abstract:

The study of solvency and bankruptcy is becoming more relevant and important as even large companies across the word are failing, resulting in economic and social problems to the society.

In Indian scenario, the cases of financial distress are generally investigated post facto. Instead, it would be more helpful for the Indian financial sector, if there is a preventive mechanism for indicating the significant events that could lead an organisation to financial crisis such as bankruptcy. This mechanism may provide an ample amount of scope to financial institutions to take corrective actions in order to minimize the potential loss and the chances of these significant events turning into financial crisis.

This research papers emphasizes on financial distress which is one of the reasons that NBFCs are failing in Indian economy and goes on to elucidate various easy fixes for it. Such sort of study becomes indispensable due to defaults by organisations who were supposedly “too big to fail”.

We believe that if financial information available for public is put into perspective, can give out early warning signs which would circumvent the possibility of chronic losses in terms of loss of public capital, opportunity cost (implicit cost) of such capital, and other related economic threats.

Thus, the research paper aims at testing the usefulness of bankruptcy predictive tool (Fulmer and Springate Model) in prediction of the would-be possible events of financial crisis, so that corrective actions can be taken in order to prevent such events. This study demonstrates the working of this predictive model with reference to the case study of NBFC viz; Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS).

Keywords: Financial Distress, Bankruptcy Predictive Models,

Introduction:
General Overview:

Banking system is considered as a backbone of every economy. This is because banking systems are playing an important role in mobilising finance from abundant to needy sector thereby ensuring the optimum and productive utilisation of wealth of an economy resulting in rise of production of goods as well as services.

But if entities operating in financial sector specifically in banking industry like NBFCs, Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions are facing situations of financial distress repetitively, then these might be considered as serious signs from the growth point of view of that economy. In these cases, proper premortem analysis of such entities gets importance, as it might help in predicting potential financial distress situations in advance and providing appropriate chance to deploy some preventive strategies in advance in order to reduce the probable financial shocks to the economy such as bankruptcy, financial distress, frauds, etc.

Basel III and Ind AS:

India has accepted Basel III Capital norms and The Reserve Bank of India has envisaged full implementation of Basel III capital regulations in India by March 31, 2019 in a phased manner. Norms/guidelines regarding the capital required to be maintained by banks in India including the Basel III capital regulations, are issued by RBI. For full implementation of Basel III Capital Accords, Indian Banks are in dire need of huge capital base.

As per audited data of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the quarter ended December 2017, all PSBs met the regulatory norm for Common Equity Tier-1. Further, with a view to supplementing the efforts of PSBs for meeting regulatory capital norms and augmenting growth capital, Government of India announced in October 2017 recapitalisation of PSBs to the tune of Rs. 2,11,000 crores over the current and next financial years comprising of capital infusion by the Government of Rs. 1,53,139 crore and the balance through raising of capital by PSBs.  

Adoption of more transparent and internationally compatible reporting framework i.e. Ind AS (revised Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles converged with International Financial Reporting Standards) puts another challenge in front of Baking Sector such as management of portfolio and rigorous reporting norms under Ind AS and IFRS framework such as “IFRS 9: Financial Instruments”.

Adoption of more transparent and internationally compatible reporting framework i.e. Ind AS (revised Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles converged with International Financial Reporting Standards) puts another challenge in front of Baking Sector such as management of portfolio and rigorous reporting norms under Ind AS and IFRS framework such as “IFRS 9: Financial Instruments”.
Statistics given in the above chart shows that there has been a considerable increase in the credit growth rate for NBFCs over of period from 2013 to 2018. Since implementation of Basel III Capital norms and stringent reporting framework such as Ind AS, SCBs, Private and Public Sector banks etc. are facing a challenge of maintenance of adequate capital base, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Tier I and Tier II Capital Bases etc.

In such challenging situation, financial distress shocks from financial entities in the form of bankruptcy, financial distress etc. may put new challenges in front of economy to revive from such financial shocks disturbing its growth pace.

The research paper focuses on the study of application of bankruptcy predictive models in quantitative analysis of financial information published in financial statements, and extension to the study of qualitative aspects, identification and interpretations of forensic signs and timely and appropriate disclosures of financial information by financial sector entities.

The research paper aims on the study of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs) only. Considering the risky lending profile of NBFCs, the researcher has taken into consideration a recent case study of financial distress situation in one of the leading finance company i.e. Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS).

In this paper, we have applied bankruptcy prediction models on the standalone financial statements of IL & FS for the financial Year 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and successfully proved that if these models have been used previously for interpreting financial statements of
IL & FS, the distress situation faced by the company in the month of October 2018 could have been addressed in better way.

**Objectives of Study:**

1) To apply bankruptcy predictive models on financial statements of a distress NBFC (IL & FS) and study its impact on early detection potential events of financial distress.

2) To suggest some measures (quantitative as well as qualitative) that NBFC may take in order to avoid or minimize the occurrence or severances of potential distress situation in NBFC.

**Review of Literature:**

Bankruptcy is a state of insolvency wherein the company or the person is not able to repay the creditors the debt amount.

Entities operating in Banking and financial sector are considered as a backbone of any economy. These entities perform an important role of mobilizing funds from needy sector to abundant sector for its productive utilization and thereby helps in increasing production of goods and services. This ultimately results in higher GDP of an economy which leads to overall growth of that economy.

If such financial sector companies get debt ridden or get stacked into financial distress situations such as frauds, bankruptcy, insolvency etc., then this situation may lead to severe financial shocks for the economy which may cause economy to collapse.

Therefore, if bankruptcy situation is predicted in advance, it could have been managed properly by designing some defensive strategies like restructuring plans etc.

In India, use of such predictive tools in service sector is not so popular, but researcher have been carried out in the various fields such as manufacturing, service sector etc.

*(G. Atmanathan, Manu Shankar, & S. Ramesh, 2013)* In this research paper, researchers tried to make a comparative analysis of usefulness of Altman’s Z Score model and KMV Merton Distance to Default Model in predictive analysis of Indian manufacturing companies. The paper concludes that Altman’s Z Score model is more effective in predicting bankruptcy situation for Indian manufacturing companies.²

*(Dr. Arasu, Dr. C. D. Balaji, Dr. S. Praveen Kumar, and N. Thamizh selvi, 2013)* The paper analyzed applicability and effectiveness of predictive model of Springate and Fulmer in prediction of bankruptcy prediction of several infrastructure finance companies.
The paper concludes that even if Fulmer and Springate models are generally applicable for manufacturing firms, they can be useful in bankruptcy predictive analysis of service-oriented companies. Researchers in this research paper, proved the usefulness of these models by comparative analysis of different infrastructure finance companies in India.

Research Gap:

The problem of bankruptcy prediction of service industries (BFSI Companies, a case study of IL&FS) addressed in this research paper has not been considered in Indian context so far in such a way it has to be. In India, use of predictive models in identifying potential distress situation in companies has very limited application.

The research paper focuses on testing the usefulness of such predictive tools in order to predict upcoming financial shocks that a company may face in near future and devise a defensive strategy in order to curb the potential situation of distress or at least minimize its impact on financial health of a company.

Methodology of Study:

This is a case study of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL & FS). In this study the researcher has considered standalone financial statements of IL & FS for the financial year 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. A brief overview of a company is given as below:

IL&FS was formed in 1987 as an "RBI registered Core Investment Company" by three financial institutions, namely the Central Bank of India, Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI), to provide finance and loans for major infrastructure projects. Gradually, as the organization needed better financing, it additionally opened itself to two large international players, namely Mitsubishi (through Orix corporation Japan) and the Abu Dhabi Investment authority. Subsequently, Life Insurance Corporation India, Orix and ADIA became its largest shareholders, a pattern that continues to this day.

Currently, its institutional shareholders include Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ORIX and Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, with small shareholdings by a few Indian banks. State Bank of India (SBI) was a shareholder till 2017, after which it sold its stake in the company. A few foreign investors including Greenspring associates remain investors in its subsidiary companies, especially IL&FS transportation and IL&FS infrastructure services.

The ownership by various investors is explained in ownership pie as explained below:
This case study is based on the secondary data which was obtained from the published sources i.e. Annual report for the period of 2 years (2016-17 and 2017-18). The absolute figures reported in the standalone financial statements do not serve the purpose of measuring the financial health of the companies. Hence, the financial analyst must analyse the financial data in order to ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of the companies. Despite the financial analyst having many analytical tools, ratio analysis is the most powerful tool to ascertain the financial health of the companies. Alone a single ratio does not serve the purpose.

The collected data was analysed with the help of ratio analysis. The accounting ratios used to predict the financial performance of the company, gives a warning only when it is too late to take corrective action. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the different ratios into a single measure of the probability of sickness or failure. Multiple discriminant analysis is a useful tool in such situations. The use of MDA helps to consolidate the effect of all ratios. Keeping the above view in mind, the “F Factor” of Fulmer Model and “Z Score” of Springate Model has been adopted to monitor the financial health of the company.

The Fulmer and Springate Models have been used predominantly to predict financial distress among manufacturing companies in the advanced economies. The models have not been widely used in India. This research paper has demonstrated that the two models can be used to predict financial distress in the Indian context and also their use need not be restricted to the manufacturing sector but can also be extended to the financial sector. In the current Indian
scenario, though the banking sector in India has not suffered from the implications of the global economic and financial crisis to the extent that the banking system in the US and European economies have suffered, the fact remains that it has not been completely insulated.³

The IL&FS Crisis:

IL&FS Financial Services, a group company, defaulted in payment obligations of bank loans (including interest), term and short-term deposits and failed to meet the commercial paper redemption obligations due on September 14. On September 15, the company reported that it had received notices for delays and defaults in servicing some of the inter corporate deposits accepted by it. Consequent to defaults, rating agency ICRA downgraded the ratings of its short-term and long-term borrowing programmes. The defaults also jeopardise hundreds of investors, banks and mutual funds associated with IL&FS. The defaults sparked panic among equity investors even as several non-banking financial companies faced turmoil amid a default scare.

As infrastructure became the central theme in the past two decades, IL&FS used its first mover advantage to lap up projects. In the process, it has built up a debt-to-equity ratio of 18.7. The group with at least 24 direct subsidiaries, 135 indirect subsidiaries, six joint ventures and four associate companies is sitting on a debt of about Rs 91,000 crore. Of this, nearly Rs 60,000 crore of debt is at project level, including road, power and water projects. A major reason behind troubles of IL&FS is complications in land acquisition. The 2013 land acquisition law made many of its projects unviable. Cost escalation also led to many incomplete projects. Lack of timely action exacerbated the problems.⁴

In this research paper, the researcher tried to make a predictive analysis by applying the bankruptcy predictive models on the financial statements of IL & FS in order to ensure that if these models can predict such financial situation in advance. Bankruptcy predictive models of Springate and Fulmer have been considered for this analysis.

Bankruptcy Models used in the Study:

1) Springate Model:

\[ Z \text{ Score} = (1.03 \times X_1) + (3.07 \times X_2) + (0.66 \times X_3) + (0.4 \times X_4) \]

Where,

- \( X_1 = \) Working Capital / Total Assets
- \( X_2 = \) Net Income before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) / Total Assets
- \( X_3 = \) Net Income before Taxes (EBT) / Current Liabilities
- \( X_4 = \) Sales / Total Assets
Interpretation: Failed if Z Score < 0.862

2) Fulmer Model:

\[ H \text{ Score} = (5.528 \times X1) + (0.212 \times X2) + (0.073 \times X3) + (1.270 \times X4) - (0.12 \times X5) + (2.335 \times X6) + (0.575 \times X7) + (1.083 \times X8) + (0.894 \times X9) - 6.075 \]

Where,

- \( X1 \) = Average Return Earnings / Total Assets
- \( X2 \) = Operational Income / Total Assets
- \( X3 \) = Earnings before Profit and Tax / Total Equity
- \( X4 \) = Cash flow from operations / Total Debt
- \( X5 \) = Total Debt / Total Assets
- \( X6 \) = Total Current Liability / Total Assets
- \( X7 \) = Log (Average Tangible Assets)
- \( X8 \) = Working Capital / Total Debt
- \( X9 \) = Log (Earning before profit and taxes / Interest Expenses)

Interpretation: Failed if H Score < 0

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The details required for the calculations of the above models are collected from the annual reports published by IL&FS for the financial year 2016-17 and 2018-19:

1) Springate Model:

Calculations for the Year ended on 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2017 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

\[ Z \text{ Factor} = 1.03 \left( \frac{-4603.06}{201661.71} \right) + 3.07 \left( \frac{14770.36}{201661.71} \right) + 0.66 \left( \frac{3596.37}{33253.25} \right) + 0.4 \left( \frac{16536.59}{201661.71} \right) = 0.30549 \]

Calculations for the Year ended on 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2018 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

\[ Z \text{ Factor} = 1.03 \left( \frac{-22965.29}{247075.44} \right) + 3.07 \left( \frac{16195.82}{247075.44} \right) + 0.66 \left( \frac{3324.81}{64169.32} \right) + 0.4 \left( \frac{17891.09}{247075.44} \right) = 0.16856 \]

2) Fulmer Model:
Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2017 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

\[
H \text{ Factor} = 5.528 \left( \frac{19940.86}{201661.71} + 0.212 \left( \frac{16536.59}{201661.71} + 0.073 \left( \frac{14770.36}{9859.27} + 1.270 \left( \frac{9167.35}{104195.59} - \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
0.12 \left( \frac{104195.59}{201661.71} \right) + \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
+ 2.335 \left( \frac{33253.25}{201661.71} \right) + 0.575 \times 3.9699 + 1.083 \left( \frac{-4603.25}{104195.59} + 0.894 \times \log \frac{14770.36}{11173.99} - \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
6.075 \left. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
= (-1.5552)
\]

Calculations for the Year ended on 31st March 2018 (as per Standalone Financial Statements)

\[
H \text{ Factor} = 5.528 \left( \frac{19616.76}{247075.44} + 0.212 \left( \frac{17891.09}{247075.44} + 0.073 \left( \frac{16195.82}{9859.27} + 1.270 \left( \frac{3167.25}{113404.17} - \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
0.12 \left( \frac{113404.17}{247075.44} \right) + \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
+ 2.335 \left( \frac{64169.32}{247075.44} \right) + 0.575 \times 3.9585 + 1.083 \left( \frac{-22965.29}{113404.17} + 0.894 \times \log \frac{16195.82}{12871.01} - \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
6.075 \left. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
= (-0.4483)
\]

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<th>Statistical Tool</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
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<td>Score</td>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>Score</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springate Model</td>
<td>Z &lt; 0.862</td>
<td>0.30549</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulmer Model</td>
<td>H &lt; 0</td>
<td>(-1.5552)</td>
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Analysis and Interpretation:

The scores of both the models shows that the company was itself in the bankruptcy zone at the end of year 2016-2017.

According to the summary table, the infrastructure finance company was below the benchmark score i.e. in bankruptcy zone at the end of financial year 2016-2017. In the next financial year, the situation has become worse and resulted into a distress situation for the company as we have discussed previously.
If such type of analysis could have been done in past, the regulators could have predicted the sign of potential distress situation and may alarm the company’s management. In Indian Scenario, the analysis of such financial distress situation is always done post facto. If continuous use of such predictive models is applied (on a regular interval say monthly, quarterly etc.) in analysing the financial health of the companies, regulators may be able to predict the probability and extent of severances of potential financial distress situations and they may help the companies to work out restructuring plan to overcome such situations.

Along with the use of such statistical predictive models, the regulators as well as management of the companies should also have an eye on various aspects that’s shows alarming signs for an entity moving to the verge of bankruptcy. These aspects are as below:

**Forensic Signs:** The regulators should analyse the statements filed with them in periodical reporting and identify some signs which emanates some signals alarming the stakeholders about potential expected distress situations and the extent of the same.

These signs such as extreme growth, deliberate increase in premium yield growth, employing extreme leverage, providing trivial loss reserves, executive compensation, defaults, appraisal frauds, political contributions etc. may play an important role as a parameter and they may help to identify the severity of potential financial irregularities, threats or crisis. So that the corporates, financial institutions and regulating authorities can identify the potential would be event of financial crisis and may rush to adopt corrective measures in order to prevent it.

**Transparency in Disclosures:** If corporate entities keep transparency in periodical reporting by following all the rules and regulations of applicable accounting and reporting framework, then it would be helpful for the regulators to identify the entities with high probability of hitting a distress situation and can arrange restructuring plan for them according to the severity of the probable event.

**Qualitative Aspects:** These aspects include factors like public sentiments, investor’s behaviours, media image, employee opinions etc. Sometimes these qualitative aspects may also give some signals which may be proved as alarming signs about potential unexpected events of financial distress. Therefore, close eye has to be kept on such aspects.

It may increase in transparency and eliminate uncertainty and ambiguity by just disclosing the information (such as price sensitive information, related party disclosures etc.) that has already been shared with one or more public authority (such as stock exchanges).

Thus, such predictive models if applied in an Indian context to various corporate entities can help to identify the chances of occurrence of potential events of bankruptcy, frauds etc. and provide a scope to initiate recovery plan for the corporates thereby saving the hard-earned money of investors.
References:


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CONDITIONS OF HANDICRAFT UNITS WORKERS IN SIRKAZHI TALUK, NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT – AN OVERVIEW

K. Bama*
Dr. C. Mathanakamaraj**


**Dr. C. Mathanakamaraj, Associate Professor & Head, P.G. Research Department of Economics, Kamaraj College, Thoothukudi.

Abstract

Micro, Cottage, small scale and medium industries in India play a vital role in the development of the economy. These types of handicraft industries are generating the employment, revenue and assets creation for the future generation. In the part of employment generation, the rural-based handicraft play an important role. Very particularly, agro-based cottage and handicraft units are more important in the rural development, with means of eradication of poverty, unemployment, disguised unemployment and underemployment. As per the classification of MSME cane & bamboo industry, Grass mat industry and vegetable processing industry are more valuable and employment generating industries in rural areas. The cane and grass mat industries give more employment opportunities to the rural people and more than 30 percent of poverty was eradicated. At the same time, the worker of cottage and handicraft industry are lived in poverty. The conditions of handicraft and cottage industries worker are in a pathetic situation. Therefore there is a need to analyses the condition of the workers.

Key ward: Cane, Cottage, Grass Mat Handicraft, Disguised Unemployment

INTRODUCTION

The small scale sector in India has traditionally always had a very vibrant and competitive sector. Even after the dawn of industrialization, British producers of textiles found handmade Indian textiles such a threat that they lobbied hard to have its import banned, succeeding in the late eighteenth century. After independence, Indian planners and policymakers felt that protection was essential to the development of a strong, indigenous economy. The Indian state played an integral role in the industrial and economic development of the country resulting in a dominant public sector and heavily regulated private sector. Public policy, immediately post-independence, ensured this through the reservation of certain industries for the public sector and also controlling and regulating the private sector, so as to channel investment into desired areas. India also followed a policy of ‘import substitution.' This was followed by putting a strong emphasis on indigenous production, and discouraging imports through import licensing, stiff quantitative restrictions and high tariff rates.

Thus the first four decades after independence saw the development of a highly protected economy. Owing to the feeling that the small scale sector was an important tool in employment generation, value creation and poverty alleviation, small scale units were given
further protection. Small scale units were given the reservation of over 800 products’ exclusive production in the small-scale sector, reservation of some of the products produced in the sector for purchase preference by government agencies, supply of scarce materials, input price concessions like lower interest rates and numerous fiscal measures such as excise duty exemptions and other tax concessions. The role of the state in the development of the small scale sector has not always been greatly beneficial to the sector.

In 2006 a new bill was passed, ‘The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,’ which defines the enterprises as the following, "a small enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery is more than twenty-five lakhs rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees." The act also envisages the setting up of a National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which is supposed to "examine the factors affecting the promotion and development of these enterprises and review the policies and program of the Central Government in regard to the facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of such enterprises." This Board is also to make recommendations to the government on the matter of the development of such enterprises and how to overcome their problems.

The Village and Small Scale Industries (VSI) sector consist of two segments viz. modern and traditional. The village and cottage industries such as handloom, khadi and other allied village industries, handicrafts, mat weaving, Sericulture and coir from the traditional segment while the modern sector consists of a wide range of modern small scale industries. The role of village and cottage industries in a developing country like India cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries are characterized as labour abundant and capital scarce. Large industries with their stress on latest technical know-how requiring enormous capital investment cannot absorb the growing number of unemployed in the country. On the other hand, village and cottage crafts which employ labor-intensive techniques of manufacture can provide immense employment opportunities to masses.

Developing economies have to determine the priority of their scarce capital allocation among various activities such as consumer goods industries, basic industries, transportation and power. Basic industries, transportation and power are highly capital intensive and there is no alternative to them. In the case of consumer articles, these economies can make a choice between small industries of a capital sparing nature and large industries which are generally capital intensive. Organizing the production of consumer articles in the village, cottage and small industries sector in the growing stage of an economy, can set apart a large portion of the available funds for basic industries, transportation and power without which an economy cannot grow. In India, there has been a concentration of industrial activities in four States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Even within these industrially advanced States, industrial activities are restricted to a few districts.

The constitution of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1957 speeded up the setting up of new ventures in many other areas of this sector. In addition to this, various other institutions have been established in the State for village and cottage industries to enable the government implements its programmes of development. Regulatory measures have been initiated to ensure availability of raw materials to these industries. Today, the village and
cottage crafts along with modern small scale industries account for a major portion of the industrial employment in Tamil Nadu. Incidentally, with the object of enlarging the area of operation of village industries and permitting the use of power operated equipment, the KVIC has put forward a new definition for village industries in response to Khadi and Village Industries Review Committee Report 1987.


Historically, the grass sleeping mat served and still serves for the rural population, the function of a mattress spread across the (cow dung) floor in a hut. A comparable mat, the sitting mat, would be offered to a visiting stranger as a sign of generous hospitality. Sitting mats are still bought by many urban areas, and are seen to maintain a link with the homestead life and the elderly relatives; a grass sleeping mat still forms part of the basic essentials a bride takes to her marital home together with a headrest for her husband.

So, the grass mat can be seen not only as an object of historical relevance but as an object of contemporary significance, especially as it undergoes its current transformation from grass to plastic. The early history of the mankind and their relationship and interdependence with the surrounding environment; it is their utilization of the various raw materials available to them that has led to the diverse importance of the grass mat. Their functional utilization of grass was primarily in the form of building shelters and developed simultaneously into the creation of objects fulfilling a range of domestic requirements.

Mats of varying degrees of coarseness are made from the leaves of grass mat in almost all parts of the district where that tree is plentiful. The manufacture of grass mat articles forms regular employment for the womenfolk of the tapper families during the off-season. Grass mat weaving of korai grass are made mostly Muslims in many districts in Tamil Nadu like Nagapattinam. For ordinary mats, Korai is obtained from the beds of tanks and channels in the district, after getting permission from the government. It is dyed to a variety of colours and woven by hand on to a warp, which is usually made of aloe fibre. The finished articles are sent in large quantities to Pettai, where they are distributed within the district and other parts of the state and country. A mat of very superior composition and considerable reputation is produced at Pattamadai. Its manufacture is the monopoly of some Muslim families even today.

The Nagapattinam District Industries Centre was formed to gear up industrialization and render all assistance required for the setting up of new units under one roof in the district. The District Industries Centre has been functioning in this district from 1st July 1978. It provides assistance to small-scale industries in the sphere of finance, getting clearance for
various licenses, registration, incentives and loan assistance offered by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Nagapattinam district has all the basic infrastructure and resources for the development of small and tiny industries. Further, the incentives are given by the Tamil Nadu State Government and various industrial development agencies of the State and the district have also added to the advantage for accelerating the industrial progress. As there are about 47 large and medium scale industries, there is a scope for the growth of ancillary industries, to meet the requirement of these industries, by manufacturing components and spare parts. The Grass mat, Bamboo crafts products and food processing industries have more units in the district, the growth of which can be augmented by increasing agricultural production and utilizing barren and cultivable land and fallow land available in the district.

**Importance of the Study**

In Tamil Nadu, agriculture and allied activities were the major occupations. Alternative occupation worth mentioning as the heavy industries, cotton industries, leather industries, food processing, tourism, and cottages & small scales industries like handicrafts and handloom was a major source of income for the people of Tamil Nadu. Food processing industries like cardamom, ginger, cherry chilly, oranges, and passion fruits, etc, which were grown extensively throughout the state. But in recent years, the farmers are forced to sell their produce to outsiders at cheap rates. As most of the products are perishable in nature and no sufficient facilities like cold storage and other scientific techniques to preserve these commodities are available in the state. Under these circumstances, small scale and cottage industries like handicraft industry are best suited to the state as they require less capital, low level of technical skill and use local resources. The alternative source of getting employment, earning income and improve the standard of living of people in Tamil Nadu is to obtain traditional industry like handicraft industry for their livelihood.

**Statement of the Problem**

Central, as well as state government, together is focusing on promotion and development of handicrafts industry, at the same time private agencies like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and local artisan are also playing important roles for the promotion and smooth functioning of handicrafts industry. So far, this industry is not performing up to the expectations of many as it has been suffering from several problems.

The present study attempts to throw light on the varied problems of the handicraft sectors. Further, the study may help the policymakers to formulate of certain policies in the light of changing conditions to resolve the problems of handicraft sectors. The handicraft industries have to cross more hurdles. In this context following issues have been taken for the present study.

**Status of the Artisan:**

Handicrafts are specialized skills which are transformed from one generation to another and handicrafts are means of livelihood of the artisans. However, the economic status
of the artisan of this sector is not well settled. The products not being adequately remunerative and they switch over to alternate livelihood options, which involve migration as well. The survival of the age-old activity is questioned due to the above facts and this raises the question that, “What is the socio-economic conditions of workers in the handicraft industries?”

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conducting a literature review is a vital component of the research process. Familiarity with the previous research and theory in the area of the study would help in conceptualizing the problem, conducting the study and interpreting the findings. A comprehensive review of relevant literature in the area of research is essential as it places the research study in its proper perspective by indicating the amount of work already done in the related area of the study.

Socio-Economic Conditions of Workers or Artisans

According to Desai (1999) the Indian handicraft industry, which comes under the small and cottage sector, represents India’s rich cultural heritage. The sector has spread in various parts of India in small pockets is credited with the production of a wide range of handicrafts, which are not found anywhere in the world. Because of their artistic and fine craftsmanship, the Indian handicrafts have carved out an important niche in the highly competitive international market. The sector also plays a substantial role in earning the much-needed foreign exchange for the country.

According to a Report of Development Commissioner Handicraft Board (2001), the term handicraft referred to the handmade articles which are produced by the craftsmen with or without the tools, simple instruments or implements operated directed by craftsmen mainly by hand. Within the category of hand made goods, some such as handicraft products often have an additional identifying feature such as; the traditional or artistic feature, deriving from the geographical region or country of production, the production by craftsmen, working generally on a cottage industry basis.

Sood (2002) in his study India, a conservative estimate of 23 million Indians are considered ‘craftspeople' which makes it the second largest source of employment in the country. Liebil and Roy (2003) in the article titled ‘Handmade in India' had found that in the handicraft sector of India an average artisan has inadequate access to information about markets, buyers, tastes and technologies. The author also focused on problems like inadequate capital and less availability of raw materials like wood, cane, bamboo, horn, and bone.

Van Geenhuizen and Indarti (2005) new knowledge affect the innovativeness of an industry. In a community that has good social capital, the information will be distributed evenly and there are more opportunities for innovation. This is an important aspect of social capital, especially as a bridging social capital. With outward-looking orientation, it is possible to develop community connections and working networks with other groups that give benefit for all participants, therefore achieving progress will be easier because there is a continues process of ideas exchange and stimulate the development of groups and members of the community.
Bhatt (2007) in his paper Philosophy and Practice of Craft and Design, argued that not only do handcrafted objects form an important part of the creative cultural industries, they also occupy a space to counter techno-aesthetic dominance, for craft inherently represent, to the patron of sustainable practice, a connect and concern with material, and the environment.

Metgud (2008) studied on women workers in a woolen textile factory for identification of health-related problems. The author found that observational cross-sectional study conducted on a sample of 100 women workers who volunteered, outlines their cardio-respiratory and muscular-skeletal profile before, during and at end of work.

There are many studies on handicrafts industries related had been carried out at the national and international level, but there are very few studies were found relating handicraft industries in the southern region of India. Till now no study has come across that has researched issues at the micro level of handicrafts industries in Tamil Nadu. It is also evident from the review of literature presented that the topic of present investigation "An economic analysis of handicraft industrial workers in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district, with reference to cane and grass mat” has not been researched in a comprehensive manner. Therefore the present study will fill up this research gap.

1. Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the socio-economic status of handicraft workers in the study area.

2. To examine the working conditions of handicraft units workers in terms of income and employment opportunities in the study area.

3. Methodology

The present study is based on a descriptive type in nature. The study is focused on the socio-economic analysis of handicraft units in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district in Tamil Nadu.

4. Sampling Design

The survey is based on Multi-Stage Random Sampling Method. At first level, the researcher has selected Nagapattinam District for the study, the second level Sirkali Taluk has been selected and the third level the Kolli dam block has selected because the handicraft units are spread over in this area. In the fourth level researcher has chosen 20 percent of the workers to form the total population of workers in two villages, 1) Puthur village and, 2) Thaikkal village. In each village 10 Cane units and 10 Grass Mat units are selected (i.e. 20 cane units and 20 Grass Mat units, totally 80 handicraft units are selected in the study area). At the final level, 50 respondent in each industry were selected, (i.e. 50 from cane units and 50 from grass mat units were selected).

To analyse, the socio-economic condition, income and employment, three respondents selected from each unit have selected. In total 100 respondents (i.e.50 respondents from male and 50 respondents from female workers respectively form 80 handicraft units of both cane and grass mat) has been selected for the study.
5. Statistical Tools

The information collected from primary and secondary sources were edited and coded. The data was processed in two stages, firstly manually with the master table and secondly with the help of a computer. The master table was prepared to incorporate all the information available in the interview schedule. Data were transmitted for the manually tabular analysis. For further analysis and interpretation, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) has been used. In analyzing data, statistical techniques i.e. Descriptive Analysis, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used.

6. Coverage of Study

The study is related to the socio-economic analysis of Handicraft units of Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district in Tamil Nadu.

7. Period of the Study

The period of study pertains to 5 years from 2012 to 2017.

8. Delimitation

The researcher has delimited to focuses the research only on handicraft units in Sirkali Taluk of Nagapattinam district, specifically selected two products (i.e. Cane and Grass Mat).

9. Concepts and Operational Definition

9.1. Cottage Industry

Cottage industry is the one which is run by an individual with the help of their family members with very less amount of capital. Most of the cottage industries do not use power. These industries are mostly run by the local artisans in their own homes. The products produced in cottage industries are usually to satisfy the local demands. They are mostly located in rural areas.

9.2. Handicraft units

Handicrafts are mostly defined as items made by hand, often with the use of simple tools, and are generally artistic or traditional in nature. They are also objects of utility and objects of decoration. Handicrafts can be broadly classified into two products; cane and grass mat products.

9.3. Employment

Employment defines the adults who are willing to work and get employment opportunities. It includes all types of employment like government, private, business, agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

9.4. Income

Income is an amount (of goods and services) which is a certain time can be consumed by an entity, without leading to a reduction of capital. Economists use the capital maintenance approach (equity or capital maintenance approach) in determining the income of an entity in a period. The economic concept of income underscores the value of goods and services that can
be consumed or consumption ability of an entity. Income is measured based on the ability of an entity to goods and services, which often also referred to as purchasing power (purchasing power) or real income (real income).

9.5. Cane product

Products ranging from household implements to the construction of dwelling houses to weaving accessories, besides basket-weaving cane is used. Cane is also used for religious rituals like for hoisting prayer flags, household furniture items like chairs, sofa, ornamental wall designs and other design items, decorative items like pen stands, picture frames, baskets, hair clips, flower vases, and dust bins.

9.6. Grass Mat

A man is a generic term for a piece of fabrics or flat material, generally placed on a floor or other flat surface. The mats made from Cyperus pangorei (Korai in Tamil) are called "Korai paai" in Tamil and can be found widely in the households of Tamil Nadu, usually in the size 6 feet by 3 feet.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The socioeconomics status like age, education, wage distribution, family details, working days and working hours, etc. are analyzed. The worker's conditions in the field of study and benefits available from the industries owner as well as the government are also analyzed in the chapter.

![Table 1](http://www.ijmra.us)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(60.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(40.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table-1 highlights the gender wise classification of the study area in Nagapattinam district. The nature of the industry is labour intensive Cottage, Micro, Small Scale and Medium Scale industries. In Nagapattinam district Sirkali Taluk in one in one among the cluster of handicraft industries in Tamil Nadu, especially in Cane and grass mat.

In this industry, male labour was engaged in higher than female labour. Regarding to cane and grass mat industries in the study area of Sirkali taluk also have the same characters. That is male labours are employed in these industries higher than the female labour.
From the table, it is clearly explained that, 60 percent of the male and 40 workers are females in the study area. The reason behind in this employment are cane products are having heavy work like, heating, cutting, bending, mailing and painting (or) polishing like Mat weaving in machines, dying process in heat Boiling water are hard work in this industries. Therefore male labour are employed in more this section of these industries.

Table- 5.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below 25 yrs</td>
<td>16 (16.0)</td>
<td>4 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26 - 35 yrs</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
<td>14 (14.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>36 – 45 yrs</td>
<td>14 (14.0)</td>
<td>8 (8.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>46 – 55 yrs</td>
<td>12 (12.0)</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Above 55 yrs</td>
<td>8 (8.0)</td>
<td>4 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60 (60.0)</td>
<td>40 (40.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote percentage

The above table discusses the respondents' age wise classification in the study region. Of the total sample the gender wise classification are analyzed and then the age wise classification is arrival. The researcher classified the age of five groups. Among this 16 percent of the male and 4 percent of female respondents are belongs in the age groups below 25 years. The 10 percent of the male and 14 percent of the female respondents, both in total 24 percent are belongs to the age group of 26 to 35 years. In the 36 to 45 years of age 12 percent, male workers and 10 percent of the female worker are engaged in industries. The 12 percent of male workers and 10 percent of the female workers in total 22 percent of the respondents are employed in the age group of 46 to 55 years in the study areas. The 8 percent of male workers and 4 percent of female workers are employed in the age group of above 55 years in these industries of the study areas.

From the table, it is revealed that 60 percent of the respondents of male and 40 percent of female respondents are employed in these industries. From this table, it is revealed that the majority of the respondents (66%) falls under the age group of between 26 to 45 years. And also it highlights the majority of respondents (34 %) falls under the age group of above 45 years.
Table 3

Classification of the Respondents According to Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Gender (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>24 (24.0)</td>
<td>22 (22.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>36 (36.0)</td>
<td>18 (15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>- (0.0)</td>
<td>- (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60 (60.0)</td>
<td>40 (40.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table 3 deals with the respondent's religion categories of the study region. The researcher classified the respondents according to their belonging religion. The classifications of the religions are (1) Hindu (2) Muslim and (3) Christian. Of the total surveyed samples the 46 percent of the respondents belong to the Hindu religion, 54 percent of the respondents are Muslim.

From the analysis table, it is highlighted that Majority (54 percent) of the respondents belongs to the Muslim religion. The reason for this Majority is the cane and grass mat industries/units are running the Muslim religion peoples in this area. The Muslim people have knowledge about the cane and grass mat products. Therefore the workers are employed major numbers in these industries.

Table 4

Classification of the Respondents According to their Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Annual Income</th>
<th>Gender (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below Rs. 75000/-</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
<td>16 (16.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 75001/- to Rs. 100000/-</td>
<td>20 (20.0)</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rs.100001/- to Rs. 150000/-</td>
<td>18 (18.0)</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Above Rs. 150000/-</td>
<td>12 (12.0)</td>
<td>4 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60 (60.0)</td>
<td>40 (40.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed

Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage
Table-4 highlights the respondents’ annual income in the study region. The researcher classified the annual income after receiving the data from the respondents in the study region into four groups and as follows, (i) below Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, (ii) Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, (iii) Rs. 100001/- to Rs 1,50,000/- and (iv) above Rs. 1,50,000/-. From table 26 percent of the respondents fall under the income level of below Rs 75,000/-, the 30 percent of them between Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, 26 percent of the respondents fall under the category of Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/-, the remaining 12 percent of the respondents fall under the income group of above Rs. 1,50,000/- in the study area.

Regarding gender level, 20 percent of the male population fall under the income level of Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- the 10 percent fall in to below Rs. 75,000/-. 18 percent of them fall into Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- and remaining 12 percent of the male respondents belong to above Rs. 1,50,000/-. The female gender 16 percent are belong to an annual income level of below Rs. 75,000/-, the 10 percent of them belongs to Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, 10 percent of female respondents received their annual income between Rs. 100001/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- and the remaining 4 percent of the female respondents are getting an annual income of above Rs. 1,50,000/-. From the analysis table, it is understood that, the respondents having the technical knowledge and marketing oriented male respondents have received a high level of annual income. The female respondents having technical knowledge are receiving a higher level of annual income in the study areas of Sirkali taluk in Nagapattinam district.

To identify the income level variation between the genders of respondents the researcher deployed statistical tool ANOVA model. The incomes of the respondent are from the male worker and female worker in the cane and grass mat units. It is cleared that when seeing the F-value and sum of square levels from the analysis table. The F-value is 381.430 and sum of square value is 134.444 at the significant rate of 1% level. Therefore the incomes of the respondents were varied from male to female gender in the cane and grass mat units of the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F. value</th>
<th>Sign. at 1% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>134.444</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>134.444</td>
<td>381.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>83.889</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0.352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>218.333</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

Classification of the Respondents According to Family Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Family assets value</th>
<th>Gender (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below Rs. 2,00,000/-</td>
<td>24 (24.0)</td>
<td>16 (16.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-</td>
<td>20 (20.0)</td>
<td>18 (18.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rs. 3,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/-</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Above Rs. 4,00,000/-</td>
<td>6 (6.0)</td>
<td>4 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 (60.0)</td>
<td>40 (40.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed
Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Gender wise ANOVA Model for family assets of the respondents in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F. value</th>
<th>Sign. at 1% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>166.736</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>166.736</td>
<td>554.286</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>71.597</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>238.333</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>554.286</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 brings out the respondents total assets values in the study areas. In the study region, 38 percent of the respondent has the total assets value in Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-. The 12 percent of the respondents are fall in the group of assets value Rs. 3,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/-. The 10 percent of the surveyed sample is having assets value of above Rs. 4,00,000/- and remaining 40 percent respondents having below Rs. 2,00000/- in the study region. Regarding gender wise analysis 24 percent of the male and 16 percent of the female respondents are having assets value below Rs. 2,00000/-. The 20 of males and 18 percent of the female respondents are having assets value of Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-. 10 percent of the male respondents and 2 percent of female respondents are falling under the group of Rs. 3,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/- of assets value in the study region. The remaining 6 percent of male samples and 4 percent of female samples are falls under the assets value group of above Rs. 4,00,000/-.

Assets value in the sense, including the house value, land and other agricultural equipment values. Jewelry value, cattle's value and other household thinks values.

The above analysis table lights on the variation between the male and female respondents in the study area. For the purpose of finding out the accuracy of variation between gender and income level, the researcher applied the ANOVA model. The value of F-critic, a
sum of a square and mean square are closely associated with the asset variations between gender and income. The value of F-critic is 554.256, a sum of square value between groups in 166.736 at the 1% significant value.

Therefore the asset value of the respondents' deviated from gender to gender in the study area. The reasons behind these are the variation of the wages for their workplace and their ability and skill.

Table-6
Classification of the Respondents according to their Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Annual expenditure</th>
<th>No. of Respondents ( %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below Rs. 50000/-</td>
<td>20 (20.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 50001/- to Rs. 75000/-</td>
<td>30 (30.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Above Rs. 75000/-</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 (60.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed
Note: Figures in the parentheses denote the percentage

Table-6 discussed the respondent's expenditure, on food items per months in the study region. The researcher classified into three groups as per expenditure on food items per month. The 40 percent of the respondents are done the expenditure and all items per year as below Rs.50000/-, 50% of the respondents are falling under the group of Rs.50001 to Rs.75000/- per month on consumption expenditure. The remaining 20 percent of the respondents are fall under the group of above Rs.75000/- per month on consumption expenditure in the study region.

From the table the majority of the respondents (70 percent) are spent their expenditure on above Rs.50001/- per year and the 30 percent of the respondents have spent their expenditure below Rs.50000/- per year from their income in the study area.

ANOVA Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F. value</th>
<th>Sign. at 1% level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>189.225</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>189.225</td>
<td>726.868</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>61.958</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0.260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>251.183</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expenditure levels of the respondents in the study area were varied from the income level earned by the cane and grass mat units. The income levels are not equal to all respondents in the study region. They are the difference by the gender, mode work, respondents still, nature of work and also the season of the work. Based on their condition the wage rate fixed and varied in the study area. Similarly, the expenditure levels of the respondents are also varied in the study area. To identify the variation the researcher deployed ANOVA mode for analysis. The table exists here is explained clearly by the F-value and sum of square value and mean squares value. The F-value is 726.868, the sum of square value is 189.225 and mean square value is 189.225 at the significance of 1% level. Hence, the expenditure level of workers in the cane and grass mat units in the study area are varied form of male and female gender.

FINDINGS

The presiding chapter deal with analysis and testing of hypothesis and results arrive in the analysis. Based on the analysis and results the following findings are derived as below.

1. From the analysis, it is clearly explained that 60 percent of the male worker employed and 40 percent of the workers are females in the study area. The reason behind in this employment are cane products are having heavy work like heating, cutting, bending, mailing and painting (or) polishing like Mat weaving in machines, the dying process in heat Boiling water are hard work in this industries. Therefore male labor are employed in more this section of these industries.

2. From this analysis, it is revealed that the majority of the respondents (24 %) falls under the age group of between 26 to 35 years. And also it highlights the majority of respondents (74 %) falls under the age group of below 45 years.

3. From the analysis table, it is highlighted that, Majority (54 percent) of the respondents belongs to the Muslim religion. The reason for this Majority is the cane and grass mat industries/units are running the Muslim religion peoples in this area. The Muslim people have knowledge about the cane and grass mat products. Therefore the workers are employed major numbers in these industries.

4. From the analysis it is understood that, the respondents having the technical knowledge and marketing oriented male respondents have received a high level of annual income. The female respondents having technical knowledge are receiving a higher level of annual income in the study areas of Sirkali taluk in Nagapattinam district. Therefore the incomes of the respondents were varied from male to female gender in the cane and grass mat units of the study area.

5. Assets value in the sense, including the house value, land and other agricultural equipment values. Jewelry value, cattle's value and other household think values. From table 5 the majority of respondents, 50 percent falls under the assets value group of Rs. 2,00,001/- to Rs. 4,00,000/-. 

6. Most of Muslims have their own industries (or) units for cane and grass mat. Most of Muslim women and man are engaged in this work and apart from the other workers are employed to their units for more production.
7. The salaries received from the respondents are below the stranded level in the Nagapattinam district. Therefore the wage structures are deferred from male to female with various skills of workers in the study area.

8. From the analysis 75 percent of the respondents are able to save from their income source and 25 percent are not able to save their income source. Because of the 25 per cent, respondents are received the low level of income and they have high-level expenditure in their family and other activities.

9. From the analysis table, the majority of the respondents (70 percent) are spent their food item expenditure on below Rs.75000/- per year and the 30 percent of the respondents are able to spend their expenditure above Rs.75000/- per year from their income in the study area.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The workers are unable to get employment opportunity in all over the year in the handicraft industry, because of unavailability of raw materials, marketing problems and drawbacks of handicraft industries. Therefore the government should come forward to provide raw materials, marketing facilities to the handicraft industries in the study area.

2. The workers are getting a low level of wage from the handicraft units. Therefore the government fixed the minimum rate of wage those who are employed in the handicraft industries in the study area.

3. The government or industry owners come forward maintained the minimum basic needs to the handicraft, cottage and micro-unit workers at least in the study area.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis the researcher found that, the various issues faced by the cottage, handicraft, and micro-unit workers in the study area. The reason for that lack of knowledge, lack of training, lack of raw materials availability and marketing problems. To come over the problems industries owners NGOs, and government comes forward to fulfill the needs and demand of cottage, handicraft and micro industries in the study area. The products of handicraft are very high demand in the global market and the local market. In the present day maximum, no of peoples were used the hand made products in their homes. Therefore the government makes necessary steps to safeguard the micro, handicraft and cottage industries in all over the country.

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GLOBAL WARMING IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW

B.ELAVARASAN*
Dr.V.RAMAJAYAM**

*Assistant professor, Department of Economics M.R. Arts & science College, Thathanur, Ariyalur.
**Assistant professor, Department of Economics (Deputed) D.G.Govt. Arts Collage for Women, Mayiladhuthurai

Abstract

Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system, an aspect of climate change shown by temperature measurements and by multiple effects of the warming. The term commonly refers to the mainly human-caused observed warming since pre-industrial times and its projected continuation, though there were also much earlier periods of global warming. In the modern context, the terms global warming and climate change are commonly used interchangeably, but climate change includes both global warming and its effects, such as changes to precipitation and impacts that differ by region. Many of the observed warming changes since the 1950s are unprecedented in the instrumental temperature record and in historical and pale climate proxy records of climate change over thousands to millions of years. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy which in turn relies on the monsoon season. Rising global temperature is not only causing climate change but also contributing to the irregular rainfall patterns. Uneven rainfall patterns increased temperature, elevated CO2 content in the atmosphere are important climatic parameters which affect the crop production. This paper deals with the problems and issues regarding the effects of global warming in the Indian context only.

Keywords: Global, warming, temperature, effects, rainfall.

Introduction

Global warming is an alarming issue today. We have reached the threshold of global warming and will very soon be subjected to its practical harms. Hence it becomes important that we educate people about this issue and also tell them how to reduce the effects of the same. It is the single greatest threat that our planet as a whole is facing these days. It has remained a significant threat for quite some time now. It is high time we took measures to stop this menace and save this earth for our future generations. Global warming can be defined as the steady rise in the overall temperature of the earth and its surface with the passage of time. This is mainly caused by the carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere along with some more greenhouse gases. The heating up of earth resulting in a global rise in temperature is also called global warming.

Causes of Global Warming

The first and the major cause of global warming is directly a result of our development technically and industrially. Yes, the major culprit is the combustion of fossil fuels. fossil fuels, on combustion, produce/evolve harmful gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, etc. These gases are also commonly called as the greenhouse gases. Now, these gases are highly stable in our atmosphere. This makes them stay longer in their natives states. These gases...
are very good absorbers of ultraviolet radiation from the sun. In fact, they absorb and then react it back to the earth's ground surface. These UV rays have high energy which is converted into heat energy which is the reason for the global rise in temperature. The source of this is the industries directly, also the automobiles we use, the refrigerator, power plants, thermal power station. The fact that these gases are highly stable in the atmosphere makes them stay longer. This means we will continuously get rising temperatures as long as these gases are present in the atmosphere. It is also a true fact that the carbon dioxide evolved in the 1960s still stays in the atmosphere. The gases we emit now will still be there in the 2050s as well. So this is why we need to start reducing the carbon emission from now itself so the future generations to come will live peacefully. A recent survey says that we need to cut our carbon emissions by 70% in order to maintain the current temperature globally. This is indeed a difficult task as many nations are in the developing phase and hence need the industry support. Hence the developed countries should provide support by reducing their own carbon emissions.

Another major cause of global warming is the depletion of the ozone layer. Ozone is a chemical substance which has 3 atoms of oxygen attached. This substance is impervious to UV radiation from the sun. This is the reason why Earth can support life. It acts as a blanket and shields the life on earth from the very dangerous UV radiation of the sun. This is nature's best creation indeed. What we are doing is producing chemical substances which create holes in this layer. The mechanism here is that Ozone gets reduced to oxygen by some particles called Choloro-fluoro-carbons. These are commonly called as freons or CFC's. These CFC's react with the ozone present in the ozone layer and reduce it to oxygen gas. This oxygen gas then moves down to the atmosphere and gets mixed with the atmospheric gases. This leaves a gap in the continuous ozone layer of the earth. This is the basic principle behind the holes in the ozone layer. The regions directly below these holes have already started to experience the harmful effects of the sun's UV radiation.

Climate of India

India exhibits a wide diversity of temperatures. The Himalayas participate in warming by preventing the cold winds from blowing in, and the Thar desert attracts the summer monsoon winds, which are responsible for making the majority of the monsoon season of India. However, the majority of the regions can be considered climatically tropical. The climate of India is dominated by the monsoon season, which is the most important season of India, providing 80% of the annual rainfall. The season extends from June to September with average annual rainfall between 750–1,500 mm across the region. The monsoon of India is regarded as the most productive wet season on the earth.

Impacts of Global Warming on the Climate of India

The effect of global warming on the climate of India has led to climate disasters as per some experts. India is a disaster-prone area, with the statistics of 27 out of 35 states being disaster-prone, with foods being the most frequent disasters. The process of global warming has led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of these climatic disasters. According to surveys, in the year 2007-2008, India ranked the third highest in the world regarding the number of significant disasters, with 18 such events in one year, resulting in the death of 1103 people due to these catastrophes. The anticipated increase in precipitation, the melting of glaciers and expanding seas have the power to influence the Indian climate negatively, with an increase in the incidence of foods, hurricanes, and storms. Global warming may also pose a significant threat to the food security situation in India. According to The India Gandhi Institute of Development Research, if the process of global warming continues to increase, resulting climatic disasters would cause a decrease in India’s GDP to decline by about 9%, with a decrease by 40% of the production of the major crops. A temperature increase of 2° C in India is
projected to displace seven million people, with submersion of the major cities of the country like Mumbai and Chennai.

**Effect of Increasing Temperature on Indian Agriculture**

Research studies show that a rise in global surface temperature would affect Indian agriculture. Several climatic factors which affect agriculture productivity are heat waves, high temperature heavy and prolonged precipitation and excess cold. These factors have positive as well as negative effects on crop production. Almost every year India faces several weather events due to changes in such climatic parameters in various regions which reduces crop yield. Varied nature of such weather events tends to affect the crop growth cycle and plant physiological processes in India.

**How to Reduce Global Warming**

1. **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**

   Reduce waste by choosing reusable products instead of disposables. Buy products with minimal packaging. Recycle paper, plastic, newspaper, glass and aluminum cans. By recycling half of your household waste, you can save 1088 kg of carbon dioxide every year.

2. **Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning**

   Add insulation to your walls and attic, it can lower your heating costs more than 25 percent, by reducing the amount of energy you need to heat and cool your home. Turn down the heat while you're sleeping at night or away during the day, and keep temperatures moderate at all times. Setting your thermostat just 2 degrees lower in winter and higher in summer could save about 907 kg of carbon dioxide each year.

3. **Change your light bulbs**

   Replace regular light bulbs with compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs. CFLs last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs, use two-thirds less energy, and give off 70 percent less heat.

4. **Drive less and drive smarter**

   Go surfing with friends, Walk and ride your bike more and check out options for carpooling to work or school. When you do drive, make sure your car is running efficiently. For example, keeping your tires properly inflated can improve your petrol mileage by more than 3 percent.

5. **Buy Energy-Efficient Products**

   When it's time to buy a new car, choose one that offers a good mileage. Home appliances now come in a range of energy-efficient models, and compact fluorescent bulbs are designed to provide more natural-looking light while using far less energy than standard light bulbs. Avoid products that come with excess packaging especially molded plastic and another packaging that can't be recycled.

6. **Use Less Hot Water**

   Set your water heater at a lower temperature to save energy and buy low-flow showerheads to save hot water and about 350 pounds of carbon dioxide yearly. Wash your clothes in warm or cold water to reduce your use of hot water and the energy required to produce it.

7. **Use the "Off" Switch**

   Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when you leave a room, and using only as much light as you need. And remember to turn off your television, video player, stereo
and computer when you’re not using them. It's also a good idea to turn off the water when you're not using it. While brushing your teeth, shampooing the dog or washing your car, turn off the water until you actually need it for rinsing. You'll reduce your water bill and help to conserve a vital resource.

8. Plant a Tree or two

If you have the means to plant a tree, start digging. During photosynthesis, trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. A single tree will absorb approximately one ton of carbon dioxide during its lifetime.

9. Keep an eye on your local beach

It’s your responsibility to look after your local spot. Keep an eye on changes, pick up litter, use your local status to increase respect for the ocean environment.

10. Encourage Others to Conserve

Share information about recycling and energy conservation with your friends, neighbors, and co-workers, and take opportunities to encourage public officials to establish programs and policies that are good for the environment.

Conclusion

No nation, however large or small, wealthy or poor, developed or developing, modern or ancient, can escape the impact of this ravage. The effects are going to be disastrous and it is a fact. Each of us is hence left with a choice to make: a choice that will impact not only us but also our future generations. The choice here is whether we choose to continue our daily routine of emitting tons and tons of greenhouse gases helping the Earth heat up or do we take the measures NOW to avoid a catastrophe. It is no doubt a big challenge but certainly not impossible. We know that our planet's future depends on the global commitment in this regard. We need to work towards this initiative. We need to push our government for a global consensus regarding the issue. We need to tell the government to reduce carbon emission because ultimately, it is we, the people, who will be affected. The safety and stability of every nation are in jeopardy thanks to this ravaging issue globally.

References


वैयक्तिक एवं संस्थित-धर्म तुलनात्मक धर्म-दर्शन समस्या एवं समाधान

प्रतिमा सिंह

शोभा छात्रा

दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय

तुलनात्मक दर्शन के अध्ययन के समय धर्म दर्शन के विषयों के अन्तर्गत धर्म तथा विश्व धर्म और उनमें निहित विषय धार्मिक सहित धार्मिक असहित धर्म निरस्ताता तथा मानवतावाद जैसे विषय अवतरित होते हैं और उनमें समान्य स्थापित करने चेतन विषय के अध्ययन के अध्ययन के दृष्टी का बुझाह बनाया गया। विश्व धर्म के बढ़ते प्रभावों के कारण आधुनिकता तथा सही प्रक्रिय का आधार बनाना धर्म से अपने समस्याओं की मुख्त का प्रयास भी तथाकथित आधुनिक लोगों में देखने को मिलता है। हमारी सीमाओं तथा अज्ञाता हम दो भागों में विभाजित करती है जिसके अनतर्गत धर्म की वास्तविकता का ज्ञान हमारी प्रथम समस्या है। इस समस्या के समाधान के सन्दर्भ में मनन करते समय धर्म की परभाषा उसका स्वरूप प्रश्न विद्या के रूप में उपस्थित होता है।

इस प्रश्न को विश्लेषण हल करने के प्रयास में आगे बढ़ते हुए हम जहाँ पहुंचते हैं उसकी विवेचना उपर्युक्त विवेचनाओं के पूर्व आवश्यक प्रतीत होती है और वह बिन्दु है। व्यक्तिगत एवं संस्थित धर्म का इसके विन्दु द्वारा धर्म की विवेचना उसके स्वरूप का प्रकटक् कुछ मार्गों का निर्देश करता है कि सरलता से जटिलता की ओर बढ़ते हुए कुछ प्रश्नों का यथासम्भव उत्तर प्राप्त करने में सहायता हो।

संस्थित रूपसे-वर्त्तमान समय में प्रचलित धर्म की संकीर्ण विचारधाराओं धर्म के स्वरूप की सीमित व्याख्या करती है जिसका परिणाम मार्क्स धर्म को गरीबों की आक्रामक कहकर सम्बोधित किया तो एंजिल्स ने कहा कि धर्म का उत्तर शब्द ही शून्य होता है। लेनिन ने कहा कि धर्म आत्मिक सत्य का एक पहलू है। इसके विपरीत स्वामी रामानुज ने "आत्मा योग और सत्ता के सांक्षेप्त्य को धर्म की संज्ञा प्रदान की। विश्वम जेम्स ने धर्म की व्यवहारिक व्याख्या प्रस्तुत की जो उसके स्वरूप की विस्तारटत की और वंश संकेत करती है।

धर्म शब्द 'घृ' घटाओं से बना है जिसका अर्थ धारण करना होता है यह हमारी प्रकृति का मूल विचार है जो गुण से हमारी सारी क्रियाओं को नियत करता है। इसी सन्दर्भ में "सत्य शिव मूलस्तर" की अर्थात धर्म के प्रति ज्ञान की सीमितता एवं गहनता के आधार पर अलग-अलग स्तरों में दिखाई देती है। धर्म के स्वरूप का अध्ययन करते समय संस्थित एवं व्यक्तिगत धर्म के माध्यम से धर्म को विवेचित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

श्री आरविन्देयार्थे ने धर्म को प्रकट करते समय मत व्यक्त किया कि "प्रत्येक जाति, व्यक्ति तथा समूहों का अपना-अपना विशिष्ट धर्म होता है। "

1 इसी को आचार्य परशुराम चतुर्वेदी जी ने कहा कि मोलिक अर्थ में धर्म व्यक्ति के स्वभाव एवं प्रकृति को
विषय विवेचन –समाज में धर्म के नाम पर प्रचलित संस्थाओं ही क्या धर्म है इस प्रश्न का अवलोकन करते समय यदि उन्हें धर्म कहा जाय तो उनके मध्य व्यावहारिक वांछन सम्बन्धी स्थिति करना पड़ेगा लेकिन धर्म के प्रति इनके ज्ञान की सीमित रूप से वे संस्थाओं धर्म को विवाद करने के अंतर्गत धर्म को अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। परन्तु यदि सर्वाधिक सत्य नहीं है कुछ धार्मिक संस्थाओं ज्ञान की धार्मिक समृद्ध अवस्था में ध्यान में धार्मिक संस्थाओं का प्रभुत्व क्षेत्र आलंकृत करता है। जिससे ध्यान में धार्मिक जिज्ञासा का बीजारोपण होता है जहाँ से ध्यान में धर्म रूप का परम प्रभुत्व द्वारा धार्मिक ज्ञान की ओर अप्रत्यक्ष होता है। धर्म असाधारण है और असाधारण सत्य का होता है। धर्म धार्मिक सत्यों नहीं व्यःध्यान है। मानव का असाधारण धर्म का असाधारण है। असाधारण का सूर्यस्त अर्थ पूर्णता है।

स्वामी रामानुज़ जी का यह कथन “पुरुषोत्तम अनु-अशु में निहित है, वह प्रकट होने के लिए संचेत है, परंतु इस अभिव्यक्ति के सारण प्रकृति में है धर्म का विवाद नहीं है। हम तथापि इस कथन के हुए है। हम संयो नियत तथा विवाद का प्राप्त करते हैं क्योंकि वे संस्थाओं में धर्म का विवाद करने के लिए संयो में असमर्थ होती है इसलिए उनकी धार्मिक विवाद अठारह के कारण विवादों को जन्म दे देती है। ध्यान में धार्मिक धर्म का प्राप्त करने का कारण धर्म के यथार्थ को खोज करता है और ध्यान में धार्मिक अनुभव के माध्यम से वह आत्मोत्तम की धार्मिक मानना करता है। धार्मिक संस्थाओं का विवाद अनुभव के से परे होने के कारण ध्यान में धार्मिक विवाद रूप में मैल नहीं खाती है। ध्यान में धार्मिक धर्म का अनुभव के से परे होने के कारण ध्यान में धार्मिक विवाद रूप में मैल नहीं खाती है। ध्यान में धार्मिक धर्म का अनुभव के से परे होने के कारण ध्यान में धार्मिक विवाद रूप में मैल नहीं खाती है। ध्यान में धार्मिक धर्म का अनुभव के से परे होने के कारण ध्यान में धार्मिक विवाद रूप में मैल नहीं खाती है। ध्यान में धार्मिक धर्म का अनुभव के से परे होने के कारण ध्यान में धार्मिक विवाद रूप में मैल नहीं खाती है।

भव्य अनुभवों की गठनता में धर्म ने श्रेयों ने आसमन आदाये हैं न मनोवैज्ञानिकों का ‘ओडियर्स कापलेक्स है’ न ही धर्म के वाणिज्य आदायों का लेना गया धर्म विवादाद्वार ने। संस्थाओं द्वारा धर्म की धार्मिक धार्मिक धार्मिक प्राप्ति धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप धर्म की वास्तविक स्वरूप ।

1 इस सन्दर्भ पर मेला विचार है कि केवल ध्यान धार्मिक एवं जातियों का ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण प्राणिज्ञात जीव जन्म, पीड़ा स्वरूप परीक्षण नदियों सबका अपना धर्म होता है और वह उसमें बंद कर अपने कार्यों को संयोजित करता है। इस सन्दर्भ में नलनदयनीति कथा तथा तहक राज का कथा को सिया जा सकता है।
विलियम जेम्स ने धर्म के समबन्ध में कहा कि “धर्म सम्पूर्ण रूप में जीवन पर मनुष्य द्वारा की गयी प्रतिक्रिया है।”

डाः राधाकृष्णन के शायद में “धर्म अथवा और व्यक्तिगत चीज है जो सब मूल्यों का एकीकरण एवं सब अनुभवों का संगठन है। यह समग्र यथार्थ सत्ता के प्रति मानव की प्रतिक्रिया है हम धार्मिक विषय को अपनी समस्त ऊर्जाओं और समग्र मन:शक्ति से खो है।”

डाः राधाकृष्णन का विचार है कि “भावना संबंध और भाव नेतृत्विक वृत्ति, पूजा और कर्मकाण्ड प्रत्यक्षानुभव और विश्वास इन सबको धर्म कहा जाता रहा है और भावात्मक अर्थ में ये विचार ठीक भी है परंतु अभावात्मक अर्थ में ये गलत है ये विचार जहाँ तक वस्तु को धर्म कहते है सही है जहाँ वे अपने सिवाइयं बाकी को अध्यात्म कहते हैं वहाँ वे सही नहीं है।”

निष्कर्ष — इस प्रकार धर्म का वातावरण धर्म व्यक्तिगत जीवन से है संस्थाओं एवं समग्रदाय उसकी पश्चात के आविष्कार है व्यक्ति अन्य धार्मिक अनुभूतियों के माध्यम से धर्म के कल्याणकारक स्वरूप को समझाता और प्रकट करता है जैसा कि महानाम बुद्ध, महावीर स्वामी ईसा मसीह, पैगम्बर मुहम्मद साहब, आचार्य शंकर आदि के माध्यम से व्यक्त हुआ। रामानुज ने इस स्तर पर व्यक्त किया है। “व्यक्ति की साधना व्यक्ति की न होकर समिश्र के लिए हो जाती है यदिं उस भाव को साधना के आरम्भ में समझा पाना कठिन होता है परंतु साधना के पक्ष पर बढ़ते हुए वह स्थिति हो जाती है वह जीता भी नहीं है अपने लिए, वह जीता है जोने के लिए उसका जीवन ही यज्ञ है सेवा है।”

इसके पश्चात वह अपनी अनुभूतियों को धार्मिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से व्यक्त करता है। वातावरण सत्ता का निरपेक्ष ज्ञान एवं निरपेक्ष आनंद धर्म का द्धे है संस्थान धर्म जहाँ कर्मकाण्ड उत्सव, प्रतीकों और संस्थाओं पर निर्भर करता है वही व्यक्तिक धर्म रहस्यात्मक अनुभूतियों पर आधारित है धर्म की विवेचना केंद्र नैतिकता की विवेचना का कोश नहीं है लक्ष्य यह पूर्णता की जिज्ञासा को शान्त करता है। जो कि जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य है।

2 “वेदांशूस ऑफ लिटिसिज्म एक्सप्रीशन्स”—विलियम जेम्स
3 जीवन की आध्यात्मिक वृद्धि — डाः राधाकृष्णन पृष्ठ संख्या—83—86
4 डाः राधाकृष्णन—जीवन की आध्यात्मिक वृद्धि पृष्ठ संख्या—85—86
5 स्वामी रामानुज— आध्यात्मिक साधन खण्ड—2 जितेंद्र चंद्र पियर्स वर्ल्ड, 1949 पृष्ठ संख्या—112
1. तिलक बाल गंगाधर—‘गीता रहस्य’ पूना से प्रकाशित सन् 1962
2. स्वामी रामानन्द— आत्मात्मिक साधना खण्ड—2 सन् 1949
3. योगराज अरविन्द— प्रकाशन तिलक चन्द्र विश्वोत्ति ‘गीता प्रवचन’ श्री अरविन्द आश्रम पोंडिचेरी सन् 1954
4. स्वामी अखिलानन्द— ‘हिंदू व्यू हू ऑफ़ क्राइस्ट’ फिलासिफिकल लाइब्रेरी’ न्यूयार्क 1948
5. डा० देवराज—‘संस्कृति का दार्शनिक विवेचन प्रकाशन व्यूरो उ0950 सन् 1995
धार्मिक प्रतीकों का भारतीय कला में महत्व

नीतू सिंह
अतिथि प्रवक्ता
इलाहाबाद डिग्री कॉलेज
इलाहाबाद

प्राचीन भारतीय कला मुख्यतः धर्म प्रधान ही रही है। भारतीय कला अपने सामयिक धर्म के तत्वों को निर्माण का संस्कृति हुए थिए। धर्म विशेष के देव समूह का कला में स्थूल एवं सूक्ष्म दोनों ही रूपों में अर्जन हुआ है। कुछ अभिप्राय और धर्म मात्र सूचक होते है। जिनकी पृष्ठभूमि में कल्याणमान्यता की भावना निहित होती है यदि इसका समृद्ध रूप शिल्प से प्रयोग न हुआ तो यह अभ्यस्त हो सकते है। उल्ला स्वाभिक अभावात्मक अन्वेषण माना जाता है। स्वाभिक शब्द की व्याख्या से उसका कल्याणकारी रूप स्वतंत्र स्थाप्त हो जाता है। वैदिक साहित्य में स्वाभिक का प्रयोग विशेषतः कल्याण के अर्थ में है। स्वाभिक पूर्वाभास अभ्यस्त होने के प्रकिया का प्रतीक है। अभिन्न पूजा आज भी हिन्दूओं में विशेष प्रचलित है। स्वाभिक सूर्य एवं अभिन्न दोनों का प्रतीक रहा है। स्वाभिक को लगभग सभी देशों में मान्यता दी है। ऐसे ही इस प्रतीक का सम्भव सर्वाधिक धर्म से था इसके स्थापन से कल्याण लाम की कामना की जाती थी तथा यह सदेव अभिप्राय के वृत्त के निमित्त प्रयोग हुआ है। यह विचार के विरूद्ध सुरक्षा भित्ति का कार्य करता है। यह समूह नाद ब्रह्म तथा सुधि का प्रतीक है। यह प्रायः ब्रह्म के प्रतीक सर्वप्रथम व्यवहार है। यह सम्पूर्ण विश्व 90 चुटकियों के स्वाभिक रूप में चतुर्दिक प्रदर्शित किया है उनके चार मुख, चारों वेदों के प्रतीक के साथ—साथ दिशाओं के भी सूचक है। ऋषिवेद–पूर्व दिशा, यजुर्वेद–दक्षिण दिशा, सामवेद–पश्चिम दिशा और अर्धवेद उत्तर दिशा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। स्वाभिक के माध्यम से भारतीय संस्कृति के अनेक चार रूप वाले शिशु व्यक्ति होते हैं उदाहरण चार वर्णाश्रम, चार दिशायें, चार वेद आदि। जैन मतानुसार स्वाभिक है यह सिद्धि का प्रतीक है।

मंगल सूचक स्वाभिक की कल्याण का बोध अनेक कालीन अभिलेखों में प्राप्त होता है उस समय भारतीय लिपि में “क” अक्षर के लिए “+” प्रयुक्त होता था। वर्ण माला में प्रत्येक अक्षर का अपना निजी अर्थ होता है। ‘क’ का अर्थ है – सुख यह अक्षर स्वाभिक वाचक है अतः भुजा युक्त स्वाभिक का विकास मूलतः भुजाहीन स्वाभिक से हुआ है। यह चतुर्दिक कमल का भी घोषक है। स्वाभिक के सूक्ष्मावलोकन से इसकी रूप व्यजयों में भिन्नता प्राप्त होती है। इसकी भुजाएं दाई ओर कभी बाई ओर मुड़ी प्रतिशिक्षित है साथ ही अर्कात्रण हेतु कभी गोल लहराती हुई भी इसकी भुजाएं है। ये स्वाभिक जिनकी भुजायें दाहिती ओर घुमी है वे मंगल एवं शिवके के प्रतीक हैं किन्तु बाई ओर मुड़ी हुई भुजाओं का अभ्यस्त माना गया है। योगिक किरायों में सौभाग्यवर्धक आसन स्वाभिक आसन नाम से अभिहित है। स्वाभिक गतिशील सूर्य का भी प्रतीक यह है तथा मंगलमय जीवन का प्रतीक है स्वाभिक की प्रवीणता प्रगतिहासिक युग तक निर्विह की जा सकती है इस युग के मृत पात्रों पर इसके चित्र प्राप्त होते है प्रगतिहासिक पत्तों पर इसका अंकन अर्कात्रण युक्त है। इसकी समपुस्ति बनियावर्ष में प्राप्त एक भित्ति के अवलोकन से हो जाती है। इस चित्र के
मध्य में स्वास्थ्य धन विन्द्रि के रूप में दोहरी रेखाओं के द्वारा निर्मित है । इसके चारों ओर मानव आकृतियों महंगीलता के साथ अंकित है । भारतीय कला में स्वास्थ्य का एक विशेष महत्व था और है । कला में मगल विन्द्रि का इस प्रकार व्यवहारित होना साधारण विवरण के अनुसार ही है ऐसे ही चरण पूजा धार्मिक उपासना का एक पारस्परिक लोकप्रिय रूप है । जिसमें महापुरोहिताओं एवं देवताओं के चरण कमल की पूजा कर उन्हें आदर्श स्थान प्रदान किया जाता है ।

बीब डी कला में बीबी पद को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त है अमरावती की कला में इसका सुन्दर दृष्टांकन हुआ है जिसमें बुद्ध के चरण उपासना के दृष्टि का अंतर है । इस चारी नुमा शिलापुत्र पर देव विन्द्रि अवस्थित है यह चक प्रतीक से सुशोभित है । इस दृष्टि में चार श्री मूर्तियों विविध अभियंता में उनकी अर्थात समस्ती करते प्रभावित है । कोई स्त्री बैठ कर हाथ जोड़े है कोई साधु और अन्य नाना कर चरण विन्द्रि को प्राप्त कर रही है । ऐसे ही राम चन्द्र, विष्णु एवं शिव के रूप विन्द्रि की पूजा एवं प्रार्थना प्रचुर रूप से प्राप्त है । मथुरा एवं अमरावती आदि कला केन्द्रों से इस प्रकार के शिलापुत्र फलक उपलब्ध हुये है जो विविध अभियंताओं से सुविभाषित है । ये शिलापुत्र फलक आयामपुत्र नाम से सुविभाषित है । कङ्कालीतिका के उत्तराखण्ड से प्राप्त आयामपुत्र के विविध मांगलिक चित्रों के साथ स्वास्थ्य भी अंकित है ।

स्वास्थ्य की चार अलंकृत रूप से लहराती एवं मूं कुं इसाऻा के में रहित स्थान की अपूर्वता युग मौन, श्री वस्त्र, नंदवार के साथ ही पुन स्वास्थ्य को उजागर गया है । इस प्रकार संपोषण कर शिल्सकोसरे ने मंदिर प्रवीणता के साथ सीतादेवी बीबी और शातिर की सम्बन्ध का प्रभाव उसरित किया है । ऐसे ही स्वास्थ्य पद पूर्ण घटक पद, चक पद कल्प पद का भी संपोषण हुआ ।

भारतीय कला धर्म से अनुप्राप्त है । वास्तु विज्ञान की पृष्ठभूमि में भी धर्म प्रदान रहा है । भारतीय वास्तु का चरमोक्ष देवों में देखा जा सकता है । कुछ भवन मांगलिक प्रतीकों के अनुसार होने के कारण उन्ही के नामों से अभिव्दित थे जैसे नंदवार स्वास्थ्य इत्यादि साथ ही हंगाम, नृत्य, चतुरसुख, सर्वत्रोद्य कार्यक्रम । मथुरा पुराण में भी इनके उल्लेख मिलते है । भव की सुंदरता के लिए स्वास्थ्य, वृषभ, लक्ष्मी एवं दर्पण की अपूर्वति को रखने का निर्देश प्राप्त है विशेष स्वास्थ्य स्वरूप स्थापित है । वृषभ लोह सदित, लक्ष्मी तामार धातु की एवं दर्पण चंद्री का हो अन्य विशेष स्वास्थ्य चित्र तूफ़ूं में हो अन्य तीनों उसी कम में रखे जाए । अनेकों अभियंताओं का प्रारम्भ स्वास्थ्य से हुआ है । स्वास्थ्य शाब्द का प्रयुक्त होना शुभ एवं अस्तित्व प्राप्ति का रूप है । स्वास्थ्य के अनेक विविध अलंकृत रूप हमें विविध मुद्राओं में भी भाषण होते है । जिसकी संख्या हजारों में है । स्वास्थ्य का इतना विस्तार अपने में महत्वपूर्ण अर्थ रखता है । प्रामाण्यताही सुगन्ध देश रंग की तरह विज्ञान गरुड़ तक इसकी महत्ता अपूर्व है । मंगल एवं सीमाग्रुणाः तर्क स्वास्थ्य इसके निवारक सारा सभ्य अवरक्त पर अवरक्त सामान रूप से प्रवचित है । गंगा—यमुना ऐसे ही भारतीय कला में गंगा—यमुना प्रतिमाओं का पदार्पण महत्वपूर्ण अभिप्रयास के रूप में हुआ है । जल जीवन तत्त्व है जल में जीवनदायक जल की साहित्य एवं कला में विविध मुद्राओं में भील अध्यादेश स्वास्थ्य रूप से अभिव्दित है । जल में जीवन तत्त्व शीतल निर्माण एवं साहित्य में विविध मुद्राओं में भी अध्यादेश स्वास्थ्य रूप से अभिव्दित है । जल में जीवन तत्त्व शीतल की सत्ता इसी दर्शन की रचना हुई । बीब डी कला में यह जल से
सम्बन्धित था। सम्पत्ति एवं संस्कृतियों का विकास सराइताओं के ही तटों पर हुआ है। इन्हीं निदर्शों तटों पर भारतीय समताओं एवं संस्कृतियों ने अनेक करोड़ों लोगों की अपनी शिक्षा प्रदान की है। सार्वजनिक एकता की भी यह सूचक है। प्राचीन कालीन मंदिर के द्वारा ये दोनों वर्णों पर ये निर्देश दिया है द्वार के चौकट पर गंगा यमुना का शोभित होना गुरु कालीन मंदिर का एक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता है अजगर भारतीय कला निधि का आगार है इसी पृथ्वी से लेकर ईश्वर शातावी तक की भारतीय संस्कृति एवं कला के विकास कम के विषय सामग्री यहाँ अवश्य है। अजगर की गुरु हार के चौकट पर नदी का अंकन प्राचीन है अग्रिमात: मकर पर ही देवियों अवस्थित है अजगर की गुरु संख्या सात के मकर द्वारा के उपरी हिस्से पर मकर वाहिनी देवियों उत्कीर्ण है। ऐसे ही ये नदी देवियों एवं अशोक बृक्ष के नीचे मकर पर खेड़ी प्रदर्शित है। ऐसे ही गंगा यमुना के मानवीय विग्रह का स्फट प्रमाण गुरु काल के द्वारा है। कुमारी संतुलन के सतत मार्ग में शिव विवाह के प्रसंग में उनकी वेश भूषा एवं विवाह हेतु वर के रूप में शिव की तैयारी का विशाल वर्णन है। वर की तैयारी के लिए सम्पूर्ण प्रकृति मानो स्वयं युद्धवार गोकुल उनको अंकन और संभव करने में संलगन है। सूर्य ने स्वयं शिव के श्रीरूप के चतुर लगाना इसी प्रकार गंगा एवं यमुना अन्य नदी रूप छोड़कर चंद्र दुलाने लगी। चंद्र ऐसे लग रहे थे मानो हि उद. रहे हो। गंगा–यमुना के मूर्तियों होने का वर्णन महाकवि कलिदास की तिथि–सूचक के साथ गुरु काल को भी अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है। कलिदास के श्लोक में वर्णित परिचारिका रूप में गंगा–यमुना की प्रतिमायें गुरु कालीन मंदिर हार के पार्श्व में प्राचीन होने माना गया है। गंगा–यमुना के साक्षात्कार का वर्णन विश्वविद्यालय में भी प्राप्त है वक्तू देवता के साथ वाहिनी ओर चमकती गंगा तथा बारी ओर साक्षरा युग्म यमुना ने का प्रसंग है। इस प्रसंग में मुयुर भंज के मिथ्या उद्दीय की गंगा देवी प्रतिमा उल्लेखनी है। यह गंगा प्रतिमा मृत्युविकाय में कमर वाहिनी है मुख या शात मुकुदन है। दाहिना हाथ पूर्व एवं वाम हार कला युक्त है। देवी अनेक आंकूणों से सुशोभित हैं दोनों चंद्रों में दो केन्द्र चंद्रविकायों का अंकन है। जिनमे देवी के उपर छठे छठे छुपा किए हुए है तथा दूसरी वर्ण दुलाती प्रदर्शित है। चंद्र गुरु नाथ प्रतिमा का निर्माण इसी पूर्व की शातावी में हो चुका था दीदारगंज यक्षी प्रतिमा के दाहिने हाथ में चंद्र इस पुष्टि करते हैं। महत्तं, अमरकार्ती, मपुरा उद्दीय कला केन्द्रों में मकर को बहुत उत्कीर्ण किया गया है प्रायः मकर तहसीद बैंकों के साथ प्रदर्शित है तथा जल का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और गंगा सदेव अपने मकर हार कला में पहचानी गई है। अमरकार्ती कला में देवता का युगल अंकन गुरु कालण हार चंद्रांग पर विशाल मकर वाहिनी गंगा एवं कुर्मवाहिनी यमुना के आमने का पूर्व संरक्षक है। यदि पर गंगा–यमुना प्रतिमा का स्फट अंकन हार पालिका के रूप में होता है। तथापि यह अन्य विवरण रूपों में भी अवस्थित है है। जहाँ शीर्ष धर्म में गंगाक्षर शिव प्रतिमा के निर्माण के साथ गंगा अंकित है वही वैष्णव धर्म में हैं उन्हें विश्व वर्ती रूप में समान प्राचीन हुआ है। शिव की जंगल जंगल में गंगा अवतरण अन्य्युत्त विशाल रूप में हुआ है शिव चतुर्दशी रूप में प्रदर्शित है। उनके बायी ओर पावती खड़ी है उपर की ओर गंगा देवी अंकित है जिनका कमर से उपरी विभाग मानवी रूप में है तथा कमर से नीचे जल धारा के रूप में नीचे गिरते हुए रूप में है। जिन्हैं शिव अपनी जंगल में प्रहार कर रहे है।
ऐलोरा की कला में गंगा—यमुना—सरस्वती तीनों का अंकन हुआ है। समयान्तर पर गंगा एवं यमुना की भव्य प्रतिमाओं का अंकन हुआ है जो भारतीय कला के शक्ति के रूप में है। ऐलोरा की गुहा संख्या 21 जो रामेश्वर गुफा के नाम से अभिहित है दीवार के पाश्व में गंगा यमुना की प्रतिमायें उत्कीर्ण हैं। कला में अभिप्राय के रूप में अनेकों विषय जैसे मकर नाग, वृक्षिका, गज लक्ष्मी, कीर्तिमुख, पूर्ण कलश, नवग्रह अलंकृत नारिया साथ ही अन्य जो कि धार्मिक महत्त्व के साथ अलंकरण हेतु भी प्रयुक्त हुए हैं। कला का साहित्य से, धर्म से जन्म वत रिस्ता है।
“A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RETAIL MALLS IN SMALL TOWNS LIKE ICHALKARANJΙ.”

Prof (Dr) Deepti Shetty
Assistant Professor/Placement Officer
Department of P.G Studies, MBA
Visvesvaraya Technological University
Belagavi. 590018,Karnataka

Prof. Vidya S. Gurav
Assistant Professor in MBA,
D.K.T.E.S’s TEI,
Ichalkaranji.416115

Abstract:
Marketing is the indispensable vehicle for promoting the brand, increase brand visibility and enhancing brand recall. To survive in this cut throat competition, retailers are implementing various marketing strategies. This paper deals with such topic.

The importance of formulating a retail strategy is understood by all small and big retailers. To build a competitive advantage that can be sustained, retailers need to pay special attention to aspects like price, location, merchandise, service and communications. Operations, purchasing/logistics, market research, financing and technology, which determine the strategic positioning of the firm are also equally important. In this paper, it is discussed how each of these factors affect the firm's image. To utilize the limited human, financial and physical resources optimally, retailers should have a well-planned strategy.

Thus retailers should follow a systematic step-by-step planning process for formulating and implementing the strategy. All the efforts of retailers are directed at the customers. So they should take every care to ensure that the customer gets the right impression and image of the stores.

Periodic reviews and evaluations will help the retailer to take corrective actions either by re-planning the strategy or by implementing it more effectively. The Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and fast-paced industries due to the entry of several new players. It accounts for over 10 per cent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and around 8 per cent of the employment. India is the world’s fifth-largest global destination in the retail space.

Process Retail is the sale of goods and services from businesses to an end user (called a customer). Retail marketing is the by which retailers promote awareness and interest of their goods and services in an effort to generate sales from their customers.

This study focuses on marketing strategies used by retail malls in small towns and also this study reveals the new marketing strategies to be used by them.

Key Words:
Retail sector, Marketing Strategies, Marketing Mix

Introduction:
When we say marketing basically it’s aservice industry though core products are sold. With product quality service quality, features& customer satisfaction also play an essential role in marketing. Customer satisfaction leads to customer buying behavior & further to buying pattern and turns into loyalty. Marketing is a prominent aspect in the distribution channel of retail & wholesale business as well. Marketing provides goods & services to consumers according to their need, demands and expectations with value addition.

Retailing is a set of business activities which adds value to particular product sold or service sold to
consumers for their use and full fill their expectations. Retailer is a business man who sales their products or services to customers for their use playing a role of middle man. Retailers try to satisfy the needs of the customers by proving them right merchandise, at right price and at right place with full of other comforts. Retailer is a mediator and plays important role between the manufacturers& the buyers who actually are the end users.

Actually retail business is the largest private industry even ahead to finance and engineering. Retailing is one of the sectors who generate the highest employment opportunities also Marketing trends & strategies in marketing are the means to increase marketing independence. In order to attain more customer satisfaction appropriate approach of global marketing with the various use of strategies is necessary. In this respect, the positive approaches for modern marketing affects cultural exchange programme, training & co-ordination of marketing education, common research services, construction of works & consultancy services at all levels. A combination of new marketing strategies & marketing trends are nothing but the form of partial integration, which may ultimately result in trade expansion in the market. The regular revision of various marketing strategies will enable them to increase trade in the market and retailing is not any exception.

India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world in terms of economy in which the contribution of retailing is very high. Trading is one of the most important sectors of Indian economy as well. Majority of people derive their income only because of trading & related activities in the market. Millions of small traders exist in all over India in various market areas. India has the largest number of retailers but many of them are in the unorganized form except few. In the previous days over the years ago retail industry in India was not in organized form like today but post liberalization taste of consumers is getting changed, so organized retail industry is getting scope to expand & explore their business in the market. The buying pattern of consumer has changed in recent days. The buying pattern is influenced by social factors such as social status & the groups to which they belong at large extent. In a group several individuals may interact to influence the purchase decision of each other. A study show up to 2002, consumers in Indian top cities like Delhi, Banagluru, Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur has no choice to purchase their goods from small retail stores now. In recent times shopping experience of the consumers is changing. Because of the per capita income of middle age population in big cities is rising fast & easier access to credit are bringing a change in consumption pattern all over. By applying various marketing strategies retail malls can improve a lot and can survive in long run.

Statement of the study:
“A STUDY OF MARKETING STRATEGIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RETAIL MALLS IN SMALL TOWNS LIKE ICHALKARANIL”

Objectives of the study:
1-To study present marketing strategies of retail malls in small towns.
2-To analyze market potential for retail malls.
3-To study various services provided by retail malls.
4-To study satisfaction level of customers about retail malls
5-To study awareness of marketing strategies used by retail malls.
Research Methodology:

Research methodology is the base of every research project. The concept “methodology” refers to systematic study of investigation.

1. **Primary Data**: Primary data or raw data is a term of data collected at source. This kind of information is obtained directly from respondents. It is first hand data. The primary data collection sources are through survey, observation, experimentation and questionnaires. Researcher has collected data through questionnaire from customers & also had a face to face communication with managers of all departments. Some data has been collected from observation also.

2. **Secondary Data**: It refers to the data collected by someone other than the user i.e. the data is already available and analyzed by someone else. Common sources of secondary data include published or unpublished data sources i.e., magazines, newspapers, websites, and trade journals etc.

Secondary data for this research is collected from leaflets, written documents, and feedback form of customers & from websites of retail malls from different search engines like Google, Bing etc.

Research Design:

**Sampling method**: Random sampling method  
**Sample unit**: Customer  
**Sample size**: 50  
**Data collection technique**: Structured questionnaire with 21 questions

Importance of the study:

Marketing strategy provides an organization an edge over its competitors. Strategy helps in developing goods and services with best profit making potential. Marketing strategy helps in discovering the areas affected by organizational growth and thereby helps in creating an organizational plan to cater to the customer needs.

It helps in fixing the right price for organization’s goods and services based on information collected by market research. Strategy ensures effective departmental co-ordination. It helps an organization to make optimum utilization of its resources so as to provide a sales message to its target market.

A marketing strategy helps to fix the advertising budget in advance, and it also develops a method which determines the scope of the plan, i.e., it determines the revenue generated by the advertising plan.

Literature Review:

**What is marketing?**

Marketing are activities of a company associated with buying and selling a product or service. It includes advertising, selling and delivering products to people. People who work in marketing departments of companies try to get the attention of target audiences by using slogans, packaging design, celebrity endorsements and general media exposure.
Introduction of marketing strategy

Marketing strategies explain how the marketing function fits in with the overall strategy for a business. The starting point for this plan is the setting of marketing objectives. Marketing objectives are the specific targets for marketing set by the business to achieve their corporate objectives.

Definition of 'Marketing Strategy'

A marketing strategy is a business' overall game plan for reaching people and turning them into customers of the product or service that the business provides. The marketing strategy of a company contains the company’s value proposition, key marketing messages, information on the target customer, and other high level elements. The marketing strategy informs the marketing plan, which is a document that lays out the types and timing of marketing activities. A company’s marketing strategy should have a longer lifespan than any individual marketing plan as the strategy is where the value proposition and the key elements of a company’s brand reside. These things ideally do not shift very much over time.

Many business owners fail to see the benefits of incorporating marketing strategies in the overall strategic business process. A well-crafted strategic plan:

- Provides the business with focus and direction by identifying the best opportunities worth pursuing as well as the threats to be avoided.
- Identifies the tools that the company can effectively use to fight competition and gain market share.
- Saves company time and money by focusing the resources on attracting the right employees and investing only on initiatives that support the overall business objectives.
- Differentiates a company from competition by identifying the distinctive advantage and the supporting elements.
- Translates the company vision, mission, objectives, into effective marketing initiatives
- Serves as foundation for all your communication campaigns.
- Improves the effectiveness of the marketing message to customers and partners
- Increases sales and profits.
- Creates consumer preference for the brand

Marketing Mix 7P’s

A marketing expert named E. Jerome McCarthy created the Marketing 4Ps in the 1960s. This classification has been used throughout the world. Business schools teach this concept in basic marketing classes.

The marketing 7Ps are also the foundation of the idea of marketing mix.
Marketing Mix 4C’s

The 4Cs marketing model was developed by Robert F. Lauterborn in 1990. It is a modification of the 4Ps model. It is not a basic part of the marketing mix definition, but rather an extension. Here are the components of this marketing model.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

1. Table showing regularity of respondents visit to retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

![Regularity of respondent to Retail Mall.](image)

Interpretation:

From above table it is seen that 80% respondents are the regular visitors and 20% respondents are the irregular visitors. It can be said that most of the respondents are regular to shop in retail malls. It is seen that today most of the people prefer to shop in retail malls.

2. Table showing satisfaction of respondents regarding products display in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sometimes Not</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation:-

From the above table it is understood that 40% respondents are attracted by display of the products, 40% of them are not much satisfied with the products display where as 20% of them feel sometimes the products display is not satisfactory. Comfortable and attractive products display is a strong strategy to be used to be successful in retail business.

3. Table showing respondents opinion about whether retail malls provide quality products or not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Can’t say</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:-

Opinion about whether retail malls provide quality products

- % of respondent

Yes | no | Can’t say
---|----|--------
60 | 40 | 20
The above table shows that 50% respondents feel that retail malls provide the qualitative products and 30% feel that they don’t provide quality products, remaining 20% respondents were unable to say because they are not regular customers of retail malls.

It is clear that maximum respondents feel retail malls provide qualitative products. Today providing qualitative products to the customers has become minimum requirement to survive in the field of retail business.

4. Table showing respondents’ knowledge about loyalty programmes of retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From above table it is depicted that 60% respondents know loyalty programs run by the retail malls, 40% respondents are not satisfied or do not know clearly about the programs run by them. So, it can be said that though there are many respondents who know well about loyalty programmes there are some who do not know and retail malls have to do something for this.
5. Table showing reason behind purchasing products in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Promotion</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphical Representation:**

![Graph showing reason behind purchasing products in retail malls]

**Interpretation:**

From the above table it is depicted that 30% of the respondents use or buy retail mall products because of availability of variety of products and promotional offers given by them. 20% of them buy because of moderate price of the products and all time availability of the products. It is clearly seen that retail malls are performing well in terms of satisfying customers with all four Ps.

6. Table showing satisfaction level about marketing strategies of retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average satisfied</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graphical Representation:-

Interpretation:

From the above table it is clear that 40% respondents are highly satisfied with the marketing strategies of retail malls where as 10% of them are satisfied and remaining 10% are not satisfied. The satisfaction level is very high in many consumers about the products and services offered by retail malls.

7. Table showing the satisfaction level about easy availability of products in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average satisfied</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:-

Satisfaction level about marketing strategies at retail malls

Satisfaction level about product easy availability of products.

% of respondent
Interpretation:-

From the above table it is depicted that 30% respondents feel easy to find the products because of its signage, 20% are highly satisfied, 24% are average satisfied and 26% are not satisfied to its signage.

It is seen that most of them feel that products display is good and helps for easy availability of products in retail malls.

8. Table showing satisfaction about billing system in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sometimes not</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

**Satisfaction of billing system of retail malls**

- Yes 45%
- No 25%
- Sometimes not 30%

Interpretation:-

From the above table it is clear that average respondents 40% are satisfied with its billing system and 24% are not satisfied. 36% respondents who are not frequent visitors feel that sometimes the billing system does not work properly. Billing system in retail malls is very important and always has to be easy and comfortable to add value in consumer satisfaction.
9. Table showing satisfaction of respondents with the information about products provided by employees at retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average satisfied</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

![Graph showing satisfaction of respondents](image)

Interpretation:

Above graph indicates that 20% respondents are highly satisfied about the information given by their employees, 16% and 40% respondents are average and just satisfied respectively and the other 24% respondents are not satisfied with the information provided by the employees of the retail malls. People working in retail malls play an important role in the success of retail malls. Providing correct information about the products and guiding the consumers in retail malls is what needed to have success.

It can be said that though the employees be good but still to satisfy the customers more, some training should be given to employees.

10. Table showing the reason why respondents get attracted towards retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coupons</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Free gift</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Credit card</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Game show</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above table it is seen that 20% respondents are attracted through coupons and 30% are from gifts on products they enjoy that is from free gifts on purchase of products. 24% respondents through credit cards and 26% respondents require different game shows to get attracted towards retail malls.

11. Table showing the satisfaction level of respondents about services provided in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highly satisfied</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average satisfied</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

![Graphical Representation of Reason of respondents attracted towards retail malls.](image-url)

![Graphical Representation of Satisfaction level of respondents about service provided in retail malls.](image-url)
Interpretation:-

From the above table it is clear that 44% respondents are highly satisfied about its service level and 24% are average satisfied, on another side 18% and 10% respondents are satisfied and not satisfied respectively. Maximum respondents are satisfied with service given in retail malls. Good service strategies are the keys to influence the consumers and attract them.

12. Table showing preference to shop amongst the following by respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Special day bazar like Wednesday bazaar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weekend offer</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monthly bacchant Bazaar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:-

Preference to shop amongst the following by respondents.

Interpretation:-

From above table it is seen that 60% respondents are attracted by special day of the week bazaar because of their amazing discounts on products. 36% respondents prefer weekend offers and other 24% are satisfied with monthly bachat bazaar.

It can be seen that overall response to these above is good and work as good marketing strategies in the success of retail malls.
13. Table showing the source through which respondents have the knowledge of retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Electronic media</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Print media</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hoarding</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

![Source through which respondents have the knowledge of retail malls](image)

Interpretation:

From the above table it is depicted that 30% respondents visit retail malls because of its advertisements and 10% because of electronic media like company’s website and app and 20% through print media and remaining 20% respondents know from its hoardings. Retail malls promotional strategies are good enough to attract the customers to its doors. The competition in the field of retail sector has grown at such a level that retail malls have to be very strong with promotion strategies to be in the business in the long run.

14. Table showing awareness about promotional offers of retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above table it is clear that 60% respondents are aware of the promotional offers of retail malls and 40% are not that much aware of the promotional and marketing strategies of many of retail malls. It can be said that most of them are aware about promotional offers of retail malls.

It is not enough to make promotional efforts but also the efforts should be made reach the customers. When it comes to retail sector it becomes very important to do this.

**15. Table showing the response for “Promotional offers at retail malls are attractive & induce to make a purchase”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphical Representation:-**

**Response for “Promotional offers at retail malls are attractive & induce to make a purchase”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of respondent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation-

It is understood from above table that 44% respondents strongly agree and 10% respondents just agree and get attracted towards the same and the remaining 16% respondents do not agree and 20% strongly disagree with the statement. Though many respondents feel that the ads are attractive and appealing, retail malls should keep on doing innovative ads and add to the promotional strategies regularly.

16. Table showing respondents view about which of the following should be given highest promotional offers in retail malls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stationary</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:-

View about which product category should be given highest promotional offers

Interpretation:

From the above table it is seen that overall 40% respondents feel that there must be promotional offers to clothing and 24% feel that must be offered to glossary item. Other 36% feel to give best offers to stationary items. When it comes to retail mall to keep pace with competition promotional offers should be given to
17. Table showing which of the following respondents feel best in relation with ambience.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>particular</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>% of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cleanliness</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphical Representation:

Best relation with ambience.

Interpretation:

From the above table it is said that 10% respondents have given high rating to the music at retail malls whereas 40% of them feel cleanliness what retail malls maintained is the best, 30% respondents feel lighting arrangement is good and remaining 20% feel temperature inside retail malls is maintained properly.
FINDINGS:

It is found that:-

1. Regular visit of customers is good in retail malls. Customers love visiting retail malls to check with anything new available.

2. Maximum customers are satisfied with products and its display which shows better qualitative services at retail malls.

3. Most of the customers feel that loyalty programs are successfully run by retail malls.

4. Maximum customers buy retail mall products because of variety and promotional offers.

5. Marketing strategies which are formulated by retail malls have good result and have increased the no of customers.

6. Billing system at retail malls is just ok and has to be improved a lot to attract more customers and add values to the services.

7. Most of the customers feel that retail mall provide appropriate information of the products.

8. Most of the customers are attracted on special week days of the retail malls because of amazing discounts on all products.

9. Customers are positively influenced by the promotional mode through newspaper, hoarding and pamphlets.

10. Most of the customers are aware about promotional offers of retail malls which induce the customers to make purchase.

11. The average customers feel that cleanliness maintained in retail malls is the best.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. As many customers face the problem of mobile coverage at retail malls, Some decision has to be taken and problem of mobile coverage should be solved for the smooth functioning.

2. Retail malls should store those products more which are in high demand and which satisfies the customers need want and demands like, amul products, snacks, kurkure, grocery items, electronic items and vegetables.

3. Retail malls should adopt proper marketing strategies to attract their customers.

4. Retail malls should formulate promotional offers for stationary products to attract customers towards this section.

5. Music and temperature should be maintained properly to retain customers for longer period of time.

6. Proper implementation of membership cards should be taken care by retail malls.

7. Retail malls should formulate some CRM strategies to retain customers and attract new customers.
CONCLUSION

Marketing strategies of retail malls attract more customers. Promotional offers given by retail malls on different categories of products are so effective that new customers keep on coming to retail malls. With their differentiated programs and schemes retail malls are performing well in the small towns like Ichalkaranji. Though retail malls have positive image in market with the increasing competition in retail sector, they have to keep on improving their services to consistently maintain its positive image in market.

References:

TEACHING APTITUDE AND JOB SATISFACTION OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ARTS TEACHER

Barnali China¹
Research Scholar

Dr. Maumita Sengupta²
, Department of Education, Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore, MP

ABSTRACT:

In any society, a teacher has a very respectable place. He is the source of morality and ideals and regulator of life values. The teacher must be an embodiment of eternal values. Values that remain the same, however much the circumstances may change. Truth, love and goodness are values that are admired across creeds, cultures and religions.

The teacher should be a sheet anchor to society amidst the tumult of social change. 'Being a teacher', he is to be a change agent transforming ideas into ideals and ideals into institutions which may spread the light of knowledge and wisdom into eternity. It is the teacher who helps to transform an individual into a person of imagination, wisdom, human-love and enlightenment; the institutions into lamp-posts for posterity; and the country into a learning society. It is fortunate for us to have been born in a country of great teachers like Mahaveer, Buddha, Shankara, Ramanuja and Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of Indian nation.

KEYWORDS: Teacher, Job Satisfaction, Management, Teaching Aptitude

I. INTRODUCTION:

Teachers are very important in any educational institution, hence significant to track on their performance, attitude and feelings. Management believes that “Satisfied teachers can bring their institution success” so it is very significant for every management to identify whether their employees are really satisfied or not? And Job satisfaction survey is a tool to check whether a person is happy with his job or not. It is important for every institution to know job satisfaction level of their employees because success of their institutions is dependent to a great extent upon the satisfied employees of the institution. Satisfaction refers to individual elements of one's job, like as salary, growth prospects, physical environment, working hours, so on and so forth.

Teachers plays a vital role in shaping the destiny of society and promoting the causes of peace in different classes. In ancient India, 'Teacher' or 'Guru' was called a spiritual leader and was looked upon as an ideal in the society. He was the leader of the society and even a 'King' came to him for guidance.

In any society, a teacher has a very respectable place. He is the source of morality and ideals and regulator of life values. The teacher must be an embodiment of eternal values. Values that
remain the same, however much the circumstances may change. Truth, love and goodness are values that are admired across creeds, cultures and religions.

The teacher should be a sheet anchor to society amidst the tumult of social change. 'Being a teacher', he is to be a change agent transforming ideas into ideals and ideals into institutions which may spread the light of knowledge and wisdom into eternity. It is the teacher who helps to transform an individual into a person of imagination, wisdom, human-love and enlightenment; the institutions into lamp-posts for posterity; and the country into a learning society. It is fortunate for us to have been born in a country of great teachers like Mahaveer, Buddha, Shankara, Ramanuja and Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of Indian nation.

A teacher should always be fair in his dealings with students, a sense that a teacher treats all students equally, that he does not show favour to any student for reasons of caste, sex, relationship with influential people or any other consideration. Fair dealing with students is a very important point, particularly in case of co-education. This is because many teachers show a lenient attitude towards girls. Students, whether boys or girls, should be equally and fairly treated.

The question of uprightness is very important for any teacher. A teacher not only imparts knowledge which a bright student in any case can get directly from books, he also presents a role model before the students. Students come to a teacher after the classroom to seek guidance, normally regarding the subject matter in hand but often on non-academic matters also. The student believes that, because of his scholarship as well as his comparative maturity, the teacher can put him on the right path.

The relationship between a teacher and students is very important. A student can really learn from a teacher only when he commands his respect, and if he wishes to have his respect, he has to be worthy of it. One of the important preconditions for commanding the respect of students is upright behavior.

Job satisfaction is an integral component of organisational climate and an important element in management-employee relationship. Job satisfaction is a positive emotional state that occurs when a person's job seems to fulfil important job values provided these values are compatible with one's needs. Job satisfaction, in simple words, is an individual's emotional reaction to the job itself. It is a person's attitude towards the job.

Job satisfaction is very difficult to define because it is an intangible, usable, unobservable variable and a complex assemblage of cognitions and emotional feelings and such other behavioural tendencies. According to P.C. Smith, et al., job satisfaction is the persistent feeling towards distrainable aspects of the job situation.
PURPOSE OF STUDY:

1. To find out the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.

2. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

3. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

4. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

5. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

6. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

7. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

8. To find out the difference in the teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of aged above 40 years and below 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

9. To find out the association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.

10. To find out the association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers, rural and urban secondary school arts teachers, government and private secondary school arts teachers, residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers, English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers, more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers, and aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Review of related literature, provides a comprehensive understanding about what has already been known about a topic. It forms the basis for subscribing rationale for having chosen the problem for the study. Review of related literature allows the researcher to acquaint himself with the current knowledge in the field or area in which he is going to conduct his research. It enables the researcher to define the limits of his study. It also helps the researcher to delimit and define his problem. The knowledge of the related literature brings the researcher up-to-date on the work, which others have done and thus state the objectives clearly and concisely.

By reviewing the related literature, the researcher can avoid unfruitful and useless problem areas. The researcher can select those areas in which positive findings are very likely to result and his endeavours are likely to add to the knowledge in a meaningful way. Through the review of related literature, the researcher can avoid unintentional duplication of well established facts. It is
no use to replicate a study when the stability and validity of its results have been clearly established.

The review of related literature gives the researcher an understanding of the research methodology, which refers to the way the study is to be conducted. It helps the researcher to know about the tools and instruments which proved to be useful and promising in the previous studies. It also provides an insight into the statistical methods through which the validity of the results is to be established.

The important specific reason for reviewing the related literature is to know about the recommendations of the previous researchers listed in their studies for further research.

Good, Barr, and Scates (1941) analysed the purpose of review of related literature as given herewith: To show whether the available evidence material solves the problem adequately without further investigation, To provide ideas, theories, explanations or hypotheses valuable in formulating the present study, To suggest the research methods to the problems, To locate comparative data useful in interpretation of the results, To contribute to the general scholarship of the investigator, It helps the research worker to find what is already known, what others have attempted to find out, what methods of attack have been promising (or) disappointing and what problems remain to be solved, It furnishes him with indispensable suggestions about comparative data good procedures, likely method and tried techniques, It makes him alert to research possibilities that have been over looked and research approaches that have proved to be sterile, and It prevents pointless repetition of research.

From the above discussion, it is clear that for any worthwhile investigation, a review of literature in the field is of great help to the investigator. The studies tell us how much work has been already done in a certain field and provide necessary knowledge and insight into the methods used to collect, analysis, interpret data and the findings. It also suggests solutions and recommendations. Having realized the importance of related studies the investigator tried his best to study and record the related literature.

In the review of related literature, the findings of the research studies are quoted as under:

1. Studies related to Teaching Aptitude of Teachers.
2. Studies related to Social Adjustment of Teachers.
3. Studies related to Job Satisfaction of Teachers.

Nirav Dave and Dr. Dharmesh Raval (2014) in their founds that faculty job satisfaction is associated with Satisfaction from classroom teaching, Training and Faculty Development Programs, Performance Appraisal, Cooperation and behavior of peers(colleagues), Physical Working Condition, Student interaction, Students IQ, Student Curiosity, Eagerness to learn, Recognition for Extra Work/Qualitative Work, Objectives and Clearly defined promotion policies, Salary, Participation in Decision Making, Management style/Management philosophy/vision/mission/strategy at top management, Challenging & Interesting Work, Job

Prajapati and Mohalik (2013) have conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Relation to Sex, Qualification, Experience and Age at Secondary Level in Bihar”. The study revealed that (i) most of the Teacher Educators (47.5%) are highly satisfied and 22.5% Teacher Educators are low satisfied with their job when total sample taken together. And (ii) there was significant difference in Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in relation to sex, qualification, experience and age. It means that sex, qualification, experience and age had a significant effect on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators.

Chandramma (2013) has conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction and Teaching Effectiveness of Teacher Educators”. The study revealed that (i) the Teacher Educators are better satisfied with their job as a whole. (ii) among 13 Socio-Demographic variables, the variables viz., (a) Management, (b) Age, and (c) Marital Status, do have significant influence at or above 0.05 level on the overall Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. (iii) Teacher Educators working in Private Management Institutions expressed higher level of Job Satisfaction compared to the Government Institutions. (iv) The Young Teacher Educators possessed higher level of Job Satisfaction than the middle aged and the old aged. Therefore, it is clear that as the age increases the level of Job Satisfaction decreases. And (v) the unmarried Teacher Educators expressed higher level of Job Satisfaction than their married counterparts.

Balwaria (2013) has conducted a study on “A Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators Associated with Professional Variable”. The study revealed that (i) the Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators working in Gujarat was found to be highly moderate. (ii) there is significant difference in Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators with respect to their teaching experience. It was observed that the Job Satisfaction of more experienced secondary Teacher Educators is high than that of less experienced secondary Teacher Educators. And (iii) there is no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of secondary Teacher Educators with respect to their educational qualification.

Anees (2013) has conducted a study on “A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators working in Public Funded Institutions in Relation to their Work Motivation”. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of male and female Teacher Educators working in public funded institutions. Anees (2013) has conducted another study on “A Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators Working in Private and Public Funded Institutions in Relation to their Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Different Types of B.Ed. Colleges in West Bengal DOI: 10.9790/0837-2202028099 www.iosrjournals.org 85 | Page Work Motivation And Occupational Aspirations”. The study revealed that there is no significant difference in overall Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators working in private and public funded institutions.

Khan and Verma (2014) have conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators of Private B.Ed. Colleges Affiliated to G.G.S.I.P. University, Delhi and M. D. University, Rohtak, Haryana: A Comparative Study”. The study revealed that majority of the Teacher Educators
working in private B.Ed. colleges had shown low level of Job Satisfaction or they are less satisfied with their job.

Thakur (2014) has conducted a study on “A Comparative Study on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators in Relation to Private Teachers’ Training Institutions of University of GourBanga and University of Kalyani”. The study revealed that (i) the level of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators of private teachers’ training institution was containing 0% for the level of extremely satisfied as well as very satisfied whereas, 13% containing moderately satisfied, 86% comprising not satisfied and 1% was extremely dissatisfied level of Job Satisfaction. Therefore, it can be said that the key percentages of Teacher Educators had no Job Satisfaction. And (ii) there is no significant difference in the level of Job Satisfaction of male and female Teacher Educators in relation to private teachers’ training institutions of University of GourBanga and University of Kalyani.

Alemi (2014) has conducted a study on “Job Satisfaction among Afghan Teacher Educators”. The study revealed that (i) Afghan Teacher Educators are mostly satisfied from two aspect of Job Satisfaction namely job itself and the relation they share with their colleagues. However, they are dissatisfied with salary aspect and working condition. They are less satisfied from the supervision and chances of promotions. (ii) gender does not make any significant difference on Job Satisfaction level of Afghan Teacher Educators. But male Teacher Educators were slightly more satisfied from all aspects of job than their female counterparts. (ii) the work location is a predictor for satisfaction from supervision and work condition in cities and remote areas. The findings of the study indicate that Teacher Educators from remote areas were less satisfied with the working condition of their organization comparing of those who are teaching in cities. (iii) marital status has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. The findings of this study confirmed that married Teacher Educators were slightly less satisfied in all aspects than their single counterparts. (iv) year of Experience has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. It was found that Teacher Educators who taught for a long time were slightly less satisfied from their all aspects of job than those who were new in this profession. And (v) age is an important factor related to Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators. The study reveals that the younger Teacher Educators (22-35) were more satisfied in all aspects of Job Satisfaction than their aged counterparts (36-55).

OladosuChristianahTinu et al. (2015) have conducted a study on “Gender Influence on Job Satisfaction and Job Commitment among Colleges of Education Lecturers”. The study revealed that there is a significant difference in Job Satisfaction of Colleges of Education Lecturers based on gender. The female lecturers of Colleges of Education were comparatively more satisfied with their job than their male counterparts. It means that gender has a significant influence on Job Satisfaction of Lecturers of Colleges of Education.

Chowdhury (2014) has conducted a study on “Effectiveness of Secondary School Teachers in relation to their Gender, Age, Experience and Qualification”. The study revealed that majority of the teachers both male and female had average level of effectiveness in their teaching-learning process. The study demonstrates that there was no significant difference in the effectiveness of secondary school teachers in terms of their gender, age, experience and qualification.
Kothawade (2014) has conducted a study on “Correlative Study of Teaching Effectiveness & Job Satisfaction of Higher Secondary School Teachers”. The results of the study reveal that Teaching Effectiveness of higher secondary school teachers of Dhulia district is 44.04%. The significant difference found in teaching effectiveness in male & female teachers of higher secondary schools of Dhulia district. Besides, no significant difference found in teaching effectiveness in Arts & Arts faculty's teachers of higher secondary schools of Dhulia district. From the aforesaid discussion of the previous literature, it is clear that none of studies have been carried out by the any researcher in the context of PurbaMedinipur district of West Bengal. That's why the present investigators have chosen this topic to know the levels of Teaching Effectiveness of Teachers who are engaged to teach the students in various secondary schools in the district of PurbaMedinipur, West Bengal.

TEACHING APTITUDE

The findings of the previous research related to teaching aptitude are presented here under:

Teaching Aptitude and Gender of the Teacher

Suraj (1968) studied the relationship between Intellectual Efficiency (IE), Self-Acceptance (SA) and Teaching Skills (TS) of the teacher trainees. The study revealed that the sex differences in the three relationships, viz., (IE-TS), (SA-TS) and (IE-SA), are significant.

Mehta (1972) found that the general ability factor called the ‘Teaching Ability' was highly loaded with the achievement variables of training. In women pupil-teachers, the contribution of personality variables was more than in men. In both men and women, cognitive abilities contributed more than personality variables.

Nair (1974) revealed that sex was found to be not affecting the teaching ability of teachers.

Upadhyaya, B. M. (1976) found that sex and socio-economic background were not related to aptitude for teaching.

Sharma, R.C. (1984) revealed that an insignificant difference was found in teaching aptitude ability in sex-wise and discipline-wise comparison.

Reddy, Bhoom N. (1991) found that the female respondents performed relatively better in the teaching aptitude test.

Singh, D. (1991) found that in the case of both male and female teachers, teaching effectiveness was positively related to fluency, flexibility, originality, composite creativity and intelligence.

Reddy, S. R. (2001) found that both men and women prospective mathematics teachers were possessing high teaching aptitude without having any significant difference in their teaching aptitude.

Arun, K.K. and Geeta, H. (2006) found that the prospective teachers of both groups (male & female) have high aptitude for teaching than the other three aptitudes; guidance, management and research. Male prospective teachers were better in guidance and management aptitude while female prospective teachers have high aptitude for teaching and research.
Kuraishy, S. and Ahmad, J. (2010) found a significant difference between male and female prospective teachers on the measure of mental ability, attitude towards children, professional information and total teaching aptitude. Male subjects were found to be better than their female counterparts in respect to mental ability, professional information and total teaching aptitude.

Augustine, J. (2010) found no significant difference between men and women student teachers in teaching competency and teaching aptitude.

Prem Sunder (2010) found that all the D.Ed. students have positive attitude towards teaching and there is a significant difference between the aptitude of boy and girl students towards teaching.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research is an endless quest for knowledge and never-ending search for solving problem. It brings to light new knowledge or corrects previous errors and misconceptions and adds in an orderly way to the existing body of knowledge. The knowledge obtained by research is scientific and objective and is a matter of rational understanding, common verification and experience.

Research in education is needed to improve educational practices and policies. Many of our educationists are constantly engaged in research to find out effective methods of instruction and satisfactory techniques of improving pupil behaviour. Research in education is also undertaken to develop suitable learning materials, satisfactory techniques of evaluation, more comfortable physical facilities and more efficient systems of educational management and administration.

The normative survey method of investigation is very common in educational research, which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form of conditions, practices, processes, trends, effects, attitudes, beliefs etc.

In normative survey method, the term, ‘normative’, implies the determination of normal or typical conditions or practices at present time and the term, ‘survey’, indicates the gathering of the data regarding current conditions. The normative survey method is an organized attempt to analyse, interpret and report the present status of a social institution, group or area. Survey studies collect information on what exists, on what we want, and on how to get there.

In the present study, normative survey method has been used. The normative survey of research is usually designed to obtain permanent and precise information concerning the current status of phenomena and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusions from the facts discovered. It does not restrict itself only to fact finding but may often lead to research that results in the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solutions of significant problems concerning local, state, national and international issues.

HYPOTHESES OF RESEARCH STUDY:

A hypothesis (plural hypotheses) is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method requires that one can test it. Scientists generally base scientific hypotheses on previous observations that cannot satisfactorily be explained with the available scientific theories. Even though the words "hypothesis" and "theory"
are often used synonymously, a scientific hypothesis is not the same as a scientific theory. A working hypothesis is a provisionally accepted hypothesis proposed for further research,[1] in a process beginning with an educated guess or thought.

Hypothesis is a guess, a supposition or a tentative inference as to the existence of some fact, condition or relationship relative to some phenomenon which serves to explain such facts as already are known to exist in a given area of research and to guide the search for the new truth.

A hypothesis may be defined as a proposition or a set of propositions set forth as an explanation for the occurrence of some specified group or phenomena either asserted merely as a provisional conjecture to guide some investigation or accepted as highly probable in the light of established facts.

The following hypotheses were formulated in the present study.

**Hypothesis 1:** The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high teaching aptitude.

**Hypothesis 1A:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1B:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1C:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1D:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1E:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1F:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 1G:** There is no significant difference in the teaching aptitude of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 2:** The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high social adjustment.

**Hypothesis 2A:** There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 2B:** There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 2C:** There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

**Hypothesis 2D:** There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.
Hypothesis 2E: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2F: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 2G: There is no significant difference in the social adjustment of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3: The secondary school arts teachers are not possessing high job satisfaction.

Hypothesis 3A: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3B: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3C: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3D: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3E: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3F: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 3G: There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4A: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of men and women secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4B: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of rural and urban secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4C: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of government and private secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4D: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of English medium and Bengali medium secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4E: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential and non-residential secondary school arts teachers.

Hypothesis 4F: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of aged below 40 years and above 40 years secondary school arts teachers.
Hypothesis 4G: There is no significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of more-experienced and less-experienced secondary school arts teachers.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

The entire population here refers to all the secondary school arts teachers working in Bankura district of West Bengal.

IV CONCLUSION OF STUDY:

1. These secondary schoolartsteaches are having very high teaching aptitude.
2. These secondary schoolmen and womenartsteachers possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in their teaching aptitude. The menartsteachers have a higher teaching aptitude than womenartsteachers.
3. The rural and urban secondary schoolartsteachers have a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference. The rural teachers have a better teaching aptitude than their urban counterparts.
4. The government and private secondary schoolartsteachers have a very high teaching aptitude without any significant difference between them.
5. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary schoolartsteachers possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference between them in the level of their teaching aptitude. The English medium secondary schoolartsteachers have a better teaching aptitude than the Bengali medium secondary schoolartsteachers.
6. The residential and non-residential secondary schoolartsteachers possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in the level of their teaching aptitude. The residential schoolartsteachers have a better teaching aptitude than the non-residential secondary schoolartsteachers.
7. The secondary schoolartsteachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years possess a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference. The more aged teachers are possessing higher teaching aptitude than their counterparts.
8. The less-experienced and more-experienced secondary schoolartsteachers have a very high teaching aptitude with a significant difference in their level of teaching aptitude. The less-experienced artsteachers possess a better teaching aptitude than their more-experienced counterparts.
9. The secondary schoolartsteachers have an average level of social adjustment.
10. The secondary school men and women artsteachers possess an average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The men artsteachers have a better adjustment than women artsteachers though both of them possess only average social adjustment.
11. The rural and urban secondary school art teachers have average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The rural art teachers are better at social adjustment than their urban counterparts.

12. The art teachers working in government and private secondary schools possess an average social adjustment without any significant difference between them in social adjustment.

13. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary school art teachers possess average social adjustment with a significant difference between them. The English medium secondary school art teachers indicate less social adjustment than English medium art teachers. Though both of them reveal only with average level of social adjustment.

14. The residential and non-residential secondary school art teachers have average social adjustment without any significant difference between them.

15. The secondary school art teachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years possess average social adjustment without any significant difference between them.

16. The secondary school art teachers with less experience and more experience have average social adjustment with a significant difference. The less-experienced art teachers are socially able to adjust better than the more experienced art teachers.

17. The secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction.

18. The secondary school men and women have average job satisfaction with a significant difference. The women art teachers have lower job satisfaction than men art teachers.

19. The rural and urban secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.

20. The government and private secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.

21. The English medium and Bengali medium secondary school art teachers possess average job satisfaction with a significant difference between them. The English medium school art teachers are more satisfied than the Bengali medium school art teachers.

22. The residential and non-residential secondary school art teachers have average job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.

23. The secondary school art teachers aged above 40 years and below 40 years have an average level of job satisfaction without any significant difference between them.

24. The less experienced and more experienced secondary school art teachers have high job satisfaction with a significant difference between them. The less experienced art teachers have high job satisfaction than the more experienced art teachers have average job satisfaction.

25. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment and between social adjustment and job satisfaction. There is no association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of secondary school art teachers.
There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and job satisfaction in both men and women secondary schoolart teachers. There is no significant association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of men and women secondary schoolart teachers.

There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of urban secondary schoolart teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and job satisfaction, but there is no significant association between job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of rural secondary schoolart teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and job satisfaction except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of government secondary schoolart teachers.

There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of secondary schoolart teachers irrespective of their age levels.

There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of Bengal medium secondary schoolart teachers. There is a significant association among teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and job satisfaction except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of English medium secondary schoolart teachers.

There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction of residential secondary schoolart teachers. There is a significant association between teaching aptitude and social adjustment, and job satisfaction, except job satisfaction and teaching aptitude of non-residential secondary schoolart teachers.

There is a significant association among teaching aptitude, social adjustment and job satisfaction irrespective of experience.

REFERENCES:


समकालीन एवं आदिवासी कला का दर्श्य गृह्यांकन

डॉंदीप कुमार मेघवाल
(स्वतंत्र कलाकार)
पता(जयसमंद)गाओड़ -पौ.भू.भू.भू.भू.भू.भू.भू.भू.
जिलाउदयपुर -, राजस्थान313905-

यह शानदार तत्त्व है के संसार की तमाम वस्तुओं में सौंदर्य वध्मान होता है। इस संसार में कई वस्तुयों बहुत रूपवान एवं कई कुरूऩ है। रूप कुरूऩ का चुनाव हमारे आँतिक संबंध का वस्तु वेश्य के प्रति संदर्भ का जुकाव तथा करता है। चंतन का वषय है के कोई वस्तु कुरूऩ या रुपवान क्यों है?इस गंभीर वषय को कुछ इस तरह समझने तो आसानी से समझा जा सकता है।

कोई वस्तु (उपयोगी श्रेणी)जब कसी देखाती आदिवासी के पास होती है , तब तक वह सर्व सामान्य उपयोगी वस्तु होती है। उसी वस्तु को कोई समकालीन स्था पतल कलाकार उस वस्तु या कलाकृति का प्रयोग कर कसी चमकदार से लवबेज कला दीर्घों में प्रदर्शन हेतु रख दे या उसके-मामूली से हस्तक्षेप से कलाकृति महान बन जाती हैं। कृतिका जबतक कोई वस्तुआदिवासी के पास होती है, तो वह सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग के लए निर्देश है, वह वस्तु बहुत रूपवान होते हुए भी कुरूऩता या गिम्न श्रेणी कला का शक्त है। ये कई प्रयोग हम आमजीवन में होते देख
रहे हैं। लेक जनजाति का समकालीन परिरूप्त में प्रदर्शन ही उस कलाकृति को स्था पत सौदर्य मूल्य को स्थापत्न का आधार मूल्य हैं।

यहाँ यह समझने की बात है , कब जब कलाकृति आदिवासी के पास थी तो उस कलाकृति को यथा चत्र कलाकृति का दर्जा नहीं था ?यह कलाकृति तो है , लेकन दश्यमान बिन्दु उपयो गता पर उन्नयादा केंद्रित है , जैसे ही स्था पत कलाकार के हस्तक्षेप से वह नय आधुनिक सौदर्यार्थक पहलु से उत्सर्ग होता स्था पत सौदर्य की धारणा से आमजन के संबंध को स्पर्श करने लगती है। तब यह साधारण कलाकृति के सौदर्य की और जुकाव और दश्य धारणा में घर कर जाती है।

साहित्य यथा में ध्यानाक व्यत करें तो वहाँ भी हमें इसी पहलु जुकाव पाते हैं। जैसे जब तक आदिवासी पुरुष साहित्य जो लख नहीं) (है, तो क्या वह साहित्य साहित्य की श्रेणी में नहीं है ? दरअसल साहित्य तो यह भी है लेकन यह मौल लक्पर से लबरेज हैं। इस साहित्य पर कसी नामचीन पत्रकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जब भी पुरुष साहित्य का व्यवसायिक या कसी समकालीन साहित्यकार अपनी लेखनी में ढाल कसी बड़े पट्टिशर से पट्टिशर करा दे तो वह साहित्य बहुत उच्च कोटी का मान लय जाता है।
.4 आदिवासी कलाकार पुला, छोटी उंदरी, उदयपुर 

मेरा यह सवाल है क क्या कोई अनपढ़ आदिवासी साहित्यकार नहीं हो सकता ? जब क उसके पुरखा साहित्य को कसी समकालीन साहित्यकार ने लख दिया तब तो मानो वह उच्च कोटी का साहित्य बन जाता है। इसका सीधा मतलब यही होता है, क साहित्य या कला को कसी अनपढ़ आदिवासी ने रचा तो वह उपेक्षा का शकार है। यह बात साफ है क कला साहित्य में प्रदर्शन के अभाव में एक कृति उपे क्षत है तो वही कसी अकादम मक दी क्षत कलाकार ने रचा तो वह महान बन जाती हैं। क्यूंकी प्रदर्शन की आधुनिक वधाओं से वह ठेट देखाती जन कोसो दर हैं। उस देखाती आदिवासी का कसी चमक दमक वाली कला दीर्घ से संपक बनाता तो दर उसको इस-संबंध मे जानकारी तक नहीं होती हैं।

इन्ही आदिवासी दुनिया के तहखाने मे दबी कला को पावनो पकासो , एम हुसेन जैसे .एफ . सेक्टर कलाकारों ने वश्य पतल पर अ मत छाप छोड़ी है। यही साँदर्भ पक्ष का झुकाव है क कसी उपयोगी तपक का बाजारीकरण रथा पत साँदर्भ क परिकल्पना रचता है।दुनिया भर मे कई कलाकार हुए है जिनने आदिवासी जीवन से प्रेरण लेकर कलात्मक उकरण के उपजीव के ऊपर अपना खुद का आवरण लेपकर माँ लक कृति के रूप मे प्रस्तुत कया हैं। संदर्भ चत्र मे
उदयपुर के सम्पन्न समकालीन कलाकार का आदिवासी कला से प्रभाव उनके कृतियों में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ रहा है जैसे भूपेश काव्य ड्या,शाहिद परवेज़ की कृति में। 1- चौथा),2,4,5 ( ।

इसके कई उदाहरण हमें कसी वस्तु का कुरूटका दृष्टिकोण से स्पष्ट बना करती है। वस्तु तो सभी अपने आप में सौंदर्य से लबरेज है लेकन उसके व्यवस्थित प्रदर्शन मात्र से वस्तु में स्था पत सौंदर्य झलकने का संयोजन स क्रय हो जाता है।

निकर्ष यह बड़ा प्रश्न है आदिवासी कलाकारों के साथ क जैसे अपनी कला को बाजार तक - सीधा पहुँचाया जाए। इसके लए सरकारी प्रयास करने चाहिए जिससे बाजार आदिवासी कलाकार तक सीधी पहुँच बना सके। इस प्रोत्साहन कार्य से कलाए पूर्ण संचरण भी कर पाएगी जिससे परंपरा क भी लक तत्त्र जीवन में वल पाएगे। ।

जब उच्च धनाद्ध्वर सीधा आदिवासी जीवन एवं बाजार से संबंध बनाएगा तो निश्चित मात्र पर कला की गहरी सभज वक सत होगी। परिणाम में आदिवासी कला में भी समकालीन कलाकार की भांति कलात्मक पहलू को आमजन में स्थापना होगी। जिस तरह समकालीन कलाकारों के लए कलात्मक गहरे मूल्य स्था पत कर लए उसी तरह आदिवासी कला का भी वैश्विक जगत में उच्च मूल्यों पर मांग होगी। सरकारी संस्थाओं को आदिवासी कला के प्रोत्साहन हेतु ज्ञाता में ज्ञाता कला कार्यशाला एवं शव का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे आमजन में कला की गहरी पैठ और सभज वक सत हो सके।

संदर्भ:

1. उदयपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र का सर्व कर छायांकन मे द्वारा कर गया है।
2. समकालीन कलाकार के चौथा संवल्लित कलाकारों के कृतियों पैर के संदर्भ आधार पर लए हैं।
ART AND PHILOSOPHY IN TIMON OF ATHENS

Dr. Shikha
Asstt. Professor of English
L.N. Hindu College, Rohtak

There has been an endless debate over the conflicting claims and nature of art and philosophy. For Plato, the poets were the enemies of the State and he banned the poets from his ideal republic on the ground that art was thrice removed from reality. He was against poetry mainly because it aroused emotions and feelings which are dangerous to the development of a healthy individual and nation. He placed premium on philosophy which derives from reason and wisdom and not on poetry which derives from feelings and emotions. On the other hand, Aristotle claimed that poetry was a productive art having moral purpose. Sydney placed poetry over nature since artist is a maker like God. Shakespeare focuses on the role and function of poetry and philosophy in Timon of Athens by contrasting Appemantus, the churlish philosopher and the poet. According to Shakespeare, the poet gives a more inclusive view of life combining facts with beauty of imagination. The philosopher is concerned mainly with the mean, ugly aspects of human life which tend to make him rather cynical.

Artists and philosophers in Shakespeare’s plays are as difficult to define as life itself. They may be men or women of intellectual wisdom and experience or even simply common people stalking the common streets. They may be active participants in the whirl of life or simply passive observers musing on the fate and nature of mankind – a subject which has since times immemorial vexed and exercised the minds of both philosophers and poets. In Timon of Athens, conflicting ideas, attitudes and approaches to life and art clash and coalesce together to engender an aesthetic experience of a powerful drama. It is only in relation to the character of Timon that all other characters representing different philosophies come into forces. The endless and “ancient quarrel” (Plato 6076) between philosophy and poetry finds profound and lively expression in the play through the interaction between Appemantus, the churlish philosopher on the one hand and the poet and the painter on the other. Shakespeare, through them, has updated the debate right from Plato to his own times and leaves it open for future scholars for new interpretations and insights. He brings it out of the cloistered realms of scholasticism into the common life experience. It is through them that Shakespeare probes deeply various issues related to the philosophy of life and literature.

Shakespeare was fully aware that he was writing Timon of Athens for an audience steeped in knowledge of not only fields of science and philosophy but also of literature, history and ancient mythologies. His audience was not limited, therefore, only to the elite ruling class of courtiers who were often the patrons of artists; the common men of the different trades and occupations also formed a very important section of audience. This provided an intellectual and cultural situation in some ways similar to those of Athens of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. These were the times in Athens when even literary criticism could become a subject of drama which, “
should be used to entertain and amuse a large audience of several thousand people” (Habib 10). Shakespeare, thus, had precedent in Athenian drama wherein dramatists like Aristophanes used literary debate as an important element in their works of art. Aristophanes, in *Frogs*, brings on to the stage the then current debate between two different traditions of drama – one represented by Euripides and the other by Aeschylus. If Euripides stood for a drama emphasizing secular and democratic values of relatively common people, Aeschylus represented more traditional values of older generation of nobles and warriors. In modern terminology, the difference can be described as the one between relatively elite and aristocratic culture on the one hand and the popular culture of the masses on the other. *Frogs* indicates that in pre-Platonic Greece, literature in its themes and concerns was all inclusive and dealt with all subjects and areas pertaining to human life and literature. The Greek dramatists took upon themselves the sacred duty of being teachers of men educating them in matters of religion, politics, culture and philosophy. But with Plato a separation between philosophy and poetry was argued and effected which has surfaced again and again in the history of literary criticism ever since. Debate has centred since Plato’s time largely on question of truth, morality and justice. The advocates of philosophy have privileged it over poetry arguing that philosophy is based on truth perceived through reason and aims at justice and a moral world view. They accuse poetry of telling lies, watering emotions and fostering attitudes devoid of moral perspective. In this whole debate the question of nature and function of poetry has been used by Shakespeare as an important thematic element in his play, *Timon of Athens*.

Even a cursory perusal of books on Shakespeare shows that this play has not received the attention which his other plays such as *Hamlet, Macbeth and King Lear* have. Even those critics who have favoured it with their critical interpretations and evaluations have not examined it with a particular focus on the relationship between art and philosophy. Besides the oft studied theme of human ingratitude, the issue of nature and function of poetry, artist and his role in society, the nature of relationship between the patron and artist and falsification of art are some of the element which set the play into motion. As the curtain rises, it is the poet and the painter who are the first to be revealed to the audience. This certainly brings the two characters into immediate attention for their important roles in the overall thematic structure of the play. It appears at first sight an odd assortment of the poet and the painter with the jeweller and the merchant. It establishes the conflict which runs through the whole play between crass materialism and opportunism of the utilitarian classes on the one hand and the people of intellect, emotions and imagination on the other. That Shakespeare presents these opposites as forming a community which has come together for the common end of feeding on Timon’s generous bounty indicates his refusal to see them and the human tendencies they represent as purely exclusive from each other. This all inclusive view of life is further affirmed with the appearance of Apemantus, the ‘churlish’ philosopher, who shocks the audience with his every first and brusque attack on the poet’s profession:

Apemantus. How now poet
Poet. How now, philosopher!
Apem. Thou liest
Poet. Art not one?
The philosopher’s accusation that the poet lies immediately strikes the reader with the echoes of Plato’s famous charge against poets. Habib rightly observes that Plato has “sharply operated the provinces of poetry and philosophy; the former has its very basis in a divorce from reason, which is the realm of philosophy (24). Accusing poets of being liars and dissemblers, Plato asserts that they deal only with the unreal world of senses alone and do not reflect the real, the ideal world. This suggests that the poets have only a myopic vision making their art imperfect, incomplete and misleading reflection of the realm of the pure Forms or ideas Apemantus, modelled on Ademantus, a philosopher character in Plato’s Republic, reinforces Plato’s view on art and poetry in this play further when he suggests that he writes only to flatter Timon ignoring by implication, the larger and universal concern. This line of argument expounded by Plato has been responded to by Shakespeare by counterpointing to it Aristotelian perspective on art. Through the character of the painter and the poet, Shakespeare comes to the defence of poetry without reducing the play to dry and polemical debate on literary criticism. The poet in the play is vehement and forthright in his claim that his “free drift/halts not particularly, but moves itself/in a wide sea of tax.” (web) This insistence of the poet on the universal rather than the particular reminds one immediately of Aristotle’s defence of poetry that art deals with the universal concerns. This is further evident from the painter’s comments on the nature of art--poetry and painting – as a form of imitation. For him this observation generalizes the nature of all fine arts, which he further substantiates saying that art of painting (read all fine arts), “is a pretty mocking of the life” (web). Here is Aristotle’s answer to Plato debunking the latter’s assertion that art is a poor imitation of reality. Developing further Aristotle’s defence of poetry, Shakespeare conveys through the character of the poet that art is not just a copy of a copy: rather it is an improvement upon the world of nature. It is this view of poetry which has been developed by Sydney who categorically declares that “poetry is higher than nature” (Habib 262) and not its slavish imitation. Both Aristotle and Sydney suggest that the nature of the poet’s function is creative and that he is a maker. Both of them, therefore, emphasise the importance of probability and not actuality in the process of artist’s act of imitation. Here in the play, the poet is very clear in stressing this inventive nature of the work of the artist. Talking of the painting, he discovers and demonstrates how painting reveals to him beauty, grace and meanings not otherwise present in the object of painting. The “touch” in the painting makes the poet eloquent in his appreciations of the piece of painting which the painter has brought for Timon:

Painter. It is a pretty mocking of the life. Here is a touch; is it good?
Poet I will say of it
   It tutsors nature. Artificial strife
   Lives in these touches, livelier than life. (Web)
The play of imagination and other creative faculties of the artist transforms his world into something more beautiful than reality.

It is because of this power of poetry to present things as prettier and interesting that it proves more effective in teaching and edifying the audience. In the words of Sydney the poet imitates with a purpose of “delight and teach” (Habib 263). It is here that the poet in the play stands in opposition to the philosopher, Apemantus. If the poet works in the realm of imagination, Apemantus the philosopher digs at the harsh grounds of ugly realities. The poet works through indirect means, tempering his treatmen of reality with pleasing touch of fiction but Apemantus, on the other hand, is direct and stinging in his attacks trying to make Timon and others writhe with pain and agony. The poet is not motivated by any desire to hurt as, “no levelled malice/infects one comma in the course I hold‖.  (Web) This enables the poet to give a more inclusive view of life’s realities, combining facts with beauty of imagination. He, thus, reveals not just the painful but also the palatable side of life. The philosopher with the obsession with the mean and ugly aspects of human life tends to make him rather cynical , abhorring himself and making others to abhor life itself. This blinkered, narrow and disabling view of life of the philosopher is in stark contrast with that of the poet who celebrates life with all its grossness and ugly realities of life.

Shakespeare, however, does not portray his character in absolute terms of vice and virtue. He never takes sides with any of the characters or what he or she stands for. Both the poet and the painter who in the beginning of the play are “conceived as sensible exponents of their arts” appear as “highly satirised flatterers” as the play advances ( Knight 129). The poet claims that it is the glory of poetry that it “aptly sings the good” but in the same breath he shows his consciousness that it gets corrupted and defiled when “we for recompense have praised the vile. It stains the glory in that happy verse (web)” It shows that he in his practices stoops too low as a flatterer against his proclaimed noble ideals and functions of poetry. He, nowhere, seems to be true to the duties of a poet who in times of Shakespeare and Sydney as in the Athens of Timon were supposed to be the educators of people. Both the poet and the painter do draw benefits from his generosity but never do they in words or through their respective art try to take him out of his illusions. This pushes them in the ranks of the other self-serving men of Athens flocking to Timon for food, drinks and gifts. But here again an important feature of Shakespeare’s art and his masterful portrayal of human nature comes to the fore. Even when he shows these baser aspects in these characters, he places them in a convincingly human context. The poet and the painter, like most of the artists, even in the times of Shakespeare were dependant on their survival for recognition and advancement of their art on their patrons, who, of course, were men of high social and political standing with large wealth at their command to support the artists in return for their services.

In Shakespearean times, Elizabethan society witnessed phenomenal expansion and buoyancy of economy coupled with increased interest in art. As a result of this there was a mushrooming of poets seeking nods of acceptance from lords and ladies as patrons. This led to the debasement of the glory of poetry at the hands of these base men with servile wits.
Shakespeare, thus, suggest that folly, baseness and corruption can be found in the word of artists as much as in the word of lords and senators. It also means at the same that time, knowledge, wisdom and goodness are not exclusively prerogatives of philosophers. Shakespeare’s *Timon of Athens* is (web) is in fact like his other plays remarkable for the series of questions it throws open for the audience to ponder over when they leave the theatre. The play storms their minds with questions relating to life, human nature, philosophy, and art. He achieves this end by skilfully combining the beauty of emotions of poetry with the lived and experienced knowledge of philosophy.

**Works Cited**


EFFECT OF DIGITALISATION- A STUDY OF SELECT RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN KERALA

Ninikala
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce
Providence women's College, Calicut, Kerala

Dr.B.Johnson
Professor
Department of Commerce & Management Studies
University of Calicut, Kerala

Abstract
Digital India comprises of various initiatives under the single programme each targeted to prepare India for becoming a knowledge economy and for bringing good governance to citizens through synchronized and co-ordinated engagement of the entire Government. The paper aims to evaluate the effectiveness of digitalisation among the household in Kerala and also to compare the perception of households in urban area and rural area. A sample of hundred was selected using convenient sampling method which include fifty from urban area and fifty from rural area. The perceptions of households in rural and urban area are almost same in all these aspects. In rural area people still stick on offline method for the payment of the bills but it is comparatively better in urban area. It was found that the digitalisation is effective but the perception of households in urban and rural area with regard to the level of effectiveness is different.

Keywords: Digital payments, Effectiveness of digitalisation, Internet connections

Introduction
The term 'Digital Economy' was coined in Don Tapscott's 1995 book The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence. The Digital Economy was among the first books to consider how the Internet would change the way we did business. According to Thomas Mesenbourg (2001), three main components of the 'Digital Economy' concept can be identified: e-business infrastructure (hardware, software, telecoms, networks, human capital, etc.), e-business (how business is conducted, any process that an organization conducts over computer-mediated networks) and e-commerce (transfer of goods, for example when a book is sold online). The concept of Digital India was launched in the year 2015 with the objective of connecting the rural areas with high speed internet network and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. and it is centered on three key areas: Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens.

Research Problem
The aim of government of India is to convert our economy into a digital economy within 5 or 6 years. The government is taking various measures to promote cashless transaction in the country. Within three years itself, the government converted many sectors into digital
sector and some others are in the process of digitalisation. This research work would like to evaluate the effect of digitalisation among the households in the rural and urban area of Kerala. The following research questions are relevant in this context.

- How far the concept of Digital India is effective?
- Are the customers doing the transactions digitally?
- Do they make the payment of electricity, water bills etc. digitally, or they still stick on the traditional method?
- Are they using debit/credit card for payment or still doing cash payment?
- Is there any difference in the attitude of customers towards digitalisation in urban area and rural area?

Review of Literature

Review of literature helps to gain background knowledge of the research topics and to identify the concept relating to it. Many studies are conducted with regard to cashless economy; some of them are as follows:

**Vaibhav Shahaji & Jyoti Mishra (2017)** conducted a study on cashless India. The main aim of the study was to identify the merit and demerits of converting India into cashless India. Many developed countries had already been converted into cashless economy, but India is still only in a process. The government should take some measures to make the customers aware about cashless transactions. They are afraid of doing doing this, so the government should introduce some incentives to attract the customers towards cashless transactions and also through banks or other intermediaries government should take some measures to familiarize the customers about the technology. The main drawback faced by the country is with regard to the speed of internet connection.

**V. Kokila & R. Ushadevi (2017)** tried to identify the attitude of customers towards cashless transaction. The study was limited to Puducherry. The researcher aims to identify the customer’s awareness on cashless transaction and the changes that happened in Puducherry during the period of demonetisation. The study also covers the policies and reforms introduced by the government during the period of demonetisation to promote digital payments.

**Deepika Kumari (2016)** tried to identify the challenges faced by the people during the period of demonetisation and about the measures taken by the government to face the situation. It also covered the methods and applications adopted by the government to promote digitalisation. The advertisement was one of the important methods adopted by government to promote cashless transaction.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyze the perception of households towards digitalised transaction.
- To compare the attitude of households in urban and rural area towards digitalisation.

Hypotheses

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location
- Ho: There is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.
Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation

Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of people towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Scope & Significance of the study

In order to identify how far the concept of the digital economy is effective among the households there is a need to conduct a study. The paper aims to study the digitalisation in Kerala. It also tried to identify the perception of households towards digitalisation and also to compare the attitude of rural and urban respondents towards digitalisation.

Research Methodology and Data Base

The study is designed as a descriptive one based on both primary data and secondary data. The secondary data, necessary for the study was collected from various sources: journals, magazines and website. Since most of the information necessary to fulfil the objectives of the study was not available from secondary data, the study is mainly based on primary data collected through a sample survey using structured questionnaire.

Sample Design

A sample of 100 was chosen from among the households in Kerala. For the purpose of collecting the data entire state was divided into two; based on the locality i.e. rural area and urban area. 50 samples were drawn from rural area and other 50 sample was drawn from urban area using convenient sampling method. The total number of respondents includes households from different age group, income level and gender.

Tools used for Data Collection

Field survey was conducted to collect primary data from the households. A well structured questionnaire was developed to collect data from the respondents.

Tools for Data Analysis

For the purpose of data analysis various statistical tools and mathematical techniques were used such as:

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi square test
- Independent sample t test

Variables used for the Study

- Bill payment
- Card payment
- Online purchase
- Speed of internet
- Paytm/Free-charge

Limitations of the Study

As in the case of almost all social science research, this study is also not free from certain inherent limitations as stated below:

1. The sample for the study comprised of hundred households, which includes fifty urban households and other fifty rural households, which is only a very small proportion of the entire population of households in Kerala. Therefore, research studies with much
larger sample size would be required to ensure appropriate generalization of the findings of the study.

2. Convenient sampling method was adopted for selecting the sample. Hence, it may not be representative.

3. To evaluate the effectiveness of digitalisation on households only five selected variables was considered, rest were ignored.

Results and Discussion

The primary data collected through the questionnaire was analysed using percentage method, Chi-square and Independent t test. The results obtained are as follows:

**Demographic Characteristics of the households**

Equal number of household was selected from both the urban and rural area of Kerala. The following table reveals the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

| Table 1 Summarised General Profile of the Respondents |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Demographic Variable            | Frequency     | Percentage  |
| Gender                          |               |             |
| Male                            | 38            | 38          |
| Female                         | 62            | 62          |
| Total                          | 100           | 100         |
| Location                        |               |             |
| Urban                           | 50            | 50          |
| Rural                           | 50            | 50          |
| Total                          | 100           | 100         |
| Age group                      |               |             |
| Below 25                       | 16            | 16          |
| 25-35                           | 36            | 36          |
| 35-45                           | 13            | 13          |
| 45-55                           | 21            | 21          |
| 55&above                        | 14            | 14          |
| Total                          | 100           | 100         |
| Annual Income                   |               |             |
| Below 50000                    | 24            | 24          |
| 50000-100000                   | 21            | 21          |
| 100000-150000                  | 0             | 0           |
| 150000-200000                  | 19            | 19          |
| 200000-250000                  | 4             | 4           |
| 250000-300000                  | 6             | 6           |
| 300000 & above                 | 26            | 26          |
| Total                          | 100           | 100         |

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows the demographic profile of the sample respondents. 62% of the respondents were Female and 38% male. Majority of the respondents (36%) belongs to the age group of 25-35. 26% of the respondents have annual income above 300000, 24% have below 50000 and 21% have between 50000 and 100000.

**Effectiveness of digitalisation**

The government of India decided to convert India into ‘Digital India’. As a part of this move, the government is digitalising all the transactions. Even then how many of the households are doing the transactions digitally. In order to identify the respondent’s opinion about the effectiveness of digital transaction, the following data was collected.
Table 2: Effectiveness of digital transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital transactions</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not so effective</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not effective</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Field Survey**

As per the above table, majority of the respondents (69%) opined that digitalisation is effective, 19% opined that it is not so effective and only 12% opined that it is not effective.

**Effectiveness of digitalisation and location**

For analyzing the effectiveness of digitalisation on households from different locality, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorized into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

- **Ho:** There is no significant difference in the attitude of people towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location.

**Table 3 Result of Independent Sample t-test on Effectiveness of Digitalisation and location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness of digitalisation</th>
<th>T test for equality of Means</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig.( 2 tailed)</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Std. Error Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equal variance assumed</td>
<td>-2.807</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>-0.380</td>
<td>0.135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal variance not assumed</td>
<td>-2.807</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>-0.380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Field Survey**

The calculated value (0.006) is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is significant difference in the attitude of people towards the effectiveness of digitalisation with regard to location.

**Mode of payment**

There are mainly two modes for payment i.e. online and offline. In the earlier period majority of the households were doing offline mode of payment. After introducing the concept of Digital India, is there any changes in the modes of payments preferred. The following table shows the respondents’ opinion about the mode of payment commonly preferred.

**Table 4 Mode of Payment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of payment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Field survey**

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents (86%) prefer offline mode for payment. Only 14% prefer online mode for payment.
Method of payment and location

There are different methods for making payment while purchasing the products like cash, cards or other payment methods. In order to identify which is the most frequently used payment method and also to test any difference in the payment method preferred by the respondents according to the locality they belong, the following hypothesis was formulated.

- Ho: There is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.

Table 5 Result of Chi-Square on Method of payment and location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods of payment</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debit card</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit card</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods like pay-tm, Freecharge</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of the above</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P-value: 0.488, df:4

Source: Field survey

The calculated value (0.488) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the method used for payment with regard to location.

As per the above table majority of the respondents (38%) make payment using debit card and 36% makes cash payments. Only 4% is using other payment methods like pay-tm, freecharge etc.

Online Bill Payments

In the earlier period, people have to go the corresponding office for paying electricity, water, telephone bills etc. and also have to stand in the queue which takes a lot of time. But now the payment of the bills can be done online, no need of standing in the queue or going to the office. Only thing is that need an internet connection. It saves the time and energy. In order to identify whether the respondents make the payment of bills online or still they stick on the traditional methods of bill payment the following data was collected.

Table 6 Online Bill payment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital transactions</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity bill</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water bill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone bill</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of the above</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey

As per the above table (40%) of the respondents still stick on the traditional methods of bill payment and only 26% of the respondents do all the bill payment digitally. While comparing the
rural and urban respondents, 52% of rural respondents are using offline method for bill payment but only 28% of the urban respondents use offline method. Majority of the urban respondents (36%) is doing all the bill payments online, 20% is doing only telephone bills, 12% is doing only electricity bills and 4% is doing only water bills online while only 16% of the rural respondents do all the payments online.

**Speed of Internet**

For doing the transactions digitally there is a need of internet connection. Speed of internet is one of the important factor that influence the digital transaction because while doing the payment if the speed of internet connection is low it will take a lot of time to complete the process and sometimes it may exceed the time limit and the transaction will get cancelled. It will create a tension in the minds of the people and will be discouraged from doing digital transaction. In order to identify the respondent’s opinion about speed of internet connection in their locality the following data was collected.

**Table 7 Speed of Internet connection in their locality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speed of Internet</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Field Survey**

As per the above table 73% of the respondents opined that the speed of internet is only average. 20% of the urban respondents opined that they have high speed internet connection but in rural area its only 10%. Majority of the respondents in urban area (68%) and rural area (78%) opined that speed of internet connection is only average.

**Positives of Digital transactions**

The concept of Digital India was introduced with a lot of positive moves. The government also take various measures to promote cashless transactions, by doing the transactions digitally will help save the time and energy. In order to identify the respondents view about positives of digital transaction the following data was collected.

**Table 8Positives of Digital transactions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positives of Digital transactions</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Saving</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Convenient</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduces the risk handling cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of the above</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Field Survey**
As per the table 36% of the respondents opined that time saving are the main advantage of digital transaction. While 24% opined that it’s more convenient. 17% opined that it helps to reduce the risk in handling cash and other 17% opined that it has all the positive mentioned above, 4% opined that its safe. It was quite interesting to note that only 2% opined that digital transaction doesn’t have any positives.

Positives of Digitalisation and location

For analyzing the perception of households from different locality towards positives of digitalisation, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorized into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

\[ \text{Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation.} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T test for equality of Means</th>
<th>Positives of digitalisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Equal variance assumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Df</td>
<td>0.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig.( 2 tailed)</td>
<td>.748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Difference</td>
<td>.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Error Difference</td>
<td>.372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal variance not assumed</td>
<td>97.978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig.( 2 tailed)</td>
<td>.748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Difference</td>
<td>.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Error Difference</td>
<td>.372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey

As the calculated value (0.748) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the attitude of households in urban and rural area with regard to positives of digitalisation.

Reasons for not doing Digital transactions

Almost all the transactions can be done digitally and also the government is taking measures to promote cashless transactions. Still, a part the people are not doing the transactions digitally. The following table reveals the reason for not doing the transaction digitally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for not doing Digital transactions</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afraid of fraudulent activities</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No trust in the security of electronic payment methods</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer paying offline or in person</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow internet access speed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know how to use electronic payment methods</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey

As per the above table, 32% said that they always do digital transaction. But 23% said that they prefer paying offline or in person, 22% said that they are afraid of fraudulent activities, 10% said that slow internet access speed, 7% said that no trust in the security of electronic payment methods and 6% said that they do not know how to use electronic payment methods.
Reasons for not doing Digital transactions & location

For analyzing the attitude of households from different locality towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions, independent sample t test is used. The location of the respondents is categorised into two, namely urban and rural. In this respect a hypothesis was formulated.

Ho: There is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Table 11 Result of t-test on Reasons for not doing Digital transactions and location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for not doing Digital transactions</th>
<th>T test for equality of Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal variance assumed</td>
<td>0.293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal variance not assumed</td>
<td>0.293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey

The calculated value (0.770) is more than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference in the attitude of households towards reasons for not doing Digital transactions with regard to location.

Findings

- Digitalisation is effective but the perception of households in rural and urban area is different.
- People prefer offline mode of payment than online. Even then they are making payments using debit cards as well.
- In rural area people still stick on the traditional methods for the payment of electricity, telephone and water bill but it’s comparatively better in urban area.
- Speed of internet is only average in both rural and urban area.
- The main advantages of digital transactions are time saving and convenience. And the perception of rural area and urban area with regard to the positives are same.
- The main reason for not doing the transaction digitally are they are afraid of fraudulent activities, and they prefer paying offline or in person. And there is no difference in the perception of respondents in urban area and rural area with regard to the reason for not doing digital transaction.

Conclusion

For evaluating the effectiveness of digital transactions equal number of respondents were selected from both urban and rural area of Kerala State. The main advantages of digital transactions are time saving and more convenient. But still the customers prefer offline mode for doing the transactions as they are afraid of fraudulent activities, and they prefer payment in offline or in person. Even then they started using debit card for making payments while purchasing the goods but for the bill payments like electricity, water, telephone etc. they still stand in the queue and make payment. Even though the customers are not doing much digital
transactions; they believe that digitalisation is effective. But the perception of people in urban and rural area with regard to effectiveness of digitalisation is different.

Reference

IMPACT OF CULTURE AND PARENTS ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS - CASE STUDY

Dr. Dipesh D. Uike, Professor

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur

Abstract

Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai were the students of a hotel management college. Both were intelligent and knowledge but on one side Sukhvinder was very social and interactive person on the other side Shivrai was very restrictive and less social person. College director had provided his students an opportunity in the form of running and managing a hotel and if students make that hotel profitable then they will get the ownership of a hotel. There was one condition for getting an opportunity and that was students had to work for six months in Paradise hotel and there manager will select the students according to their performance. Both the students were ready but the problem was about managing eighty thousand rupees to spend during six months stay in Paradise hotel. The case study was about how Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai Japulkar faced many hurdles and obstacles for securing eighty thousand rupees and during this time how there entrepreneurial intentions were influenced by the parents and culture. It was a fight between their entrepreneurial intention and circumstances.

Keywords: Impact, Entrepreneurial intentions, Culture, Parents, Students

Case Study

Sukhvinder Singh

Sukhvinder Singh was a very intelligent and enthusiastic final year hotel management student. He was a hardworking and very social student. He used to talk with everyone in the college and had a very big friends circle. Every professor in his college knew him. He had a Punjabi family background. His parents were educated. His father was an owner of a small restaurant and his mother used to help her husband in restaurant and simultaneously busy in doing her house work also. As Sukhvinder was grown up in the business family he had an idea about business and its importance. His parents were very supportive to him. They had always supported Sukhvinder’s thoughts about doing something new in life. This in turn always boosted his motivation and courage.

Shivrai Japulkar

Shivrai Japulkar was a colleague of Sukhvinder Singh. Both were good friends. Shivrai Japulkar was a creative and intelligent student. He used to finish all his assignments on time and always got appreciation from his professors. He was not much social. He had few friends and he used to talk with them only. He was not much interested in talking to new persons and making them friend. He had limits in his social interaction and because of that only he was not much exposed
to other professors in college. He was not much exposed to the whole college. However if anybody asked him help, he always helped them. He had a Marathi family background. His father was manager in a bank and mother was a housewife.

**Professor was addressing to his students in class**

Professor (smiling): “Good morning students.”

Professor: “As you know that it’s your final year in hotel management. After getting your degree, some of you will work as a chef, administrator or manager and some will open their own business and will work as an owner.”

Professor (excitingly): “But I have a surprise for you.”

Students (enthusiastically): “Sir! Please tell us what the surprise is!”

Professor: “Director is giving you an opportunity wherein you are provided with a hotel to run. The entire financial and non-financial assistant will be provided to you. You just have to run the hotel and earn the profit with your knowledge of hotel management.”

Sukhvinder Singh: “Sir everyone will get the opportunity.”

Professor (looking towards class): “Well class! You have to qualify for this opportunity.”

Shivrai Japulkar (seriously): “What is that sir?”

Professor: “To get this opportunity, you will be sent to hotel Paradise, you will work there for six months and depending on your performance manager of Paradise will select who will be eligible for our College opportunity.”

Shivrai Japulkar (instantly): “Sir, will College pay our all expenses there like food, rent, petrol etc.”

Professor (with low voice): “Actually, you have to pay these expenses and for six months it costs approximately 80000/- rupees.”

Professor: “Ok guys, you have one month to think upon it. If you have any question you can come to me anytime.”

**Sukhvinder Singh and Shivrai Japulkar**

Initially Sukhvinder and Shivrai were very happy about the opportunity. But qualifying condition had made them sad.

Shivrai Japulkar: “Leave it; I will look for a job. Otherwise also I was looking for a job.”

Sukhvinder Singh: “Shivrai, it is a good opportunity we have got to run and manage the hotel. We should not give up. I always wanted to do it.”

Shivrai Japulkar: “But it is very exhaustive and has a lot of work. Managing the whole hotel and there will be no working hours also. It is very hard to devote full day and night.”
Sukhvinder Singh: “It is ok, we can do it. Let’s first discuss it with parents then tomorrow we will talk.”

Sukhvinder Singh with Parents
Sukhvinder described the whole conversation of professor to his parents.
Father: “Wow Son! That is the great opportunity. Definitely you should go for it.”
Sukhvinder Singh: “But papa, I need 80,000/-."
Father: “My son, I want you to do this but I have only 30,000/-. I have to think from where I can manage 50,000/-."
Father: “Running a company and managing it by own is a great thing.”
Sukhvinder Singh: “You don’t worry papa, my many friends are rich, and I will visit them. They will definitely help me.”
Mother: “Well done my boy.”

Shivrai Japulkar with Parents
Like Sukhvinder Singh Shivrai also described the whole conversation of professor to his parents.
Father (doubtfully): “I can give you 40,000/-, but if you are not selected then we will lose our money.”
Father: “Are you sure, you want to go for it because I am not looking at it as a very beneficial opportunity.”
After hearing father’s comment on his college opportunity, Shivrai was in dilemma and asked the father to give him time to think upon it.

In college with professor
Professor: “Come in my students, so tell me, what you thought about the opportunity.”
Sukhvinder Singh: “Sir! I have managed 30,000/- but need 50,000/- more.”
Shivrai Japulkar: “Sir! I have managed 40,000/- but need 40,000/- more.”
Professor: “I got your problem; my three friends have hotels in Pune, Mumbai and Bangalore. They will lend you money but it all depends on your presentation.”

After coming out of the professor’s cabin
Shivrai Japulkar (nervously): “Instead of taking so much effort, it’s better to leave this idea. I am getting tired now.”
Sukhvinder Singh (enthusiastically): “Don’t worry, its temporary effort, we will enjoy.”
Sukhvinder was very excited about the opportunity professor had given to them. He was very much ready to meet all three owners so that he can get money and can use that money for fulfilling his dream. Contrary to that Shivrai was worried about travelling and the expenses he had to bear to meet them. According to him it was all tired some work without any benefit. But when Sukhvinder convinced him, he got ready to go.

**Sukhvinder with his parents**

Sukhvinder Singh: “Papa I have to leave tomorrow morning only.”

Father: “Why not, prepare all your presentation and be confident! You will definitely impress them. One more thing my son, visit to all three hotels even if you are selected to any one of the hotels.”

Sukhvinder Singh: “Thanks papa for guiding me.”

**Shivrai Japulkar with his parents**

Shivrai Japulkar: “Papa, I will be leaving tomorrow morning.”

Father: “Shivrai, no need to go to all three hotels, rather go to any one of the hotels and if you get a chance then its ok, otherwise you were preparing for your job, focus on that.”

Father: “It’s not much fruitful to go all three hotels when we are not sure whether we will get money or not.”

Father: “It’s not our cup of tea.”

Shivrai got motivated from father’s statements. He decided to go to only one hotel and meet the owner. He was happy that he had not to take much effort to visit all three hotels. He informed to Sukhvinder about his situation. Sukhvinder got disappointed but he alone left for the three hotels to meet the owners.

**Sukhvinder Visit to all three hotels**

Sukhvinder alone had visited two hotels located in Pune and Bangalore and met the owners. He was very confident and had courage. He had made the business plan of the hotel business and shared his creative thoughts with the owners. Both the owners of the hotels were very impressed with Sukhvinder’s way of presentation and his interest in taking all the efforts in opening the hotel and running it. Both the owners were ready to give him required amount.

Although Sukhvinder had got the opportunity to get amount from both the owners, he visited the third owner also in the hope that he might learn something new from third owner also. He also met to Shivrai in Mumbai and both together went to the hotel.

Hotel Owner: “Yes Students, Professor has told me about your visit. So tell me about your plans.”

Sukhvinder had started telling his plans about running and managing hotel. He had already done a lot of work for his business plan and was very confident. He explained everything in detail to owner and shared his business plan documents.
Hotel Owner: “Shivrai, now it’s your turn.”

Shivrai was not ready with his business plan. He did not do any of the preparation for presentation. He did not make any documents. He casually came to present orally.

Hotel Owner (surprisingly): “It’s very surprising that you did not make your business plan and come without preparation.”

Shivrai Japulkar: “Sorry Sir, but I can present orally.”

Hotel Owner: “Okay.”

After completion of Sukhvinder’s and Shivrai’s presentation Hotel owner call them after 30 minutes.

Hotel Owner: “Sukhvinder your presentation was excellent, your creativity, interest, knowledge, efforts and hardworking attitude were very appreciable! You have lot of qualities. You have a capability to run the hotel”

Hotel Owner: “As you said, you had already got the required amount then why did you come here.”

Sukhvinder Singh: “Sir, Knowledge and opportunity should not be skipped.”

Hotel Owner (Excitedly): “Excellent, Sukhvinder, I have one offer for you, I have two hotels. I am already very busy with my current hotel. Are you ready to run and manage my second hotel?”

Hotel Owner: “You run that hotel by your own ideas and thoughts, I will not interfere in that. I know you are the best person who can run that hotel.”

Sukhvinder (happily): Sir, why not, I can start from now. I have many plans to implement.”

Hotel Owner: “Very good Sukhvinder. And you Shivrai, actually you lag in your required business qualities. I am little bit sceptical about your supervision. But you have good knowledge and you can work as a good employee. I am offering you an admin position in my hotel.”

Shivrai Japulkar: “Sir, I accept the offer.”

Hotel Owner: “Sukhvinder, taking the ownership of the hotel will be a great responsibility; if you want then you can work as a manager of the company also.”

Sukhvinder Singh: “No Sir, I will be happy in taking efforts rather than keeping myself in boundaries.”

**Questions for Discussion**

1. What is Entrepreneurial intention? How do you know that a person has entrepreneurial intentions?
2. Among Sukhvinder and Shivrai, who has entrepreneurial intentions? List those entrepreneurial intentions.
3. Do you think that entrepreneurial intentions are the building block for becoming a successful entrepreneur?

4. Do culture and parent influence the entrepreneurial intentions of an individual? How are Sukhvinder and Shivrai influenced by these factors?

5. List other factors that can influence entrepreneurial intentions.
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM - A STRONG PILLAR OF BUSINESS SUCCESS IN REFERENCE TO PUNJAB TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Rajwinder Kaur, Dr. Harpreet Singh

Research Scholar, IKGPTU, Kapurthala, Punjab.
Principal, GGNIMT, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Abstract

Training and Development is one of the imperatives of Human Resource Management as it can improve performance of individuals in the organization. Training is a key to profitability and productivity. Training is a learning process that seeks to bring about permanent enhancement in the behavior and ability of employees by enabling them to learn new knowledge, attitude, skills and behavior. Train to improve, train to develop and train to perform have become the buzzwords of the today’s corporate world. Training in a general term refers to a planned effort by an organization to facilitate employees in acquiring skill, attitude and behavior. A survey on Punjab textile industry was conducted to measure the viewpoints of employees in context to outcomes of training, training methods and individual gains of training. In this study an attempt has been made to analyze the methods of employee training and development. For this purpose, an emphases relay on to explore the methods of training and development. To meet this purpose, a proposed model is prepared in consideration with independent and dependent variables.

Keywords: Knowledge, Skill, Attitude, Behavior, Training

INTRODUCTION

Training and Development programmes in an organization have gained a lot of importance due to advancement in technology and changes in market forces. The major areas where employees are normally trained in an organization are Soft- skill Development, Personality Development, Interpersonal Relationship, Problem Solving Techniques, Managerial and Supervisory Training Program, Quality Improvement Programs, Technical Processes, Quality Circle Programs, Time Management Skills, Employee Efficiency Development Programs, Violence Prevention Programs, Regulatory Compliances, Goal Setting and Implementation of Programs, Workplace Safety Management, Workplace Communication, and so on.

The Training and Development Need arises due to following reasons:

- Harnessing skills for existing jobs
- Industrial Safety and Quality Improvement
- Planning out one’s future job profile
- Elevating employee’s performance
1. Approaches to training and development

(a) Reactive Approach - The Traditional approaches to training can be generally termed as reactionary, driven by tactical delivery of technical skills in bricks and mortar, classrooms trainings and where training is seen as an event oriented activity.

(b) Proactive Approach - In the learning organization, this approach aligns all learning activities with the corporate business strategy and its focus is on developing competencies.

(c) Active Learning Approach - In this approach, trainees play a leading role in learning by exploring issues and situational problems under the guidance of their facilitator. The trainees learn by asking thought provoking questions, searching for answers, and interpreting various observations made during the process. The Active learning approach has its lasting impact on learning since it helps in long-term retention and finding better solutions in the challenging situations. In today’s fast paced world, continuous learning is essential to success. Individuals need to learn to succeed in life and at work. Companies need to ensure their employees continue to learn, so they can keep up with increased job demands and gain competitive advantage.

2. Employee Performance Metrics – Employee Performance Metrics is instrument to tracking how well employees are performing. Implementing them the right way is tricky. However, when done right, employee performance metrics benefit both the organization and the employee. There are various kinds of employee performance metrics. We can split them up into four main categories.

1. Work Quality Metrics
2. Work Quantity Metrics
3. Work Efficiency Metrics
4. Organizational Performance Metrics
3. TRAINING METHODS

There are multitudes of training methods used to acclimate an employee to a new job or even to a new position within his current organization. Even within one organization, different methods are used for training different people. The most commonly used methods are:

1. On-the-Job
2. Off-the-Job

On-the-Job: When an employee learns the job in actual working site in real life situation, and not simulated environment, it is called On-the-job training and also called as Workplace training. In this way, they do not lose their time while they are learning.

On the job training constitutes the following programmes:

- Job Rotation
- Coaching
- Job Instruction Training
- Apprenticeship
- Understudy

Off-the-Job: Off the job training method is sometimes necessary to take away employees from the regular work environment where frustration and bustle of work are eliminated. This enables the jobholders to study theoretical information or be exposed to new and innovative ideas.
Off the Job training constitutes the following programmes:

- Case study
- Simulation
- Lectures
- Field Trip
- Audio Visual Method
- Brainstorming

### TRAINING METHODS

#### ON THE JOB

**Advantages:**
- Less Expensive
- Less Disruptive
- Consumes Less amount of time
- Flexible Method.
- Much Arrangement is not required.
- Immediate Feedback on performance.
- Swift Remediation if task is not performed to standard.
- Often Informal

**Disadvantages:**
- Can disrupt the workflow.
- Mainly Disorganized.
- Maintaining Quality can be difficult.
- Fewer Opportunities for interaction with other people.
- Experienced Trainers may not be available at all times.
- Poorly Conducted Programs may Create Safety Hazards.

#### OFF THE JOB

**Advantages:**
- Trainers are usually experienced enough to train.
- It is Systematically Organized.
- Efficiently Created Programs may add lot of value.
- High Productivity Rates are Maintained.
- Highly Time-Saving.

**Disadvantages:**
- Outside the Workstation
- It is often Formal.
- Lack of Feedback
- More Expensive.
- Less Effective
- It is Artificial in Nature.
### Training Methods

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<tr>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
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<td><strong>On-the-Job</strong></td>
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</table>
| **Job Rotation**     | This type of training involves the movement of the trainee from one job to another. The trainee receives job knowledge and gains experience from his supervisor or trainer in each of the different job assignments. | - Eliminate boredom of an employee  
- Increases Experience  
- Broaden Knowledge and Skills  
- Improves Self-image  
- Flexibility                                                                 | - Costly and Time-consuming  
- Limited Job Knowledge  
- Interruptions in work routine  
- Frustration  
- Demotivate intelligent trainees                                                                 |
| **Coaching**         | The trainee is placed under a particular supervisor who functions as a coach in training the individual. The supervisor provides feedback to the trainee on his performance and offers him some suggestions for improvement. | - Economical  
- Saves Time  
- Feel of Actual Production conditions  
- Improved performance  
- Reduced chances of Error                                                                 | - Disorganized  
- Distractions  
- Low Productivity                                                                 |
| **Job Instruction Training (JIT)** | This method is also known as training through step by step. Under this method, trainer explains the trainee the way of doing the jobs, job knowledge and skills and allows him to do the job. The trainer appraises the performance of the trainee, provides feedback information and corrects the trainee. | - Performance Evaluation  
- Related to trainees job  
- Reinforces Work relationships  
- Job competency  
- Creates Systematic Approach  
- Simple Method of Learning  
- Boosts Confidence                                                                 | - Difficulty in finding suitable trainer.  
- Reduces Corporate Control  
- Create Disturbance in the Workplace  
- Reduce Team Productivity Levels.                                                                 |
| **Apprenticeship**   | Apprenticeship is a formal agreement between an individual who wants to learn a skill and an employer who needs a skilled worker. It is an “earning while learning” arrangement for a required term. | - Broaden Skill  
- Earn while you earn  
- No debt to pay back  
- Increase confidence  
- Get paid holidays  
- Secure income                                                                 | - Get Access to certain careers  
- Greater responsibilities  
- Holidays are short  
- Competition is tough                                                                 |
| **Understudy**       | It is a development technique to prepare a manager for taking over the charge of his senior after his retirement, transfer, promotion or death. | - Continuity of managerial talent  
- Leadership qualities  
- Higher responsibilities  
- Cheap Method.                                                                 | - Favoritism  
- Selection of wrong person.                                                                 |
| **Off-the-Job**      |                                                                             |                                                                                                |                                                                                                |
| **Case Study**       | Under this technique, the cases based on actual business situations are prepared and given to the trainee managers for discussion and arriving at a proper decision. | - Enhance analytic and critical thinking  
- It encourages open-mindedness.  
- It is acceptable to everyone as it deals with detailed description of real life situation. | - It may suppress the voice average trainees as only those having analytical and vocal skills will dominate the sessions.  
- Time consuming                                                                 |
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<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Cons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>Under this method an imaginary situation is created and trainees are asked to act on it. For e.g., assuming the role of a marketing manager solving the marketing problems or creating a new strategy etc.</td>
<td>- Trainee can concentrate on learning without involving much risk</td>
<td>- Requires a great deal of skill and practice.</td>
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<td>- Interest and motivation are high as it represents real life situation</td>
<td>- Expensive method.</td>
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<td>- Useful technique for skill development.</td>
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<td>Lectures</td>
<td>This will be a suitable method when the numbers of trainees are quite large. Lectures can be very much helpful in explaining the concepts and principles very clearly, and face to face interaction is very much possible.</td>
<td>- It reinforces trainer’s credibility and authority.</td>
<td>- Difficulty in adjustment</td>
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<td>- Best method for large group</td>
<td>- Does not follow principle of learning by doing</td>
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<td>- Better ambience</td>
<td>- Less trainee involvement</td>
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<td>- Simple, Efficient and effective</td>
<td>- Not authentic feedback mechanism.</td>
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<td>- Less time taking</td>
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<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>A fieldtrip or fieldwork is a journey by a group of people to a place away from their natural environment. The purpose is to provide real field settings or situations.</td>
<td>- Favorable change from the monotonous theoretical sessions.</td>
<td>- Time Consuming</td>
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<td>- Field trips provide students the opportunities to utilize all the senses for learning.</td>
<td>- Careful planning required</td>
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<td>- Practical experience</td>
<td>- Transportation can be a problem</td>
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<td>- Develop team spirit</td>
<td>- It is risky for the management</td>
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<td>Audio – Visual Method</td>
<td>Audio-visual method such as television, videotapes and films are the most effective means of providing real world conditions and situations in a short-time.</td>
<td>- Trainers can review, slow down or speed up the lesson according to expertise of trainees.</td>
<td>- No feedback mechanism</td>
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<td>- Quality control possible</td>
<td>- No flexibility for different audience</td>
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<td>- Wide range of realistic examples</td>
<td>- One way communication</td>
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<td>- It can be watched multiple times.</td>
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<td>Brainstorming</td>
<td>Brainstorming is a group creativity technique designed to generate a large number of ideas for the solution of a problem. It works by focusing on a problem and then deliberately coming up with as many solutions as possible and by pushing the ideas as far as possible.</td>
<td>- Free expression of ideas.</td>
<td>- It promotes fights and arguments</td>
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<td>- Promotes creativity</td>
<td>- it’s not always the right choice for everybody</td>
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<td>- Develop cognitive abilities.</td>
<td>- Wiseacres</td>
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<td>- It fosters camaraderie</td>
<td>- Utopian Ideas</td>
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<td>- Equal participation</td>
<td>- Time Consuming</td>
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</table>
4. Theoretical Framework of Training and Development

- **Independent Variable:** Training and Development
- **Dependent Variable:** Employee Performance, Organizational Productivity and Profitability

Training and Development is considered as Independent variable and Employee Performance is Dependent variable, because it can be hypothesized that the better the training provided the improved performance could be expected from the employee, thus Employee Performance is dependent on the effectiveness of training. In a similar way, an employee is considered as an asset of the organization. A well trained and competitive employee plays an inevitable role for the up-gradation and up-liftment of the organization.

5. Benefits Associated with Training

I. Management Benefits

1. **Maintaining Standards** - Training helps the employees to introduce with the principles, policies and procedures of Organization to maintain its standard and system.
2. **Evaluating Employee’s Performance** - Trainers sort out those employees who are instant learners and those who posses better skills by involved in special training methods for the better outcome.
3. **Identify Employees for Promotion and Transfer** - Trainers identified the capabilities and personalities of the employees as some employees are suitable for other position. Management makes best possible use of employees according to their abilities.

II. Employee Benefits

1. **Allows Employee to become more Productive** - Training helps employees to relate with the responsibilities, understanding the techniques which helps to improve employee’s capability and increases efficiency.
2. **Fosters Self-Development and Self-Confidence** - When training gets over employee will identify with their duties regarding their job position with knowledge and experience they obtained during their training sessions as a result they will become more confident with their work and provide better services to their customers.

3. **Increases Job Satisfaction** - Training helps the employees to understand their duties, responsibilities, how to perform task in the Organization. It helps to make them understand their work profile in better approach and be in love with whatever they perform by understanding their job procedures.

4. **Helps Employee to become More Effective Problem Solver** - During training sessions practical knowledge is also provided to the employees so that they can deal with the problems and sort out their solutions.

5. **Helps to Tackle Shortcomings** - While one employee maybe good at calculations and market segmentation, another may prove her excellence in ideation and churning out new strategies. Every individual will have some shortcomings and it is timely training and development programmes that can up-skill employees to perform different tasks with the minimum required skill. Workplace training plays a pivotal role in bridging the skill gap and keeping employees on the cutting edge of industry developments.

6. **Boosts Employees' Morale** - Lack of guidance often kills the morale of employees. Training and development programmes not only improve the skills of employees but also boost their morale, thereby making them happy and leading to longer tenures. Apart from breaking the monotony in the workplace, training programmes offer employees a learning platform where they are able to master new skills and become more marketable.

7. **Encourages Creativity** - With training and development programmes, employees are able to think outside the box and widen their thinking capabilities, hone their communication skills and develop new skills that can improve a company’s competitive edge. Such programmes are the best ways to promote innovation and improve employee involvement.

### III. Organizational Benefits

1. **Increases Profitability** - Training, productivity and better services results in more profits in return. Training helps the Organization to increase their profit level by satisfying the needs of customers and provide those best possible services.

2. **Reduces Accidents** - Effective and Organized Training helps those employees to prevent from accidents who work with the dangerous equipment.

3. **Organizational Development** - Advanced technologies and effective way of working develops the Organization. Staff training develops the quality of competitiveness in employees. Training brings good quality, competitive and loyal employee to the Organization.

4. **Reduces Employee Turnover and Wastage** - In the Large Scale Industries wastage of resources are found commonly which can be avoided with the help of proper training of employees. With the help of regular training sessions work pressure and employee turnover can be minimized which results in less labour cost with the better services can be achieved.

5. **Increases Productivity** - In a rapidly-evolving job landscape, employees need to be trained and taught about new technologies and their applications. With training and development, employees can stay up-to-date, use new technologies and give up on the old ways of performing a task. They can finish a task faster and show improved results with the right training It will also give them confidence and enable them to adopt new and better ways to achieve their goals and objectives.

6. **Enhances Company Reputation and Profile** - Offering the right training and development programme makes the company stands out in the recruitment sphere. Employees are likely to feel...
valued if they are being invested in, and they work harder to exceed expectations. However, the company should adopt stronger and successful training strategies that help them build their brand name and enable them to emerge as a sought-after firm among employees.

Objectives

i) To explore the significance of training in the Textile Industry of Punjab.
ii) To study various methods and techniques of imparting Training in Textile Industry.
iii) To develop theoretical model of training and development in reference to Punjab Textile Industry.

Analysis and Findings

Table 1 Performance By Company (Cross-tabulation)

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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.
The table 1 shows the top three factors which impact the performance of the organization in varying textile industries. After analysis it was depicted that the top three factors which initiate the performance in Punjab textile industries are market conditions, employee performance and employee training with varying percentage.

### Table 2 Company by Training Methods (Cross-tabulation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-tabulation (Type of training methods)</th>
<th>What type of training methods</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the-</td>
<td>Off the-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Unit 1</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Unit 2</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Unit 3</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Unit 4</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Unit 5</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Company</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2 revealed that the highest percentage of the Punjab textile industries rely on the both the training programs. 71.1% of the respondents are seemed to attend both the training programmes that include on the job and off the job training. T & D Programmes that increase employees’ satisfaction towards their job, improves their work efficiency, and gives return on investment (ROI) in terms of making the employees more knowledgeable, skilled, and productive. It also makes them more loyal, committed, and contributing to the organization. Batool & Batool (2012) also support this view that job satisfaction, confidence on self, and sense of self worth is given a boost up among the employees through training.
Table 3 Designation by Individual Gains (Cross-tabulation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Knowledge Development</th>
<th>Skill Development</th>
<th>Personality Development</th>
<th>Attitude Development</th>
<th>All of the above</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Shift Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%withinDesignation</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 3 dealt with the individual gains in terms of their designation. As per the viewpoint of manager, senior shift officer, assistant general manager and officer the main key ingredients of the
individual gain is knowledge development with a highest percentage of 17.7%. Followed by this, skill development (with 13.7%) and personality development (13%) acts as a catalyst to enhance the performance of assistant managers, executives, senior executives and deputy managers as per their views. Only a least percentage i.e. 9% of senior manager believes that the attitude development is the crucial individual gain in Punjab Textile Industry.

The findings presented in this study are supported by the previous studies also. Jain (1970) suggested that training programmes must be conducted in depth on subject matters. The subject matters should be related to the present situation and requirements of the organization. Only then would the training programme would be effective. The work culture of an organization can have a tremendous impact on learning by the usage of multitude methods of training.

**Conclusion**

Training is a substantial organizational investment giving a satisfactory return on investment means linking the training and development methods to the organization’s overall productivity and profitability. Recognition of the training methods and measurement techniques are crucial for the organization’s training success. The Theoretical framework of the study was also derived by reviewing various literatures published previously as well as articles in the journals and in books. Training and development has positive effect both on organization as well as employee performance. In various large scale textile industries in Punjab, employee performance metrics are used to check the efficiency and effectiveness of employees. Consistently and accurately evaluating employee performance is essential not only to individual success, but to the overall success of an organization.

**References**


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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEES JOB SATISFACTION: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF LEADER MEMBER RELATIONSHIP

Mehari Haile Gebremichael
PhD Research Scholar in Public Administration
Andhra University, India

Dr. Peteti Premanandam
Associate Professor
Head, Department of Political Science and Public Administration,
Andhra University, India

Abstract

Prior studies have demonstrated that leaders’ ethical behaviors have an impact on employee job satisfaction in the private sector, and yet the public sectors leader member relationship has not been fully explored. Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyze the mediating effect of leader member relationship on the impact of ethical leadership on employees' job satisfaction in the public sector. The study was carried out on 111 leaders and 269 employees of Ethiopian revenues customs authority. The data from this study were analyzed and evaluated via SPSS and AMOS statistical programs. The findings of the study indicated that both ethical leadership and job satisfaction are a four-factor models. The findings of the study indicated that perceptions on ethical leadership have effect on employees the job satisfaction, and leader member relationship meaningfully. The leader member relationship partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and employee job satisfaction.

Key words:
Ethical leadership, Leader member relationship, job satisfaction, public sector

1. INTRODUCTION

Even though leaders have different values, attitudes, beliefs, conduct, habit and practices, they play a substantial part in affecting the motivation, dedication, and predisposition of the workforce (Watts, 2008). Most significantly, the leaders’ ethical behavior takes the lion’s share in enabling the followers to proceed forward in moral reasoning, behave ethically, and work

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6The word follower bothers a number of scholars and practitioners and view the word as condescending (For example, Gardner, 1986, 1990: Ford, 1990). They connoted the concept with a group of people who were (1) part of the sweaty masses and therefore separated from the elites, (2) not able to act intelligently without the guidance and control of other, (3) willing to let other people (elites) take control of their lives, and (4) unproductive unless directed by others. However, in the leadership literature since the 1930s, Followers were considered to be subordinates. Therefore, there is no other logical equation for this study and the word subordinate and follower are used interchangeably.
with devotion (Brown, Treviño, & Harrison, 2005; Ciulla, Price, & Murphy, 2005; Johnson, 2017; Yukl, Mahsud, Hassan, & Prussia, 2013). Besides, ethical leaders are known as the architects and ambassadors of ethical organizational behavior (Brown & Treviño, 2006; Brown et al., 2005; Mayer, Kuenzi, Greenbaum, Bardes, & Salvador, 2009). Ethical leaders teach ethical behaviors, and make employees to walk upright on their own two legs, not just through words, but through actions (Enderle, 1987). Also, they are regarded as a backbone, the affection, and soul, protectors and communicators of ethical standards (Stouten, Marius, Mayer, David, & Euwema, 2013).

However, the outrages of all patterns and ethical lapses of leadership in every organization have made headlines round the world thrusting ethical leadership to the reducing border of public fears. It is the serious and top priority concern of today’s learning organizations where the rules of the game have changed from individual work and rewards for teamwork and team rewards, and from management knows best to everyone is a leader (Hiebert & Klatt, 2001). Similarly, matters arising from practices lacking in probity, all sorts of scandals and scientific research results remain to be important constructs in the demand for ethical leadership.

Furthermore, the focus of the research on ethical leadership shifted on the query of what is the impact of ethical leadership largely on the outcomes of the leader–follower relationship (Stouten et al., 2013). Accordingly, few empirical studies in the business organizations, remarks that it is related to desirable behaviors and unrelated to undesirable behaviors(Brown & Treviño, 2006; Brown et al., 2005; Stouten et al., 2013). But the leader and employee behavior vary across organizational cultures (Dorfman, Javidan, Hanges, Dastmalchian, & House, 2012; Wanasika, Howell, Littrell, & Dorfman, 2011).

Therefore, the results offer a limited view of the impact of ethical leadership (Eisenbeiss, 2012). Similarly, they do not consider the implication of ethical leadership for society (Mayer, Aquino, Greenbaum, & Kuenzi, 2012; Schaubroeck et al., 2012) in public sector organizations. Because of this, scholars of public administration demonstrate that ethical leadership is crucial to the efficiency and accountability of public sector organizations and remarked that it deserves greater attention. Furthermore, Webb (2018) suggested that ethical leadership in public sector is much more important than the private sector. Furthermore, empirical research on the impact of ethical leadership on employees’ job attitudes in Ethiopian public organizations, is lacking. Thus, the purpose of the study is to test the impact of the four model of ethical leadership on employees’ job satisfaction in Ethiopian revenue and customs authority.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Ethical Leadership

Ethical leadership, whose major relevance has been widely acknowledged, is an umbrella term which encompasses ethics and leadership. But there is no generally accepted definition of ethical leadership. For example, (Ciulla, 2003) defined ethical leadership as the ‘influence of a moral person who moves others to do the right thing in the right way for the right reasons’. In addition to this, Brown et al. (2005) defined it as ‘the demonstration of normatively appropriate conduct through personal actions and interpersonal relationships, and the promotion of such conduct to followers through two-way communication, reinforcement, and decision making’ (p.
What is useful about this definition is that it captures a number of important features of an ethical leader. Accordingly, an ethical leader is one who engage in demonstration and promotion of ethical behaviors and is considered as both a ‘moral individual and moral manager’ (Brown et al., 2005). Being perceived as a moral person means that others may think of you as honest, trustworthiness and integrity in behavior; consistent, credible and predictable in establishing relationships; and showing concern for people, treating people with dignity and respect, approachable and good listener, and demonstrating a greater standard and responsibility. However, being an ethical person is not enough. It requires, to proactively put ethics at the forefront of the leadership agenda, make clear the ethical dimensions to their employees, rewarding and punishing employees, and live in a fishbowl type of behavior (Treviño, Hartman, & Brown, 2000). Most importantly, in order to result in appropriate behavioral actions, followers should perceive and interpret it correctly (Winkler, 2010).

However, Eisenbeiss (2012) argue that standards of the concept of normative behavior are vague and it doesn’t specify which norms are appropriate. In the same vein, Northouse (2015) and Anderson, Baur, Griffith, and Ronald (2017) argued that the context of the normative behavior may vary from person to person, from culture to culture, and from organization to organization. Thus, this definition cannot offer guidance on how an ethical leader should act when the norms seem inadequate (Voegtlin, 2016). In addition to this, the definition is one-dimensional and doesn’t incorporate the issue of leadership. Accordingly, Eisenbeiss (2012) has reviewed and recommended to incorporate the main concern of leadership as ‘a process of ethically influencing others to achieve common goals’ (p. 793). Likewise, an ethical leader is a person who ethically influences individuals and groups within an establishment, is borne out in establishing goals, and directs them toward achievement of those finishes, thereby permitting them to be effective (Eisenbeiss, 2012). On the other hand Northouse (2015) defined “ethical leadership is a process by which a good person rightly influences others to accomplish a common good: to make the world better, fairer, and more humane” (p.262). Therefore, this study takes in to account of this definition.

Social learning theory and social exchange theory are the base for the evolution of ethical leadership research (Brown et al., 2005). The social learning theory suggests that leaders are role models and encourage ethical conduct among members of the organization (Brown et al., 2005; Zhu, May, & Avolio, 2004). On the other hand, the social exchange theory states that followers reciprocate in an appropriate way to the fashion that their leader interacts with them. For example, if a leader treats employee fairly, supports them in need, shows concern, encourages and give them opportunities, the followers will reciprocate with positive behavior (Brown et al., 2005). In general, these theories help us to understand the way individuals respond to an ethical leadership behavior (Dhar, 2016).

Furthermore, ethical leaders are ambassadors of their organization. They demonstrate moral personal commitment. Their behaviors are apparent in the acts of humility, loyalty, virtue, generosity, compliance with the law, and forgiveness (Brown et al., 2005; Resick, Hanges, Dickson, & Mitchelson, 2006; Rhode & Bennis, 2006). The words and actions are characterized by “feeling another’s pain” or “stepping into another person’s shoes,” (Oxley, 2011, p. 5). They
are also “transparent and engage in open communication and provide followers with voice” (Den Hartog & De Hoogh, 2009:201).

Ethical leadership is a multidimensional concept (Thornton, 2013). Consequently, in the leadership literature, different writers have explored different dimensions to measure the conduct of an ethical leader. For example, For Johnson (2017) trust, civility, self-centered, honest, and evil are measurements of ethical leader behavior where as to Brown et al. (2005), trust in the leader, interational fairness, socialized charismatic leadership and abusive supervision is measurements of ethical leadership behavior. The global leadership and organizational behavior effectiveness (GLOBE), uses the aspects of character/integrity, altruism, collective motivation, and encouragement as measures of ethical behavior. In addition to this, Resick et al. (2006) have added ethical awareness, community/people-orientation, encouraging and empowering, and managing ethical accountability. Consequently, Riggio, Zhu, Reina, and Maroosis (2010) prepared Leadership Virtues Questionnaire (LVQ) using the variables of prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Kalshoven, Den Hartog, and De Hoogh (2011) also developed their own Ethical Leadership Work Questionnaire (ELWQ). Accordingly, fairness, integrity, ethical guidance, people orientation, power sharing, role clarification and concern for sustainability were considered as dimensions of ethical leadership behavior. Finally, Yukl et al. (2013) have prepared the Ethical Leadership Questionnaire (ELQ). To them, honesty, fairness, integrity, sets an example, concern for values are the elements that differentiates between ethical and unethical leaders.

However, most of the current approaches seem to focus on the humane and justice orientation of ethical leadership (for example see Brown et al., 2005; Kalshoven et al., 2011; Resick et al., 2006; Trevino, Brown, & Hartman, 2003). Moreover, they neglect to consider both the fairness and integrity of a leader. These orientations reflect a cross-disciplinary and intercultural view of the normative infrastructure of ethical leaders and look at both the ethics and leadership aspects.

Humane-oriented leadership refers to the leader’s behaviors, focusing on followers’ welfare, making them feel at ease and providing them social support in bearing out their tasks (Northouse, 2013). It is concerned with how much the leader is being sensitive, humble, modest, considerate, compassionate, generous and supportive and treating others with dignity and respect (Dorfman et al., 2012; Eisenbeiss, 2012; Northouse, 2013), 2013. In this definition, “others” refers to the subordinates or employees who are under the supervision of the leader. Leaders with high humane orientation are being “fair, selfless, friendly, generous, caring, and kind to others” (Northouse, 2013, p. 13). Whereas, leaders who have low humane orientation are self-centered, status conscious, conflict inducer, face saver and procedural (House, Hanges, Javidan, Dorfman, & Gupta, 2004).

Another element of ethical leadership is justice orientation. Justice is the central and lubricating ingredient of ethical leadership. Justice orientation, therefore, refers to the extent to which the leader’s decisions are fair and consistent, respect for diversity, and nondiscriminatory treatment of others with regard to sexual differences, nationality, religion, political beliefs, economic or social status (Cole, Bernerth, Walter, & Holt, 2010; Eisenbeiss, 2012; Yean & Yusof, 2016). According to the justice judgment model, every organization regardless of type and size deals with decision making. But, the manner and the fairness of the leader has a great impact on the effectiveness and satisfaction of its members (Leventhal, 1980).
There are four elements of justice orientations (Colquitt, 2001; Judge & Colquitt, 2004). These are distributive, procedural, interpersonal and informational justices. Distributive justice is the belief that rewards, punishments, and resource allocations are fair and appropriate (Karkoulian, Assaker, & Hallak, 2016; Leventhal, 1980; Yean & Yusof, 2016). However, according to the judgment model, an individual applies distribution rules selectively and follows different rules at different times. Besides, Gergen, Greenberg, and Willis (1980) have stated that there are four processes by which a leader evaluates his or her procedural fairness: weighting, preliminary estimation, rule combination, and outcome evaluation. First, the individual decides which distribution rules are applicable, and the relative importance of the rules. Rules of greater importance are assigned higher weight in the judgment sequence and have greater impact on the perception of fairness. Second, the leader process an information and estimates the deserved preliminary amount and type of outcome. Thirdly, the leader combines the several preliminary estimates to arrive at a final judgment of the receiver's deservingness. Finally, the leader assesses/evaluates the fairness of the receiver's outcomes. In general, it can be concluded that a “contributions rule, needs rule, and equality rule are among the major distributive rules that can influence and individual's perception of distributive fairness”(Gergen et al., 1980).

The other element of justice orientation is procedural justice. According to Leventhal (1980), the main rules of fair procedural justice are the rule of consistency, the bias-suppression rule, and the accuracy of information rule, the correctability rule, the representativeness rule and the ethicality rule. From this perspective, procedural justice assesses the perceived fairness in the way decisions and outcomes are determined based on the normatively accepted principles (Cohen-Charash & Spector, 2001). Similarly, Wolmarans (2014) indicated that a procedural justice deals with ascertaining consistent principles to all, free from bias, accurate, correctable and consistent with ethical norms of the organization. Interpersonal justice reflects the extent to which individuals in the organization are treated with respect, sensitivity, and consideration.

Informational justice gauges the adequacy, truthfulness, timeliness, and honesty of the information individuals receive from organizational leaders (Colquitt, 2001). However, most of the studies ignored the informational justice as elements of justice.

Ethical leaders are also taking care and responsible for their activities, their resources utilization, the effect of their decisions on the human beings and environment, the attainment of organizational goals and future-oriented view on success (Eisenbeiss, 2012; Enderle, 1987; Székel & Knirsch, 2005; Voegtlin, 2016). Thus, “responsibility is not only from the organizational and legal point of view but also from the ethical point of view” (Enderle, 1987, p. 659). On the other hand, responsible leaders critically evaluate the norms, share responsibility, and solve problems collectively (Voegtlin, 2016). Accordingly, they make informed ethical judgments about prevailing norms and rules, communicating effectively with stakeholders, engaging in long-term thinking and in perspective taking, displaying moral courage, and aspiring to positive change. The results of some empirical studies remarked that the behavioral practices of responsible leaders include knowledge-sharing, long-term perspective, promotion-from-within, strong organizational culture, strong people priority, high staff retention, highly-skilled workforce, strong social responsibility, strong environmental responsibility, broad stakeholder focus, self-governing teams, trust, innovation, staff engagement, and self-management (Avery & Bergsteiner, 2011; Voegtlin, 2016).

2.2. Job Satisfaction

Some people enjoy work and find it to be an integral part of life. Others hate to work and do so only because they must. In fact, it is a topic of wide interest of researchers, practitioners, and the most frequently studied variable in organizational behavior. Accordingly, it is defined as
the degree to which people like their job and the different facets of jobs (Spector, 1997). It measures how they like or dislike their jobs as well how they react to the specific facets of a job. Thus, there are two basic approaches of measuring job satisfaction; need fulfillment approach and attitudinal approach (Spector, 1997; Cook et al. 1981). The difference of the two approaches is that the fulfillment approach deals with the idea that whether or not the job met physical and psychological needs for the things provided by the job, whereas the attitudinal approach deals with the overall facets of job satisfaction. But, one of the most widely used approaches is the facets approach. This approach measures the overall aspects of a job. Accordingly, employees job satisfaction is measured by the facets of “appreciation, communication, coworkers, fringe benefits, job conditions, nature of the work itself, the organization itself, organizational policies and procedures, pay, personal growth promotion opportunities, recognition, security and supervision” (Spector, 1997:3). Therefore, the dimensions of job satisfaction can be summarized in to five (Vitell & Davis 1990) as (1) satisfaction with pay, (2) satisfaction with promotions, (3) satisfaction with co-workers, (4) satisfaction with supervisors and (5) satisfaction with the work itself.

2.3. Leader- Member Relationship

It is, indeed, difficult to think leaders without followers and vice versa. Accordingly, the leader-member relationship research has become a central issue of leadership since the 1970s(Winkler, 2010). The theoretical foundation of this approach relies on the role and social exchange theory (Xu, Loi, Cai, & Liden, 2019). The idea of this theory lead to conceptualize leadership as a process of dyadic relationship between the leader and follower (Winkler, 2010).

The main assumption of leader-member relationship is that the leader may develop different relations with every single follower based on the working relationships within the work group (Lee, Thomas, Martin, Guillaume, & Marstand, 2019; Yukl, 2013). Research has shown that most of the time leaders do form 90 percent different type of relationship and 10 percent the same type of leader-member relationship with all employees (Liden, Sparrowe, & Wayne, 1997). Similarly, it is recognized that the formal and negotiated roles determine the relationship between a leader and a follower.

The formal roles focus on the perspective that the social network of the individual is embedded in the organizational system (Winkler, 2010). On the other hand, the other roles will be developed and negotiated via active participation of the individual and the leader (ibid). Therefore, the leader may form a high-quality relationship or low-quality relationship. Accordingly, different authors have mentioned that, the degree of trust, perceived harmony, reciprocal influence and extent of interpersonal attraction are the main criteria that determine the quality of dyadic relationship loyalty (Graen & hl-Bien, 1995; Liden & Maslyn, 1998).

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used cross sectional research design, in which all measurements of the study were taken at the same time (Hayes, 2018). This research design was chosen because it is useful to examine current attitudes, beliefs, opinions, or practices as well as in obtaining an overall ‘picture’ as it stands at the time of the study(Creswell, 2012). Similarly, this design is best suited to studies aimed at recovering out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation,
problem, attitude or issue (Creswell, 2012; Kumar, 2011). Furthermore, in order to achieve the objectives as well as test the hypotheses formulated to answer the research questions, a quantitative and qualitative approach was applied. The primary focus of qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, distinguish and clarify situations, beliefs, perceptions, attitudes, values, opinions and experiences of a group of people, whereas the quantitative research is used determine the extent or magnitude of this mutation and diversity (Kothari, 2004; Kumar, 2011). Similarly, quantitative approach is more relevant in studying human attitudes and behaviors (Groeneveld, Tummers, Bronkhorst, Ashikali, & van Thiel, 2014).

3.2. Sources and Methods of Data Collection

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary cause for this is that, these methods are used to collect first-hand information about the current position (Creswell, 2012; Kothari, 2004; Kumar, 2011) of leader’s ethical behavior, employee’s job satisfaction, and leader-employee relationship.

The primary data were obtained from respondents by using interview (unstructured) and questionnaire (closed ended questionnaire). The corporate ethics officers and leaders was interviewed about ethical leadership and their measurements of ethical leadership. In order to avoid common method variance, the researcher has used a dyadic data. Accordingly, the middle and lower level leaders were asked to rate the ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor. Furthermore, employees were rated the ethical behavior of their supervisors and their relationship with them. Similarly, they were also evaluated their own extent of job satisfaction.

The secondary data was assembled from documents like books of research studies, encyclopedias, referred international journal articles, handbooks, abstracts, and ‘grey literature’ (Aliotta, 2018, p. 27) which includes reports, theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, research in progress, leaflets and posters, letters, and diaries), government reports, magazines, books and periodicals, organizational reports, verbatim transcripts, and service books. These documents were obtained from public web services like Web of Knowledge, SCOPUS, inSPIRE, MEDLINE, and EThOS, Google Scholar and Microsoft Academic Research.

3.3. Sampling Design

Before I conducted the survey, a senior human resources officer – the survey coordinator in the participating organization – prepared a list of departments, number of employees and their location from across the departments in that organization. The study used a stratifies sampling strategy in which three different strata (middle level, lower level leaders and experts/employees) were included. The leaders were selected purposively because they represent the formal leadership position of the organization and influences the job behavior and attitude of their employees. Similarly, the respondents were chosen based on their willingness and availability at the time of data collection.

Accordingly, in the first strata, 47 middle level leaders were invited to complete questions about their supervisor’s ethical leadership behavior and their own job satisfaction and relationship with their immediate supervisor. A total of 43 responses were collected, yielding a response rate of 91.5 percent. In the second strata, 70 lower level leaders were invited to rate ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor (i.e. middle level leaders) and their
In addition to this, the lower level leaders were invited to rate their own level of job satisfaction. A total of 68 responses were collected appropriately, yielding a response rate of 97.1 percent. The last but not least strata were employees or experts who have no leadership position in the organization. Accordingly, 286 employees were invited randomly to rate the ethical leadership behavior of their immediate supervisor (lower level leader) and their relationship with their supervisor. Similarly, those employees were invited to rate their own level of job satisfaction. A total of 269 responses were collected, yielding a response rate of 94.1 percent. In general data was collected from 403 respondents. However, during data entry respondents 23 respondents did not answer all the questions and they have been omitted from the data analysis. Therefore, the data was analyzed with a total of 380 respondents yielding a response rate of 94.3 percent.

In total, I distributed 63 to middle level leaders, 85 to lower level leaders and 318 questionnaires to employees of the organization. After that I received 55 middle level questionnaires, 76 lower level questionnaires and 289 employees’ questionnaires, representing response rates of 87.3 percent and 89.4 percent, and 90.9 percent respectively. During data entry process I eliminated 40 invalid questionnaires due to incomplete information. Finally, I obtained a total of 380 valid questionnaires.

3.4. Instrumentations

The study used a four-part instrument to collect the data. The first part contained the personal information or demographic characteristics of the respondents. Part two focuses on the ethical leadership behavior of leaders in the organization. The third part deals with the leader-member relationship (LMX) in the organization. Finally, the last part includes questions with regard to employees’ job satisfaction. The factors were measured through questionnaire which were adapted from different studies based on their reliability, suitability, and adequacy with the targets of this study.

In the beginning the questionnaires were prepared in English. However, for a better understanding, it was converted into Amharic (official language of Ethiopia). To ensure equivalence of meaning of the items between the English and Amharic versions of the four sections, a rigorous translation process was used that included forward and backward translation, subjective evaluations of the translated items and pilot testing. Two translators, bilingual in English and Amharic, translated the English versions of the six constructs into Amharic (forward translation). Those translators were instructed to retain both the form (language) and the meaning of the items as close to the original as possible but to give priority to meaning equivalence. When the Amharic translations were finalized, the questionnaires were then backward translated (from Amharic to English) by two other translators, bilingual in English and Amharic. The backward-translated items were then evaluated by a group of three education experts to ensure that the item meanings were equivalent in both the original English versions and the backward-translated versions. If differences in meaning were found between items, those items were put through the forward and backward translation process again until the experts were satisfied that there was substantial meaning equivalence. The Amharic versions of the questionnaires were then pilot-tested with a group of ten non-sample government offices, to collect feedback about the
instruments’ content and usage. According to the feedback there some changes were conducted and the instruments were judged to have content validity and were culture-free.

All variables of ethical leadership and job satisfaction adopted a seven-point Likert ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) and 7 (strongly agree) represented with higher scores indicating greater behavior and outcome.

Ethical Leadership Behavior was measured using four factors: humane orientation, justice orientation, fairness and integrity. The human orientation was assessed using 3 items adopted from Kalshoven et al. (2011) and two items from the manual of the organization. It was found that the sub-scales alpha level was .705 which indicates that the sub-scale has an adequate level of inter-item reliability. However, analyses revealed that by deleting the item, “he puts his own interests and feelings on the workers”, the alpha could be raised to .802. Further analyses found that deleting any of the items would not have significantly increased the alpha level. According to Kalshoven et al. (2011), the human orientation scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach alpha coefficient reported of .90. In the current study, the Cronbach alpha coefficient was .802. Justice orientation was measured using the 12 items which was adopted from (Karkoulian et al., 2016). Fairness was measured using 5 items and Integrity items, two items adopted from Kalshoven et al. (2011) and Voegtlin, (2011). Cronbach’s analysis was conducted on the “justice Orientation” subscale of the ethical leadership survey. It was found that the sub-scales alpha level was .938 which indicates that the sub-scale has an adequate level of inter-item reliability. However, analyses revealed that by deleting the item, “I think that my work load is very accurate and fair.”, the alpha could be raised to .948. Further analyses found that deleting any of the items would not have significantly increased the alpha level.

The leader’s integrity subscale obtained was measured using two items (a Cronbach’s alpha of .834) which is satisfactory and above the recommended value of .70 (Pallant, 2016). According to Kalshoven et al. (2011), the integrity Scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient reported of .94. Finally, leader’s fairness was measured using 5 items (α=.893). The result of the study conducted by Kalshoven et al. (2011), revealed that the fairness Scale has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient reported of .87, which is related with the current study.

Job satisfaction; measures the extent to which the employees are satisfied. To measure job satisfaction, the employee job satisfaction questionnaire developed by (Vitell & Davis 1990), which was based upon the work of various researchers used. Four different dimensions of job satisfaction (co-worker satisfaction, supervisor satisfaction, work itself satisfaction, pay satisfaction) was measured using four separate items per dimension. Each dimension reliability was analyzed using Cronbach’s alpha. Accordingly, all the factors, co-worker satisfaction (α=.743), satisfaction, work itself (α=.858), supervisor satisfaction (.955) and pay satisfaction (.778), had a good internal consistency.

Measures of Leader-member leadership; LMX relationship has multiple dimensions. Accordingly, Graen and hl-Bien (1995) have hypothesized that the LMX has three dimensions; namely trust, respect, and Obligation. Based on this, they have constructed seven measurement items (LMX 7) and call for empirical research in which the leaders and followers evaluate each
other in terms of their professional and behavioral patterns. Therefore, the researcher used the LMX-7 items (α=.876) to evaluate the level of leader-employee relationship.

3.5. Analytical Procedure
First, we conducted an exploratory factor analysis. Second a CFA was conducted on the on the four variables in our study (i.e. ethical leadership, leader member relationship and employee job satisfaction) to examine their discriminant and convergent validities. Second, I performed a path analysis on ethical leadership, leader member relationship and job satisfaction mediator by using AMOS 23. Third, to assess the significance of the indirect effect of ethical leadership on unethical behavior via leader member relationship, I constructed 95 percent confidence intervals using the AMOS program.

RESULTS

Socio Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents
The middle level leaders sample includes 72.1 percent males and 27.9 percent females with a mean age of 33-47 years and married (44.5 percent). Middle level leaders in this sample have worked in the organization for one to five years (4.7 Percent), five to ten years (23.3 percent), and more than ten years (72.1 percent) with a monthly salary of more than 10,834 ETB (91.5 Percent). Their level of education includes bachelor’s degree (60.5 percent), and master’s degree or above (39.5 percent).

The lower level leaders sample includes 75.7 percent of males and 24.3 percent of females with an average age of 18-32 years and married (68.6). Lower level leaders in this sample have worked in the organization for one to five years (15.7 percent), five to ten years (40 percent), and more than ten years (44.3 percent) with a mean monthly salary of more than 10,834 ETB (75.7 percent). Their level of education includes diploma (4.3 Percent), bachelor’s degree (70 percent), and master’s degree or above (25.7 percent).

the employee respondents were males and 44.8 percent were females. Of the 286 respondents, 66.4 percent were in the age group of 18-32, 30.1 percent were between 33-47, and 3.5 percent were between 48-52. With regard to their marital status, 51.4 percent were married, 47.9 percent were single and 0.7 percent were divorced. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents were married. In the output presented above, 80.4 percent of the respondents’ educational level was baccalaureate degree with an average organizational tenure of five to ten years. In terms of salary scale, 55.2 percent had a monthly salary of less than 10,834 ETB (which is approximately $360).

Regarding the office location of the respondents, 60.5 percent of the middle level leaders were from the head office and the remaining 39.5 percent was from the branch offices. Furthermore, 45.6 percent and 54.4 percent of the lower level leaders were from head office and branch offices respectively. On the other hand, 51.7 percent of the experts were samples from head office and 48.3 percent were experts from the branch offices.
Exploratory Factor Analysis of Dimensions of Ethical leadership

Factor analysis was conducted on the 22 ethical leadership questions to see if the results would yield the four categories of ethical leadership that were originally intended. A principal component analysis (PCA), varimax rotation, was applied in order to distinguish the underlying dimensions of the items.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure (KMO) of Sampling Adequacy value measures whether the data distribution of values is adequate for conducting factor analysis. According to Kaiser (1970, 1974) as cited by (George & Mallery, 2016), a measure >0.9 is marvelous > 0.8 is meritorious, > 0.7 is middling > 0.6 is mediocre, >.5 is miserable, and <.5 is unacceptable. Therefore, the result of KMO is .958 (See Table 1), indicating that the value is marvelous for conducting factor analysis.

Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity measures of the multivariate normality of a set of data (George & Mallery, 2016). A significance value < .05 indicates that the data is approximately multivariate normal and acceptable for factor analysis. Accordingly, the result reached statistical significance, $\chi^2(231, N=380) = 5838.695$, p<.001 (See Table 3).

| Table 4: Results of KMO and Bartlett’s Test of the Dimensions of Ethical Leadership |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| KMO and Bartlett’s Test                  |                 |
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy | .947            |
| Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity            | Approx. Chi-Square | 5838.695 |
|                                          | df              | 231      |
|                                          | Sig.            | .000     |

Before making a final decision concerning the number of factors, the researcher conducted a rotated four-factor solution that is shown in the pattern matrix (Table 2). As a rule of thumb, only variables with loadings of .32 and above are considered to interpret the result (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2014). Accordingly, the bold values in the pattern loading matrix were correlations between variables and factors (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2013) of ethical leadership. Tabachnick and Fidell (2013), suggest that loadings in excess of .71 (50 percent overlapping variance) are considered excellent, .63 (40 percent overlapping variance) very good, .55 (30 percent overlapping variance) good, .45 (20 percent overlapping variance) fair, and .32 (10 percent overlapping variance) poor.

Similarly, it is noted that the greater the loading, the more the variable is a pure measure of the factor. This shows the items loadings on the four factors with eleven items loading above 0.32 on Component 1, five items loading on Component 2, two items on Component 3 and four items loading on Component 4. Ideally, three or more items loading on each component solution is optimal. However, Hair et al. (2014) recommended that two or more items loading are also optimal. The structure matrix table provides information about the correlation between variables and factors. The communalities (labelled in the output table) gives information about how much of the variance in each item was explained. Since the values were above .3, it indicates that the item fit well with the other items in its component.
### Table 5: Pattern and Structure Matrix for PCA with Oblimin Rotation of Two Factor Solution of Ethical Leadership Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern Matrix</th>
<th>Structure Matrix</th>
<th>Communalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>Factor 1</td>
<td>Factor 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO1</td>
<td>.039</td>
<td>.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO2</td>
<td>.089</td>
<td>.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO3</td>
<td>.189</td>
<td>.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO4</td>
<td>.159</td>
<td>.064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS1</td>
<td>.774</td>
<td>-.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS2</td>
<td>.704</td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS3</td>
<td>.835</td>
<td>-.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS4</td>
<td>.802</td>
<td>-.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS5</td>
<td>.735</td>
<td>-.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS6</td>
<td>.795</td>
<td>-.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS7</td>
<td>.729</td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS8</td>
<td>.774</td>
<td>-.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS9</td>
<td>.702</td>
<td>.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS10</td>
<td>.900</td>
<td>.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS11</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT1</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT2</td>
<td>-.035</td>
<td>-.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAI1</td>
<td>-.029</td>
<td>.896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAI2</td>
<td>-.011</td>
<td>.901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAI3</td>
<td>.211</td>
<td>.689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAI4</td>
<td>-.074</td>
<td>.832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAI5</td>
<td>-.003</td>
<td>.789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVE (%)</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>.948</td>
<td>.803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Factor loadings > .40 are in boldface. PO=people orientation; JUS=justice orientation; INT=integrity; FAI=fairness. AVE=Average variance extracted; CR=construct reliability
The four-component solution explained a total of 69.11 percent of the variance, with component 1 (justice orientation) contributing 48.2 percent, component 2 (humane orientation) contributing 11.53 percent, component 3 (integrity) contributing 5.3 percent, and component 4 (fairness) contributing 4.08 percent. To aid in the interpretation of these four components, oblimin rotation was performed. The rotated solution shows a number of strong loadings and all variables loading substantially on only one component.

### TABLE 6: COMPARISON OF EIGENVALUES FROM PCA AND CRITERION VALUES FROM PARALLEL ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Initial Eigenvalues</th>
<th>Criterion value from Parallel analysis</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>% of Variance</td>
<td>Cumulative %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.603</td>
<td>48.197</td>
<td>1.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.537</td>
<td>11.530</td>
<td>1.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>5.303</td>
<td>1.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>4.082</td>
<td>1.270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>.696</td>
<td>3.164</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exploratory Factor Analysis of Job Satisfaction Items

Job satisfaction was measured with 25 questions. Accordingly, factor analysis was conducted on the categories of job satisfaction. A principal component analysis (PCA), direct oblimin rotation, was applied in order to distinguish the underlying dimensions of the items. The result of KMO value = .900 and the Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity value was significant (p< .001). The correlation coefficient of the dimensions was also above 3. Since the KMO value, Bartlett’s Test value and correlation coefficient were significant, therefore, it is possible to conduct factor analysis (Field, 2018; Pallant, 2016).

### TABLE 7: KMO AND BARTLETT’S TEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.</th>
<th>Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approx. Chi-Square</td>
<td>df</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>4688.956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accordingly, the exploratory factor analysis with direct oblimin rotation revealed five significant factors. The eigenvalues of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth components were 8.536, 2.786, 1.707, 1.238 and 1.062 respectively. Those four components explain a total of 73.3 percent of the variance, indicating that it is beyond the minimum requirement of 60 percent (Hair et al., 2014) with eigenvalues exceeding one. The result indicates that the highest variance was explained by satisfaction with the supervisor (44.93 percent). The second highest score was explained by the factor of satisfaction with the work itself (15.1 percent). Third score by satisfaction with the co-worker’s (7.26 percent), fourth, satisfaction organization and its payment (6.07 percent), and, fifth, promotion satisfaction (4.54 percent).

Items loadings on the five factors with nine items loading above .3 on Component 1, four items loading on Component 2, four items on Component 3, two items on components four, and
only two items on component five. In PCA it is recommended to have would like three or more items loading on each component (Hair et al., 2014). If it is below three it is indicating that the extraction is not optimal, and recommended to conduct further decision using Monte Carlo PCA parallel analysis. Accordingly, parallel analysis was conducted and four factors were accepted as dimensions of job satisfaction: satisfaction with the supervisor; component; satisfaction the work itself; satisfaction with coworkers; and satisfaction with the organization’s payment.

**Table 8: Total Variance Explained and Parallel Analysis of the Dimension**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Variance</th>
<th>Cumulative %</th>
<th>Criterion value from Parallel analysis</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.703</td>
<td>44.934</td>
<td>44.934</td>
<td>1.4125</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.570</td>
<td>15.096</td>
<td>60.030</td>
<td>1.3372</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.701</td>
<td>7.260</td>
<td>67.290</td>
<td>1.2801</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.232</td>
<td>6.072</td>
<td>73.363</td>
<td>1.2252</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>.772</td>
<td>4.539</td>
<td>77.901</td>
<td>1.1828</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: component 1= satisfaction with the supervisor; component 2: satisfaction the work itself; component 3= satisfaction with coworkers; component 4: satisfaction with the organization’s payment. component 5 =satisfaction with organizational promotion.

To aid in the interpretation of these five components, oblimin rotation matrix was performed. The rotated solution showed a strong factor loading and all variables loading substantially on only one component. Promotion satisfaction has a weak negative correlation with satisfaction with supervisor ($r = -0.146$), satisfaction with the work itself ($r = -0.071$), satisfaction with coworkers ($r = -0.064$) and satisfaction with organization and its payment ($r = -0.061$). The results of this analysis support the use of the positive affect items and the negative affect items as separate scales. Parallel analysis result rejected of the fifth component.

In sum, inspection of the pattern matrix (Table 6) showed a relatively clear four factor model. The four factors on the job satisfaction for this study are satisfaction with the supervisor, satisfaction with the work itself, satisfaction with coworkers, satisfaction with the payment and organization, and promotion satisfaction.
TABLE 9: FACTOR LOADINGS FOR EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS WITH OBLIMIN ROTATION OF JOB SATISFACTION SCALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Pattern Matrix</th>
<th>Structure Matrix</th>
<th>Communalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS1</td>
<td>.805</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.136</td>
<td>-.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS2</td>
<td>.892</td>
<td>-.039</td>
<td>-.013</td>
<td>.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS3</td>
<td>.925</td>
<td>-.081</td>
<td>-.074</td>
<td>.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS4</td>
<td>.909</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>-.031</td>
<td>-.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS5</td>
<td>.805</td>
<td>.073</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS6</td>
<td>.704</td>
<td>-.023</td>
<td>.120</td>
<td>.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS7</td>
<td>.826</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>.016</td>
<td>-.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS8</td>
<td>.895</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>-.060</td>
<td>-.085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPS9</td>
<td>.805</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.136</td>
<td>-.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORS2</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.811</td>
<td>-.086</td>
<td>.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORS3</td>
<td>-.054</td>
<td>.837</td>
<td>.052</td>
<td>-.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORS4</td>
<td>.018</td>
<td>.875</td>
<td>-.016</td>
<td>.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORS5</td>
<td>.049</td>
<td>.740</td>
<td>.062</td>
<td>.109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COWS1</td>
<td>-.019</td>
<td>.066</td>
<td>.928</td>
<td>-.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COWS2</td>
<td>.069</td>
<td>.113</td>
<td>.809</td>
<td>.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYS1</td>
<td>-.072</td>
<td>-.052</td>
<td>.029</td>
<td>.957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYS2</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>.072</td>
<td>-.079</td>
<td>.861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYS3</td>
<td>.102</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>.056</td>
<td>.565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVE (%)</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>15.10</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>.949</td>
<td>.858</td>
<td>.743</td>
<td>.761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the bold items indicate factor loading. SUPS= satisfaction with the supervisor; WORS= satisfaction with the work itself; COWS= satisfaction with the coworkers; PAYS= satisfaction with organization’s payment; AVE (%)= average variance extracted in percentage; CR= composite reliability; Component 1= satisfaction with the supervisor; Component 2: satisfaction the work itself; Component 3= satisfaction with coworkers; Component 4: satisfaction with the organization’s payment.AVE= average variance explained; CR= Composite reliability

Mediating Effect of Leader Member Relationship on the Relationship Between Ethical Leadership and Job Satisfaction

In order to test the hypothesis, the researcher used a full structural model using maximum likelihood estimation of AMOS software version 23. The result shows that ethical leadership was significantly and positively related with job satisfaction (r=.489, p<.01) and leaders member relationship (r=.611, p<.01). On the other hand, job satisfaction was found to have a positive and significant leadership with leader member relationship (r=.562, p<.10). The Cronbach’s alpha of ethical leadership, job satisfaction and LMX was .806, .720 and .876 respectively (see Table 5.34)
The results (see Table 3 and Table 4) supported the hypothesis of significant and positive relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction (standardized $\beta = .600$, $t = 5.231$, $p < .001$). In addition to this, the result indicated that there was a positive relationship between ethical leadership and LMX (standardized $\beta = .773$, $t = 7.660$, $p < .001$). Furthermore, LMX had a significant and positive relationship with employees’ job satisfaction (standardized $\beta = .313$, $t = 4.23$, $p < .001$). In order to analyze the mediation effect, James, Mulaik, and Brett (2006) recommended four criteria’s to be met. First, the independent variable (ethical leadership) should have a significant relationship with the mediator. Second, the independent variable (ethical leadership) should have a significant relationship with the dependent variables (LMX and Job satisfaction). Third, there should be a significant relationship between the mediator (LMX) and the dependent variable. Finally, the direct relationship between independent variables and dependent variables must be insignificant in the presence of a mediator in the regression equation. Mediation is also confirmed using SEM approach.

**Table 10: Mean, Standard Deviation, Cronbach’s Alpha and Correlation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. EL</td>
<td>5.1781</td>
<td>1.19669</td>
<td>(.806)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. JS</td>
<td>4.4639</td>
<td>.97209</td>
<td>.489 **</td>
<td>(.720)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LMX</td>
<td>3.2726</td>
<td>.77603</td>
<td>.611 **</td>
<td>.562 **</td>
<td>(.876)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** EL = ethical leadership, JS = job satisfaction, LMX = leader member relationship, M = mean, SD = standard deviation, () Cronbach’s alpha, **p < .01

Accordingly, ethical leadership has a significant positive effect on leader member relationship ($\beta = .773$, $p < .001$). Similarly, ethical leadership has a significant positive effect on employees’ job satisfaction ($\beta = .600$, $p < .001$). On the other hand, LMX has a direct positive effect on employees’ job satisfaction ($\beta = .313$, $p < .001$). Therefore, it can be concluded that leader member relationship partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction. Therefore, since the direct effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction was significant, LMX partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction.

**Table 11: Summary of the Result of Theoretical Hypothesis Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stand $\beta$</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>C.R</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LMX</td>
<td>&lt;--- Ethical leadership</td>
<td>.773</td>
<td>.087</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>*** Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job satisfaction</td>
<td>&lt;--- Ethical leadership</td>
<td>.600</td>
<td>.083</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>*** Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job satisfaction</td>
<td>&lt;--- LMX</td>
<td>.313</td>
<td>.061</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>*** Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** LMX = Leader member relationship, Stand $\beta$ = standardized regression weight, *** $p < 0.001$, S. E = standard error, C. R = critical ratio (t-value), p = significance value
A significant chi-square ($\chi^2$) value indicates that the sample data do not support the theoretical model, while a non-significant chi-square value indicates that the theoretical model produces a matrix similar to the sample data matrix (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016). A chi-square value of zero indicates a perfect fit or no difference between values in the sample covariance matrix and the model-implied covariance matrix that was created, based on the specified theoretical model.

Accordingly, a CFA was conducted to determine if they have common variance in defining the latent variables. Model-fit indices, are classified into three as an absolute model fit, incremental or model comparison, and model parsimony which is subjectively interpreted in determining an acceptable model fit (Schumacker & Lomax, 2016). The commonly used absolute model fit criteria are chi-square ($\chi^2$), the goodness-of-fit index (GFI), the adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI), and the root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA). It is recommended that GFI (Value close to .90 or .95 reflects a good fit), Root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA) Value of .05 to .08 indicates close fit, Tucker–Lewis Index (TLI) >.9 or .95, Normed fit index (NFI) (> .90 or .95).

Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to examine the factor structure, discriminant and convergent validity of the measures using AMOS 23. Using the maximum likelihood estimation, CFA was conducted with all the constructs. Table 5. Shows the complete measurement model a goodness fit index of ethical leadership, LMX and job satisfaction: $\chi^2$ = 231.444, df = 85, $\chi^2$/df = 2.7, GFI = .97, CFI = 0.95, NFI = .92, TLI = 0.94, and RMSEA = .067, thus the model meeting the criteria of the discriminant validity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>GFI</th>
<th>CFI</th>
<th>NFI</th>
<th>TLI</th>
<th>RMSEA</th>
<th>$\chi^2$/df</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥.9</td>
<td>≥.9</td>
<td>≥.9</td>
<td>≥.9</td>
<td>≤.08</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypothesized Model</td>
<td>231.444</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>.927</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>.923</td>
<td>.938</td>
<td>.067</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: $\chi^2$=Chi-square, df= degree of freedom, RMSEA =Root Mean Square Estimation Approximation, GFI =Goodness Fit Index, AGFI =Adjusted Goodness Fit Index CFI = Comparative Fit Index, NFI = Normed Fit Index, TLI =Tucker Lewis Index.

In line with the above evidence, the researcher performed percentile bootstrapping and bias corrected bootstrapping at 95 percent confidence interval of 2000 bootstrap sample to test the full or partial mediation. The upper and lower confidence intervals used to test the significance of indirect effects based on the recommendation of Hayes (2018). As shown in Table 5.40, the result shows that there were a significant indirect effects of leader member relationship on employees’ job satisfaction (standardized β=.174 p=.001, z=3.00) which was partial mediation.
TABLE 13:

Bootstrapping results of standardized direct, indirect, and total effects of hypothesized model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Two-tailed significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standardized direct effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL→JS</td>
<td>.600</td>
<td>.070</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.704</td>
<td>.475</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL→LMX</td>
<td>.773</td>
<td>.032</td>
<td>24.156</td>
<td>.704</td>
<td>.475</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMX→JS</td>
<td>.313</td>
<td>.071</td>
<td>4.408</td>
<td>.437</td>
<td>.207</td>
<td>.437</td>
<td>.207</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardized Indirect Effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL→LMX→JS</td>
<td>.174</td>
<td>.058</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.336</td>
<td>.164</td>
<td>.289</td>
<td>.100</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardized Total Effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL→ JS</td>
<td>.774</td>
<td>.070</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>.886</td>
<td>.790</td>
<td>.886</td>
<td>.790</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL→ LMX</td>
<td>.773</td>
<td>.032</td>
<td>24.156</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMX- JS</td>
<td>.313</td>
<td>.071</td>
<td>4.408</td>
<td>.437</td>
<td>.207</td>
<td>.437</td>
<td>.207</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: LMX= Leader member relationship, Stand β= standardized regression weight, ***p< 0.001, S. E= standard error, C. R= critical ration (t-value), p= significance value

As can be seen in Fig 5, the model contains two consequent variables (LMX) and (job satisfaction) and two antecedent variables (ethical leadership) and (LMX), with ethical leadership causally influencing job satisfaction and LMX, and LMX causally influencing job satisfaction. In the model, there are two pathways by which ethical leadership can influence job satisfaction. These pathways are found by tracing the ways one can get from ethical leadership to job satisfaction while never tracing in a direction opposite to the direction an arrow point. One pathway leads from ethical leadership to job satisfaction without passing through LMX and is called the direct effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction. The second pathway from ethical leadership to job satisfaction is the indirect effect of ethical leadership on job satisfaction through LMX. It first passes from antecedent ethical leadership to consequent LMX and then from antecedent LMX to consequent job satisfaction. The indirect effect represents how job satisfaction is influenced by ethical leadership through a causal sequence in which ethical leadership influences LMX, which in turn influences job satisfaction.

The decision criteria that are used to interpret the mediation analysis are no mediation, indirect effect, full mediation, and partial mediation (Hayes, 2018). The no mediation decision occurs when the indirect is not significant and if the direct effect of independent variable (ethical leadership in this case) on mediation (LMX) is insignificant or if direct effect from Mediation to dependent variable (job satisfaction) is insignificant. Indirect Effects occurs when both direct effects are not significant, but indirect effect is significant. On the other hand, full mediation exists when the direct effects were significant prior to adding the mediator, if indirect effect is significant and direct (with mediation) is not significant. Finally, Partial Mediation happens when the direct (with mediation) and indirect are significant.
Accordingly, as shown in Table 10 the results of the study indicate that the leader’s ethical behavior directly influences employees job satisfaction. Similarly, the indirect effect of LMX on job satisfaction is significant. Therefore, it is concluded that, LMX partially mediates the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction.

DISCUSSION

The main objective of this study was to describe the theoretical and empirical relationships between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction in the presence of LMX as a mediator in Ethiopian public sector employees especially in Ethiopian revenue and customs authority. No previous study was conducted on the mediation effect of LMX in the relationship between ethical leadership and job satisfaction. The result indicated that the leader’s people orientation behavior, justice orientation, fairness and integrity behaviors had a positive and direct effect on employees’ job satisfaction. The result also confirmed that the higher the dyad leader member relation, the higher the level of employee job satisfaction.

Employees evaluates the personal values of their leaders. Accordingly, the leader’s honesty and integrity behavior have a direct effect on the orientation of employees towards their job, their leader and the organization. Similarly, it helps employees to give comments, accept feedbacks and believe on the leadership competence of their leader. Ethical leadership behavior helps employees to assume that they are treated equally regardless of their race, religion, language, political beliefs, or any other reason. An ethical leader is one who protects the benefits and interests of workers. Leader who gives priority to the purpose of the organization rather than self-esteem provide a confidence on the employees to perform at their best level. An ethical leader also gives an immediate solution to the problems of the employees. Ethical leaders are governed by justice and they are role models of their employees.

Justice orientation behavior of the leader plays a significant role in the employees’ satisfaction with their colleagues, work, and the organization at large. Decision making is one of the most function of leaders. therefore, ethical leaders are leaders who collect all the necessary information before making any decision. This helps them to balance the problem and increases the satisfaction level of the employees with their supervisor. Ethical leaders provide information whenever it is necessary to their employees. All jobs are applied consistently. They don’t like to pursue their own access at the expense of others.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The results if this study suggest some important theoretical implications for ethical leadership literature. First, by examining the mediating role of LMX in the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction. The findings of the study identify that the honest and integrity behavior of the leaders can increase the level of employees’ job satisfaction. The availability of trust and exemplary behavior of implementing the principles of ethics lead employees to follow their leaders and they assume an exemplary behavior in their work. The ethical behavior of the leader takes the lions share in boosting the job satisfaction in an organization. Having clear and precise procedures help employees to be satisfied with their
works and their immediate supervisor. Moreover, understanding the mediating role of LMX helps us to better understand why and how ethical leadership have an effect on the employees work behavior.

Second, to date, very few empirical studies have examined the impact of ethical leadership on employees’ job outcomes from the Ethiopian context. The results of this study can be used as a flagship for conducting a study on the impact of ethical leadership in Ethiopia public sector organizations. The findings show that people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behaviors of a leader can be beneficial to different organizations.

This study has also a number of practical implications. First. The results of the study confirmed that ethical leadership has a direct and positive effect in enhancing the level of employees’ job satisfaction. The result also suggests that people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behavior of the leader provides a crucial role in increasing the involvement of employees in their work.

Second, as the results of the study demonstrates that, ethical leadership has a positive and direct effect on the leader member relationship. Increasing the dyad leader member relationship is beneficial in knowing how the leader and the employee are satisfied about each other’s relationship. It will also help for the leaders to recognize the potential of their followers. Conversely, it can improve the confidence of the employees in the leadership capability of their leaders. This is related with the idea that vertical dyad leader members relationship is a linkage of mutual influence (Bass & Bass, 2009).

Third, the impact of ethical leadership behavior on employees’ job satisfaction is partially mediated by the level of leader member relationship. As a result, organizations are required to promote ethical behavior in their organizations through being exemplary in implementing the principles of ethics, being honest and having integrity in every situation.

CONCLUSION

Ethical leadership plays a crucial role in boosting the level of employees’ job satisfaction. This study examined the impact of ethical leadership, and the mediating role of LMX in Ethiopian public sector organization. The results of the study explain that the leader’s ethical behavior has a direct and positive effect on the level of employees’ job satisfaction. The result also found that LMX has a partial mediation effect on the relationship between ethical leadership and employees job satisfaction.

It is known that employees are the mirror images of their organization. Employees use their leaders as a role model. Ethical leaders can create a safe environment for employees to feel comfortable discussing ethical issues and reporting ethical problems without fear of retaliation (Hassan, Wright, & Yukl, 2014). Therefore, ethical leadership can be promoted in the public sector first by displaying exemplary behavior of the leaders. The leader’s people orientation, justice orientation, integrity and fairness behaviors are the elements that can be used to evaluate
the ethical leadership behavior of leaders. An ethical leader makes contributions to the organization at a cost to themselves.

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EMERGENCE OF BACKWARD CASTES YOUTH IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT POLITICS IN PERSPECTIVE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Vineet Singh
Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute,
Allahabad

Abstract:
This article tries to explore the impact of the emerging other backward classes/castes (OBCs) with its political development in regard with student politics. OBCs have emerged as a powerful caste after implementing reservation and pro-market policies in Indian politics. This article deals how young OBCs entered in higher educational institutions and engaged in transforming the student politics with the support of caste based regional political parties that are making them making politically active. Case based regional political parties are very significant for the socially and economically development of backward castes and has become success to provide material benefits to OBCs. OBCs have crystallize their vote bank to capture socio-political and economic power and engage in replacing higher castes dominance and hegemony gradually as silent revolution and deepening Indian democracy through democratic processes. This article deliberately examines it by ethnographic method.

Keywords: Student Politics, Political Parties, Reservation.

Introduction
The young generations are the future torch-bearer of the country. Youth are important segment of any society because they are prime agent of change in society. That’s the reason they are always eager for social and political transformation especially in developing and under-developing countries. Today, India is known as young country in the world due to its demographic dividend. Government of India defines youth between age group of 18-29, while United Nation Organization (UNO) defines youth between age group of 15-24. According to census data 2011, population of Indian youth is 28 percent of its total population while Uttar Pradesh Share 28 percent share of India’s total population and 17 percents share of Indian youth population.

From achieving independence, our political leaders were primarily focused on the economic development of the country. They also tried to resolve social inequalities and imbalances of India. For this, they benefited deprived castes which condition was worst both socially and economically like scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs) through reservation policy. Due to backwardness, youth of these deprived castes were not able to get benefits of India’s affirmative policy. On the other side, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) were emerging as a major powerful political force in Indian political array significantly after Jai Prakash (JP) Movements in 1974. JP Movement was basically a youth movement which became a mass movement later. It ended when Indira Gandhi was dethroned in 1977. Many MPs and MLAs were elected from OBCs in 1977 general election of Lok Sabha. When Morar Ji Desai led Janta Party formed government in 1977, and it worked much in favor of backward castes. In 1979, Janta Dal government formed a commission to find out socio-economic status of OBCs under the aegis of B.P. Mandal. The commission notified 3743 castes in OBC list on three categories Social, Educational and Economical. Educational and economical are less highlighted but commission...
puts much attention on social categories. With the fall of Janta Dal government, implementation of Mandal commission recommendations became sideline. When Indira Gandhi came in power she didn’t show any interest in these recommendations. While various state governments started playing reservation card for gaining political benefits from these emerging political castes. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh firstly decided to implement reservation for OBCs. But due to strong resistance of higher castes youth and students both governments withdrew its decision. When, the government of National Front came in power, it implemented all recommendations of Mandal Commission. Thus, political panorama of Indian politics has completely changed and caste has become significant factor for winning elections. That’s reason, for caste mobilization, many caste based regional parties have emerged after 1990s. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and Samajwadi Party (SP) are some of these. Youth were prime target of these parties. Regional caste based political parties were much attentive about its caste background youth. For instance-Samajwadi Party is known as the party of Yadav’s and BSP is known as the party of SCs.

Emergence of OBCs as a Political Class

1990 was the turning point for youth politics. This year government of V.P. Singh implemented 27 percent reservation for OBCs in government services on the basis of Mandal commission recommendations. This decision of government expanded both despair and delight into youth especially students. Higher castes student fervently resisted this decision, while OBC student enthusiastically support this policy. New reservation policy led a social disharmony among youth and students that youth divided immensely on the basis of caste line. Though youth were already divided on caste but these issues inculcate caste sentiment in the mind of youth. Due to this, the whole issues of youth and student politics in India has transformed in its nature.

All recommendations were implemented by V.P. Singh’s led Janta Dal government on 7th August, 1990. This initiative was completely political when it was implemented. The decision raged higher castes students and they formed many organizations such as Arakshan Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti and Mandal Ayog Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti in Uttar Pradesh. Students of higher and middle class/caste protested against new quota that would deprive them from some posts in the government offices (Jaffrelot 2000). They wanted to abolish all reservations including reservations for the scheduled castes and Tribes (Hasan 1998). Immediately, leader of Janta Dal mobilize lower backward castes to counter higher caste mobilization. Sharad Yadav, one of the ministers of V.P. Singh government, launched a movement in Delhi. ‘We will’, he said, ‘show them (higher castes) within fifteen days how many people are behind us if they do not come back to their sense…’ (Jaffrelot 2000). V.P. Singh went to Patna for anti upper caste rally. It was largely shaping itself for provoking a new cleavage between higher and lower castes. To see this, five judges bench of Supreme Court of India given stay on implementing new reservation Act.

In 1990 election, backward caste had gained more seats in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha than before by caste polarization in elections. The new identity in politics helped the OBCs to organize as an interest group outside the clientelistic Congress. OBCs have assertive number in Indian population and it is almost 52 percent of total population. So, the share of OBC MPs increased in the Hindi belt because lower caste people become more aware of their common interest and decided no longer vote for higher caste candidate. Interestingly, the proportion of OBC MPs was consistently increasing in 1991, in spite of congress party’s come back in 1991 (Jaffrelot 2000).

These newly emerged backward caste leaders reached in political institutions with the help of lower caste and formed caste based regional parties that played very effective role state politics after 1990. Such regional parties started playing significant role in forming national government because after the assassination of Rajeev Gandhi created a void in Indian national politics. This void provided an opportunity for regional political parties to interfere in national politics. Therefore, a phase of coalition
government had started in Indian politics after the death of Rajeev Gandhi. In which, regional political parties became very powerful in India’s national politics and engaged in controlling national governments. All these regional political parties stood on the basis of caste pattern. Therefore, lower castes were also being politically strong and powerful and they have become able to come at the stage of state and national politics with these regional political parties. Now, OBCs and other Dalit became new political actor with getting new social and political space in politics. Its best example is Uttar Pradesh, where Samajwadi Party (SP) and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved political power with the support of OBCs and Dalits. From coming in power of these political parties, OBCs and SCs caste realized empower and participate in battle field of politics. For winning political turf, lower castes and OBCs started to mobilize at the grass root level since 1990. This awareness comes from Mandal politics. Regarding this, Mandal politics was very useful for mobilization and polarization of backward and lower caste in Indian politics.

Political Mobilization of Youth

With implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations, youth divided into two groups one was supporter and other was against this policy. On the issue of new reservation policy backward and higher castes youth indulged in violence at large scale against each other. The situation had become very tense in the Hindi belt of the country due to massive violence. Organizations such as Arakshan Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti and Mandal Ayog Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti formed by higher Caste and middle class in Uttar Pradesh (Jaffrelot 2000). Higher castes youth were involved in protest against new quota politics because it would deprive them from government services. At the same time, backward castes made a coalition for putting pressure over government for not withdrawing new reservation policy for OBCs. This strategy of backward castes provoked more social cleavages between higher castes and backward-lower castes. Youth community fragmented politically on the basis of caste which was not seemed before in India. North Indian states were facing arson, violence and self immolation of young. Many government building and vehicle destroyed during unrest. On the other hand, anti reservation movement was not much effective in South Indian states except one or two. The main reason behind it is that the higher caste population is very low in south Indian states. That’s why anti reservation movement did not get expansion there and mainly confined to Hindi belt or North Indian states.

Youth and Politics of Parties

Anti reservation movement continued in the phase of self immolation. Anti reservation movement enthusiastically were running in Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and some states of south India e.g. in Tamil Nadu from October to November, 1990. Meanwhile, in Uttar Pradesh Samajwadi Party government decided to promulgate 15 percent reservation for OBCs in state’s government services (Hasan 1990). The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh was Mulayam Singh Yadav. He came from the Lok Dal and formed Samajwadi Party in 1990. With the decision of U.P. government, people of Uttarakhand region became resented because there OBC represented only two percent population. At the same time Himachal Pradesh government declared, the Mandal commission recommendations will not implement in state services. Meantime, Supreme Court of India gave a direction to government of India to notify the creamy layer in OBC category for making this policy effective. While VP Singh government lost his majority in Lok Sabha on 8th November1990.

V.P. Singh’s government took the risk of playing ‘quota politics’ probably for two reasons. First, from a pragmatic point of view, V.P. Singh was more eager to cater to the needs of lower castes than to those of the middle peasant because he was more interested in broadening his base among the OBCs. Second, from a more ideological point of view, like most of the old socialist political leaders, V.P. Singh
believed less in economic and financial support than in the reform of the power structure within the society, for which affirmative action appeared to be the most relevant method (Jaffrelot 2000). In the 1989, National Front government’s election manifesto underlined ‘implementation of reservation policy will be made effective in government, public and private sectors, industrial undertakings, banking institutions etc. by resorting to especial recruitment drives so as to fulfill their quotas within the shortest possible time’.

When the 27 percent reservation was eventually implemented at the centre after the Supreme Court decision in November 1992, the higher caste did not resist any more. They started reinventing themselves against the rule of number and investing their surplus in job oriented education because the liberalization of the Indian economy also began to make careers in the private sector, in which affirmative action did not implement, and attract higher castes young. Simultaneously, having won the battle over quotas politics, lower caste did not feel an acute need for solidarity any more. The very notion of OBC started to lose its edge. The OBC category was often used by Yadav elite to promote its interests. Even again, the revolt of the downgraded castes has been misused to upgrade one or another caste. As in past, Charan Singh had used kisan identity by mobilizing Jat to produce a large social base. In contra Lohia had already seen the Yadavs as the main protagonist for such a category (Lohia 1979).

**OBC Politics with New Political Equations**

After the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations and pro-market policies by Indian state, Indian society started transforming in its nature. In 1993 SP and BSP, an OBC and Dalit led political parties respectively made coalition for contesting in 1993 election. This coalition highlighted the cleavages between higher and backward/lower castes youth when it promised a quota of 27 percent reservation for OBCs in state administration in its election manifesto. Reservation was implemented in Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Act of 1994) firstly when Mulayam Singh Yadav became chief minister for the second time. Mulayam Singh led government started transferring higher caste bureaucrats to nonessential post and given charge to OBCs on major administrative posts. The same situation was happening in Bihar (Mitra 1992). At the same year, Panchayati Raj Act unanimously passed by both house of parliament in 1993. Through this Act seats are reserved in Panchyats for each category according to his population. Through this reservation, higher castes could be debarred from contesting elections (Chaudhary 1999). Due to this provision Yadavs were getting more benefits than any other backward castes in North India especially UP and Bihar. The government of Mulayam Singh Yadav and Laloo Prasad Yadav were more and more identified with Yadav, so much so that it became obvious that the notion of the OBC had been used by this caste to its own advantage from the very beginning. The Yadav were likely to be among the first beneficiaries of the quota politics because they are more numerous and relatively more educated than other OBCs. They are also favored by the government of Mulayam Singh and Laloo Prasad Yadav. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 900 teachers appointed by Mulayam Singh Yadav’s second term, 720 were Yadavs. In the police force, out of 3,151 newly selected candidates, 1,223 were Yadavs (Jaffrelot 2000). Such a policy alienated the BSP (the SP’s ally) from coalition. Interesting point is that the Kurmis, the second largest OBC caste of the state, were well representing in the BSP. Sone Lal Patel the Secretary General of the party, was the president of All India Kurmi Mahasabha and he was organizing a Kurmi Rajnitiik Chetna Maha Rally in Lucknow to protest against the ‘Yadavisation of the state’ just one year after the formation of Mulayam Singh Yadav government. Other OBCs were presented in SP but he did not able to represent themselves as a party representative according to their caste.
Such caste based partialities of SP in Uttar Pradesh detach higher castes youth from the party and feel caste based discrimination. This situation was not only with higher caste youth but other OBCs and lower caste youth were feeling. That’s the reason, in spite of being Yadav remained strong, many OBCs did not support SP. In next upcoming election they were divided in Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). Kalyan Singh was also a Lodhi who had become Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Lower OBCs were expressing a strong preference for the BJP and limited inclination in favor of the SP and BSP. Thus, OBCs votes were divided into BJP, SP and BSP. Therefore, BSP has become strong contender of SP through support by Dalits. With a Dalit image, BSP has gained much advantage among OBCs especially Most Backward Castes (MBCs) in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and achieved political reign.

BJP adopted different formula to become popular among lower backward castes. To counter Mandal and OBCs politics, it developed politics of Hindu nationalism. It is a dialectical phenomenon. Many higher caste people and OBCs, like Jat, Jaiswal etc. became the supporter of the BJP and took part in the Ayodhya movement because it was the only party which initially shown some reluctance from caste based reservations. On the other hand, it was trying to subsume the lower caste versus higher caste cleavage by restoring to ‘ethno-religious propaganda’. However, the higher caste character of Hindu nationalism had gradually become a problem for the BJP because political consciousness among lower castes was growing. In later elections, BJP lost its OBCs and Dalit vote base. So, to influence large number of lower caste voters, K.N. Govindacharya (a Dalit) made General Secretary of BJP. He developed formula of ‘social engineering’ while other side Murli Manohar Joshi (a Brahmin) opposed this move and implicitly questioned the notion of social engineering in general by asking ‘what social justice has been brought in the name of social engineering’? With efforts of K.N. Govindacharya, BJP co-opted the formula of coalition with regional parties to do OBCs and Dalit in its favor. Christophe Jafferlot called it ‘indirect mandalisation’ which came up to last 1990’s (Jaffrelot 1996).

In this strategy, BJP was making the alliances with those parties who were representing lower castes. Such as the Samta Party in Bihar and BSP in U.P. Interesting point is, OBC candidates of the BJP are projected the leader of Hindu nationalism instead of backward castes leader. The reason behind it is ‘RSS and its offshoots insist on the need to put emphasis on the Hindu sense of belonging as an organic community, the ‘Hindu Nation’ rather than to any particular caste’. BJP gives its OBC candidates a higher caste mentality in which they do not show their castes. For instance, Uma Bharti, Kalyan Singh which never represented his/her caste/ community in place of religion and nationalism (Jaffrelot 1996).

Transformation of Student Politics

All these political equations have changed the social and political parameters of Indian society. With changing political and social scenario, student politics has been changing for 1990. In the 1980s and 1990s, student demonstration was largely focused on educational issues and anxiety over unemployment. For example- reservation issue in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in 1984 and 1986 respectively. Implementation of the Mandal commission recommendations turned into severe violent protest in northern Indian Universities in the early 1990s, which were led and staged by higher castes youth. Delhi University campus was the focal point of this movement. Campuses of universities and colleges were facing this violence in all over India. Many students were self immolated due to new reservation policy but after struggling long time, higher castes demonstration did not get any success. This violent agitation failed to produce a good leadership but university campuses and their hostels have become important site for expanding new political culture where student eagerly connect with their caste fellows and engage in grouping on caste line.
While, caste based regional parties formed their student wings for getting influence over the young. For instance Samajwadi Party’s student wing is Samajwadi Chhatra Sabha and Bahujan Samaj Student’s Forum is the student wing of BSP and Chhatra Lok Dal is the student of the Rashtriya Lok Dal. Political parties started to mobilize students for expansion of their base. For this, all parties use caste as a trump card. Samajwadi Party started to mobilize Yadav students from very beginning after coming into power since 1990. But it explicitly came in light when it came to power in 1993. Yadav candidates were benefited more by this government in public services and education. BSP, who was the ally of SP, opposed it and after one year broke this alliance due to such caste based discrimination (Kumar 2012). With this policy Yadav castes are getting huge benefits than any other OBC. Importantly, SCs and STs were unable to get such benefits from reservation policies. BSP couldn`t provide any opportunity to SCs` youth to which they grab government posts for their socio-economic and political upliftment. Though, BSP has come to power for four times in Uttar Pradesh but has failed to provide such resources that could take out marginalized Dalit castes from socio-economic deprivation. This is the main reason why Dalits and marginalized castes become less empowered than OBCs and higher castes while Yadav have become able to break the hegemony of higher castes and classes. These days they are involved in breaking dominance of higher castes politics in higher educational institutions.

Due to dividing youths on caste line, youth politics gradually lost its character as an opposition party and pressure groups. Earlier youth or student politics was playing the role of oppositional parties in all over the world by acting as a pressure group over the issues of common people and national issues. Today student politics has gone in the hand of political parties which are controlling it and select student leader from party headquarters that who contest in student union elections. Parties give full support and consistently intervene in student politics that make student leaders unruly, violent and undisciplined. That`s reason student leaders engage in violence and vandalize public properties, create panic in public. But instead of all these, student politics have dual character. It is not only limited only party politics or negative in its nature. Sometimes it plays the role of generative politics (Lal and Nair 1998). Probably all scholars indicate that it is unruly due to violence. The main reason of violence is caste mobilization and material benefits and also party interventions (Anderson & Pant 1970). But caste politics is not always harmful. Student utilizes caste as vehicle for bringing socio-political transformations and a mechanism through which caste groups articulate their interest (Jaffrelot 2003). It is bad when one only cares for the members of his/her caste (Kumar 2012). Other hand, hostel play crucial role in making caste mobilization. Dominant castes occupied many rooms with their settings to officials and other influential personalities. New comers in the hostel are kith and kin of these castes or related to his/her castes. Such caste based student politics gives an opportunity to students to understand multi-prong political dimensions of society. Student leaders involve in making pressures over university administration and officials for approving their demand by using protest against them with support of students. Student leaders make a relation with official for making money with playing role of mediator/broker between university bureaucracy and contractors.

**Caste and Student Politics since ‘Second Mandal Polities’**

Implementation of 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central educational institution is known as second phase of Mandal politics. This time United Progressive Alliance (UPA), took chance to win OBCs support. Human Resource Minister Arjun Singh held a meeting to all political parties over the implementation of reservation for OBCs in central higher educational institutions. All political parties became unanimously agreed over this decision. Parliament passed ‘The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006’ on 22\textsuperscript{nd} December 2005. This act got constitutional status after the
approval of president on 20th January 2006. Large scale protest started against this new provision in all over India. Students of universities didn’t accept it and formed many organizations to protest against this decision to draw back it. Other side, backward caste also formed many organizations to support 27 percent reservation policy in universities and other higher educational institutions. In support of reservation OBC Mahapanchayat took out procession in Delhi. To implement 27 percent reservation for OBCs, OBC Mahapanchayat and All India Pasmanda Muslim Samaj organized dharna at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi. In Mumbai, 400 worker of Mahatma Phule Samta Parishad organized a demonstration in support of reservation. Reservation issue was being severe in all over India. Two members of Knowledge Commission of India Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Andre Beteille resigned from their posts expressing dissent from reservation policy.

Eventually, government of India implemented 27 percent for OBCs in higher education for getting easily admission to them. After the implementation of this reservation, universities social composition has started changing since 2008. Now OBCs have become important actor of student politics. Their numbers are increasing in universities and are being capable to control and operate university politics. Approximately, at this time every university has a more than 35 percent of OBCs in the university. The point is, they are able to mobilize their caste to cast votes in favor of particular caste candidates during elections. Due to this, student of OBCs are playing crucial role to break higher caste dominance in university politics. In addition, these emerged student communities are also engaged in fight for rights of their caste students and against discrimination of university administration and officials.

Yadav, Kurmis, Maurya etc. are most advantaged castes who gain opportunities for their political and economic development in these new emerging OBCs. These castes are more capable to take admission and capture all political and administrative position in student union election. While other OBCs castes like Vishwakarma, Kushwaha etc. are remain marginalized due to dominance of Yadav, Kurmi Maurya. Yadav have dominated and established its hegemony over the Most Backward Castes (MBCs). Therefore, MBCs of OBC categories are facing again crisis of socio-political justice. Students of MBCs category are being sideline by dominant OBCs and properly not getting social space for expressing their voices. They are unable to come in mainstream of developmental politics. Their voices are subdued by dominant caste and if any MBC student tries to contest in student union election, they feel very weak to other protagonist in the matter of money, power and level of capability to mobilize students.

Dalit Student in University Politics

OBCs are getting powerful in politics in comparison to earlier because regional parties like SP, BSP etc. are consistently coming in power after 1990s. The founding stone of these parties are OBCs and Dalit castes. So, all regional parties are promoting and supporting specific castes and provide full support to maintain its dominance in universities. But BSP find it itself completely fails to mobilize Scheduled Castes (SCs) students in university politics for making dominance over the other caste as Yadav does. The reason behind it is that, in BSP, all influential political leaders are not Dalit. They belong to OBC categories and not interested to empower marginalized and Dalits caste students in the politics universities. BSP also not interested in student politics. For instance, when BSP came in power in 2002, it imposed ban over student elections in universities and colleges. But when, SP government came in power in 2003, student union election was reinstated. It shows how much both parties are sensitive about student politics and political empowerment of castes. SP knows the importance of student politics. It knows that student politics has become an instrument of breaking dominance and hegemony of higher caste and has an apparatus of producing dominance of OBCs. But BSP does not invest their caste in student politics that...
is why SCs and Dalits are still marginalized. But now, they are not depending on any political parties which are headed by Dalit leaders. They are searching their leaders among themselves and many voices are rising among Dalit students in universities for getting socio-political space. Student politics also become an instrument of expanding the base of political parties. Political parties find it very useful to student politics for promoting their goals, objectives and ideological views among students. They emanate their political cadre for future through student politics.

Lyngdoh Committee and Student Politics

A significant change comes in student politics from the implementation of recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee. The committee was the result of violence which was happening in student politics during union elections. To investigate the causes of violence, Supreme Court of India issued a direction to government of India to form a committee for making guidelines for student union elections. Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) formed a committee in chairmanship of James Michael Lyngdoh (Ex-election commissioner of India) for this. After careful observation and analyses of student politics, the committee submitted its report to Supreme Court. Supreme Court approved all recommendations of Lyngdoh committee and gave a direction to all universities and colleges to implement Lyngdoh committee recommendations soon in student union elections. The recommendations are mandatory for all universities in student union elections. In this line, Allahabad High Court gave a decision to all universities and colleges of U.P. that they follow the guidelines of Lyngdoh committee in student elections on 29th November, 2006. Before the implementation of the Lyngdoh committee report (2006), the code of conduct of election in all universities required only that a candidate should be enrolled as a regular student. There was no age limit, and one could contest more than once (Kumar 2012). Therefore, none of the candidates had any fear of the code of conduct while engaging in officially forbidden activities such as pasting posters on walls all over the campuses and driving around in big cars and involved in some exclusive kind of violence.

The committee imposes many restrictions for student leaders in union elections. In 2006 student elections took place according to the Lyngdoh Committee report (Kumar 2012). Some of the recommendations such as limits on age and restriction for contesting again in union elections etc. are implemented strictly, while the election expenditure of 5000 Re., disassociation with political parties, pasting posters etc. couldn’t follow in a strict manner. Student leaders end up submitting fake accounts for their elections expenditure (Kumar 2012). Student leaders criticized Lyngdoh committee reports from different perspective. President of Pratyogi Chhatra Morcha (PCM), Sujeet Singh said that ‘it is the conspiracy of capitalist and fascist forces to raise questions against them. To which government wants to suppress the voices of poor’s and secure itself from criticism by youth against wrong policies’10. Ex-General Secretary of Allahabad University Student Union Sunee Shekhar Yadav said that ‘Congress has already weakened student unions on behalf of Lyngdoh committee. Student leaders do not come at one night. It takes a long time to become a leader. By this report the training of making a leader has restricted. It will enhance more violence and corruption in student politics because student leader try to win election at any costs. Instead of all these points, it will close the door of entering in politics for common students because affluent students easily buy the votes of common students’11.

10 Interview with Sujeet Singh on 7th September 2016.
11 Interview with Suneel Shekhar on 16th September 2016.
When BSP came in power in 2007 it imposed ban again over student elections in universities at the name of violence. Mayawati said that ‘student union elections become the centre of violence and it is primarily responsible for disruption in campuses and create nuisances during study period’\(^{12}\). She looks student politics as a hindrance for those students who are seriously involved in study. In her views, ‘student politics is an instrument for polluting educational environment’. Such fear of BSP’s president shows that she is unable to understand the importance of student politics or she knows very well that Dalits and MBCs are unable to break hegemony and dominance of higher castes and higher backward caste. So, she imposed ban over student elections. But it is clear that she became completely fail again to protect Dalit’s political rights. She is mainly responsible for closing the door of opportunity to understand political and social strategy in politics for Dalit students. Student politics provide a space to analyze activities of society and politics that how they operate each others. But unfortunately BSP became major barrier against empowerment and emancipation of Dalits and MBCs. Dalit students and other marginalized castes were also supported to these restrictions. For instance, many student leaders came for supporting government decision and declared it a bold decision. Ex C.M.P. degree college president Amrendra Prakash said that ‘earlier student leader was talked about the interest of common students but this time student leaders are involved in self interests’\(^{13}\). Anand Kumar said ‘toady anarchy is present at the name of student politics in campuses’\(^{14}\). Ex president of Allahabad Degree College Ramraj Singh said ‘with this decision common students get much relief from disturbance’\(^{15}\). Ex-member of executive council of Allahabad University said that ‘to organize strikes and mobilization of students is a routine work of student leaders’.

But it is clear, MBCs, Dalits students and also their political leaders completely failed to understand the importance of student politics in higher educational institutions. Student politics help us to understand social and political dimensions of everyday life, through which we construe or de-mystify all strategies of dominant groups and get a chance to come at equal level. SP knows the importance of student politics and promotes its student wing in all universities. After forming SP government in Uttar Pradesh approximately Smajwadi Chhatra Sabha captured all important post in university elections. But after coming in power of BJP in centre and state of Uttar Pradesh, Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) is emerging as a strong force against all political party’s student wings. Their candidates are acquiring all major post by advertising ideology of Hindu nationalism.

### Conclusion:

Political mobilization against the urban, higher caste establishment has followed the routes of quota politics. OBC vote bank crystallized after the implementation of Mandal commission recommendations. Thereafter, backward and lower castes have started to vote en masse for specific caste leaders belonging to their own group. It means political class is changing with the replacement of a higher caste oligarchy/hegemony/dominance by newly emerging other backward and lower castes. This silent revolution (Jaffrelot, 2003) has probably opened the second stage of Indian democratic upsurge as Yogendra Yadav argued (Yadav 2002) and created a space for third democratic upsurge with capturing the posts of government offices. But on other hand, emergence of lower caste is making Indian democracy more deepen and stronger with entering low castes in higher educational institutions after

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\(^{12}\)Ibid.

\(^{13}\)Interview with AmrendraKumar on 17th September 2016.

\(^{14}\)Interview with Anand Kumar on 3rd October 2016.

\(^{15}\)Interview with Ramraj on 9th October 2016.
2008. Though, many marginalized castes are deprived by other lower castes, however, they have opportunity to get social and political space in public sphere which was never available for them. The rise of Hindu nationalism is seemed against backward and lower caste’s interest. While the BJP’s student wing (ABVP) has many OBCs and Dalits but they are entrusted with Hindu nationalist ideology that distract them from working for their own caste community. Their future depends on the kind of relationship they develop with BJP which advocates Hindu nationalism.

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Report:
IMPACT OF TRADE DEFICIT IN COUNTRY’S ECONOMY

Dr. Amit Kumar Khare.

Associate Professor M.B.A. Dept. Rameshwaram Institute of Technology and Management

ABSTRACT: Country’s account deficit is always measured by its export and import. Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. Country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. Deficit occurs when country’s total expenditure is more than the revenue it generates excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Fiscal deficit occurs when a government’s total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Ultimately consumers meet their demand by purchasing product from other countries market. It means country’s consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces. Buying from other country increases when production cannot meet it required demand. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.

During January 2019, production of eight core infrastructure industries grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year, as compared to 6.2 per cent growth in January 2018. The growth of eight core industries during April 2018 –January 2019 was 4.5 per cent, as compared to 4.1 per cent growth during April 2017 -January 2018. Overall year-on-year growth in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 2.4 per cent in December 2018, which was at 7.3 per cent in December 2017. During April–December 2018, IIP growth stood at 4.6 per cent as compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during April 2016 –December 2017. Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost.

KEY WORDS: ECONOMIC IMPACT, PRODUCER SURPLUS, TRADE DEFICIT, EXIM POLICY, RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

INTRODUCTION

Trade deficit comes when country’s producing capacity is much lower than the required by consumer market. A trade deficit comes when a country fails to produce enough goods for his consumers. However, in some cases, a deficit can signal that a country’s consumers are wealthy and can purchase more goods than their country produces. Ultimately consumers meet their
demand by purchasing product from other countries market. It means country’s consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces.

Trade deficit occurs when a country is not producing enough goods for its requirements. Buying from other country increases when production cannot meet it required demand. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.

Country’s account deficit is always measured by its export and import. Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. Country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. However, it is not uncommon to see trade deficits in a country’s current account.

When country’s total expenditure is more than the revenue it generates excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. Fiscal deficit occurs when a government’s total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event, economist John Maynard Keynes believed that deficits help countries climb out of economic recession.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ON DEFICIT**

During January 2019, production of eight core infrastructure industries grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year, as compared to 6.2 per cent growth in January 2018. The growth of eight core
industries during April 2018 –January 2019 was 4.5 per cent, as compared to 4.1 per cent growth during April 2017 -January 2018. Overall year-on-year growth in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 2.4 per cent in December 2018, which was at 7.3 per cent in December 2017. During April–December 2018, IIP growth stood at 4.6 per cent as compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during April 2016 –December 2017. Foreign exchange reserves stood at US$ 398.2 billion as on January 25, 2019, as compared to US$ 424.5 billion at end of March 2018. For the fortnight ended on January 18, 2019, Broad money supply (M3) grew by 10.4 per cent year-on-year, same as the pace of growth recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) decreased to 2.8 per cent in January 2019 from 3.8 per cent in December 2018. Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) as per new series (combined) decreased to 2.0 per cent in January 2019 from 2.1 per cent in December 2018. Gross tax revenue (GTR) collection grew by 7.3 per cent year-on-year in April 2018 –January 2019 to Rs 1,562,383 cr. (US$ 218.73 billion). Second Advance Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), estimated the growth rate of GDP at constant (2011-12) market prices for FY 2018-19 at 7.0 per cent. As per the quarterly estimates, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices stood at 6.6 per cent, during October-December 2018. The growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices for agriculture and allied sectors, industry sector and services sector are estimated at 2.7 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively for 2018-19.

**IMPACT ON PRODUCER SURPLUS**

A producer surplus is a difference between how much of a good the producer is willing to supply versus how much he receives in the trade. The difference or surplus amount is the benefit the producer receives for selling the good in the market, producer surplus is generated by market
prices in excess of the lowest price producers would otherwise be willing to accept for their goods.

Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost.

In essence, an opportunity cost is a cost of not doing something different such as producing a separate item. The existence of producer surplus does not mean there is an absence of a consumer surplus.

The idea behind a free market that sets a price for a good is that both consumers and producers can benefit, with consumer surplus and producer surplus generating greater overall economic welfare.

Market prices can change materially due to consumers, producers, a combination of the two or other outside forces. As a result, profits and producer surplus may change materially due to market prices.

IMPORT POLICIES AND TRADE DEFICIT

If the value of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports, the country has a negative balance of trade (BOT), also known as a trade deficit. An import is a good or service brought into one country from another. The word "import" derives from the word "port" since goods are often shipped via boat to foreign countries. Along with exports, imports form the backbone of
international trade. After five years foreign trade policy needs amendments in general, aims at developing export potential, improving export performance, encouraging foreign trade and creating favourable balance of payments position. A trade deficit is a trade in which a country's imports exceed its exports. A trade deficit is an outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets. It is also referred to as a negative balance of trade (BOT).

\[ \text{Trade Deficit} = \text{Total Value of Imports} - \text{Total Value of Exports} \]

Countries of the world record trading activity in their balance of payment (BOP). One of the chief data in this item is the "current account," which tracks goods and services leaving (exports) and those entering (imports). The current account shows direct transfers such as foreign aid, asset income such as foreign direct investment (FDI), as well as the BOT.

**EXPORT POLICIES AND TRADE DEFICIT.**

One of the oldest forms of economic transfer, exports occur on a large scale between nations that have fewer restrictions on trade, such as tariffs or subsidies. An export is a function of international trade whereby goods produced in one country are shipped to another country for future sale or trade. Exports are a crucial component of a country’s economy, as the sale of such goods adds to the producing nation's gross output. The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced New Foreign Trade Policy on 01st April 2015 for the period 2015-2020, earlier this policy known as Export Import (Exim) Policy. The Export Import Policy (EXIM Policy) or Foreign Trade Policy is updated every year on the 31st of March and the modifications, improvements and new schemes becomes effective from April month of each year.

**INDIA'S CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT**

India’s current account deficit widened sharply to USD 19.1 billion, or 2.9 percent of GDP, in July-September 2018-19 from USD 6.9 billion, or 1.1 percent of GDP, in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The goods deficit increased to USD 50.0 billion from USD 32.5 billion a year earlier and the primary income gap edged up to USD 8.7 billion from USD 8.6 billion. On the other hand, the services surplus rose to USD 20.2 billion from USD 18.4 billion a year ago and the secondary income surplus advanced to USD 19.4 billion from USD 15.7 billion. Current Account in India averaged -2054.58 USD Million from 1949 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 7360 USD Million in the first quarter of 2004 and a record low of -31857.18 USD Million in the fourth quarter of 2012. The data reached an all-time high of 7.4 USD bn in Mar 2004 and a record low of -31.9 USD billion in Dec 2012. CEIC extends history for quarterly Current Account Balance.

The Reserve Bank of India provides Current Account Balance in USD based on BPM6. Current Account Balance prior to Q2 2009 is based on BPM5. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased by 13.0 USD billion in Jun 2018. India's Direct Investment Abroad expanded by 3.3 USD billion in Jun 2018. Its Foreign Portfolio Investment fell by 9.1 USD billion in Jun 2018. The country's Nominal GDP was reported at 661.8 USD billion in Jun 2018. However, the CAD moderated marginally from $13.7 billion (2.1% of GDP) in the preceding quarter.
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND MONETARY IMPACT

The Reserve Bank of India attributed the widening of the CAD to a higher trade deficit ($41.6 billion) brought about by a larger increase in merchandise imports related to exports. For the full financial year, the CAD increased to 1.9% of the GDP in 2017-18 from 0.6% in 2016-17 on the back of a widening of the trade deficit.

The central bank wants to see the current account gap within 2.5% of the GDP, which is seen as crucial for currency stability. The CAD touched a high of 4.8% of the GDP in 2012-13 on rising gold and oil imports, which also impacted the rupee that depreciated rapidly. High current account deficit forced the government to impose import restrictions on non-essential items like gold.

India’s foreign trade

TRADE DEFICIT

Trade deficit occurs when a country is not producing enough goods for its requirements; it means country’s consumers are wealthy enough to purchase more goods than the country produces. Imports from other nations increase when production cannot meet demand,. It is not necessarily detrimental because it often corrects itself over time. An increase in imported goods from other countries decreases the price of consumer goods in the nation as foreign competition increases. The lower prices help to reduce the threat of inflation in the local economy. In the fastest growing economy country may import more to meet the demand of its consumer but prices will go down, and domestic companies may be unable to produce and compete at the lower prices, these are produced in the economy which, in turn, could lead to even more imports and a greater deficit.
TRADE BALANCE

Trade balance is the largest section of the current account and measures the income that a country receives from its exports and the cost of imports. A country that exports more than it imports will have a trade surplus since the inflow of currency is greater than the outflow of currency. Countries attempt to export more goods and services than they import to obtain greater currency inflows. However, it is not uncommon to see trade deficits in a country’s current account.

FISCAL DEFICIT

Fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings. Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event, economist John Maynard Keynes believed that deficits help countries climb out of economic recession. On the other hand, fiscal conservatives feel that governments should avoid deficits in favour of a balanced budget policy.

PRODUCER SURPLUS

A producer surplus is a difference between how much of a good the producer is willing to supply versus how much he receives in the trade. The difference or surplus amount is the benefit the producer receives for selling the good in the market, Producer surplus is generated by market prices in excess of the lowest price producers would otherwise be willing to accept for their goods.

Impact on Producer Surplus

Producers would not sell products if they could not get at least the marginal cost to produce those products. The supply curve as depicted in the graph above represents the marginal cost curve for...
the producer. As such, the producer surplus is the difference between the price received for a product and the marginal cost to produce it. From an economics standpoint, marginal cost includes opportunity cost. In essence, an opportunity cost is a cost of not doing something different such as producing a separate item. The existence of producer surplus does not mean there is an absence of a consumer surplus. The idea behind a free market that sets a price for a good is that both consumers and producers can benefit, with consumer surplus and producer surplus generating greater overall economic welfare. Market prices can change materially due to consumers, producers, a combination of the two or other outside forces. As a result, profits and producer surplus may change materially due to market prices.

**CONCLUSION:**

The current account deficit is helpful to the debtor nation in which they laid to attract foreign investors who are willing to pump capital into it. Investment drives economic growth beyond what then country could manage on its own. Foreign investors question whether economic growth will provide enough return on their investment. Demand weakens for the country's assets, including the country's government bonds. As foreign investors withdraw funds, bond yields rise. The national currency loses value relative to other currencies.

That lowers the value of the assets in the foreign investors' strengthening currency. It further depresses investor demand for the country's assets. This can lead to a tipping point where investors will dump the assets at any price. The only saving grace is that the country's holdings of foreign assets are denominated in foreign currency. As the value of its currency declines, the value of the foreign assets rises.

That further reduces the current account deficit. The lower currency value increases exports as they become more competitively priced. The demand for imports falls once prices rise as inflation sets in.

The current account deficit (CAD) - excess of country’s imports of goods and services over its exports- touched nearly two percent of the GDP as oil prices rose and electronics imports surged. India’s current account in the balance of payments ended in a deficit of $13.5 billion or 2 per cent of GDP in the quarter ended December 2017, up from $8.0 billion or 1.4 per cent of GDP in the quarter: ended December 2016 and $7.2 billion (1.1 per cent of GDP) in the preceding quarter ended September 2016, according to the preliminary data released by the Reserve Bank of India.

The central bank wants to see the current account gap within 2.5% of the GDP, which is seen as crucial for currency stability. The CAD touched a high of 4.8% of the GDP in 2012-13 on rising gold and oil imports, which also impacted the rupee that depreciated rapidly. High current account deficit forced the government to impose import restrictions on non-essential items like gold.

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION OF THE MARGINALISED SECTION IN INDIAN SOCIETY

Chandra Shekhar Singh

M.A. NET (Sociology)
Research Scholar, Dayalbagh Educational Institute
(Deemed University), Agra (U.P.)

Abstract: After independence from the colonial rule of around 200 years, it was the dream of every nation builder and true patriot that an egalitarian society should be created where every citizen of our nation would be considered equal in every aspect. To give it legal authentication, when our constitution was formulated and further implemented, it was clearly mentioned that every citizen of India, irrespective of his religion, caste, creed or colour will be considered equal in front of law and there should not be any discrimination on any ground. But, after so many years of independence, a very big question arises that whether we have made the dream of nation builders true or something is left to do. Then the answer comes that it is still a dream and a very big section of our society in the form of dalits, adivasis, women, children and minorities are facing many atrocities which is collectively termed as their human rights violation. It is true that our state machinery has formulated many laws for the materialization of well-ordered social life and protection of human rights, but somewhere the lack of strong will in the implementation of these laws is responsible for the violation of human rights and heinous crimes against the vulnerable section of our society. The harmony in society depends on the protection given by the state to safeguard the dignity of the individual and it has very big impact on individual and society. The existence of human society is entitled to certain rights which are known as Human Rights and its violation on any ground or for any reason cannot be tolerated. The Human Rights are our natural and inherent rights and their violation in any form is considered as the violence against humanity, which ultimately hampers the national development. It is therefore the duty of our government as well as every citizen of our nation to raise voice against any kind of human rights violation so that the dream of an egalitarian society where everyone can breathe freely with dignity can be made possible. This paper is an attempt to analyse the causes and types of human rights violation in our country and its consequences on the victim and society. In addition, the paper will find some practical solutions in order to curb this kind of menace from our country, so that the dream of Ram Rajya by our father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi can be made true.

Keywords: Nation builder, egalitarian, human rights, violation, Ram Rajya etc.
Introduction: Since time immemorial our nation is following the pious path of humanity and brotherhood. At present, India is considered as the world’s biggest democracy and its biggest objective is to serve people and protect their basic human rights. Our pious constitution also clearly mentions that it is the duty and responsibility of the state machinery to protect the human right of every citizen of India without any discrimination. These rights are very much essential to develop the human personality and enhance his or her dignity. The history of human rights is witness of people’s struggle and many revolutions which took many lives, but ultimately the struggle won its battle and fundamental rights or human rights was enforced. The world and Indian history is full of oppressed struggles against oppressor for gaining human rights. The basic idea behind such struggles around the world was almost same i.e. establishment of an egalitarian society which is based on equality in every aspect.

But after so many years of becoming a civilized society, the idea of an egalitarian society is still a dream to be fulfilled and cases of human right violation is very common in our society. The violation of human rights in any form and in any corner of the world is a severe threat to the welfare and dignity of humanity and its civilisation. The Human Rights can be defined as those rights which are inherent in human nature and very much needed for human beings to lead a life with honour and dignity. These rights are vested in people and are not granted by government. To support and facilitate the implementation of these rights many factors are required in which democracy, free and fair media, independent and universal judiciary are very much prominent. In this regard, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948 was proved a milestone. The International Human Rights Conference in Tehran (1969) called by the General Assembly of the United Nations to mark the International Year of Human Rights, came out with a proclamation: “since human rights and fundamental freedom are indivisible, the full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights is impossible”.

Marginalised or deprived section of society: In our country, since very long time a very big section of society lived as deprived or marginalised section and remains at the lowest rung in society. This deprived section whose literal meaning is broken people or oppressed people were the biggest victim of our hierarchical society whose main root cause was caste system. The caste system in our country is a Hindu Hierarchical class structure dating back thousands of years. The traditional caste system considered Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (farmers), Shudras (laborer-artisans), and the Dalits, who are considered so polluted they are beyond caste. The lowest rung of society occupied by Dalits was known by different names. Our father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi called them Harijan, in religious Hindu books they were called Shudras and our constitution maker Dr. Ambedkar called them “depressed classes.” In the year 1970, the word Dalit has been widely used. Dalit is a Marathi word first used by social reformer of 19th century Mahatma Jotiba Phule who led a movement for the upliftment of untouchables. The Government of India calls them “Scheduled Castes” which means that they are on a government schedule entitling them to certain protections and affirmative action (Prasad, 2001).
The term Dalit which literally means downtrodden conveys the sense of oppressed people. It is beyond doubt that their condition was very deplorable and still a very big mass is waiting to live a life of human dignity. Taking advantage of their condition some political parties or radical groups raised their voice and start committing many anti-social activities and crimes against upper caste people. Such as a radical group Dalit Panthers, emerged in western India used the term Dalit to assert their identity as part of their struggle or rights and dignity. Over time, the radical group was transformed in a political category associated with Human Rights Violation and Dalits ideology advocates for an egalitarian society in the direction of just and humane order. This ideology advocates for the fundamental transformation of social structures and relationships among human beings.

In the words of a Dalit writer named Gangadhar Patawane, Dalit is not a caste but a symbol of change and revolution. A Dalit as a human being believes in humanism and rejects the existence of God, rebirth, soul, sacred books teaching discrimination, faith and heaven which force a human being to live like a slave of another human being. In the words of another writer Gopal Guru in the year 2001, the term Dalit doesn’t merely express identity or a sense of Dalit, but it also conveys their aspiration and struggle for the sake of change and revolution in order to consider a human being as a human being irrespective of his birth, caste or religion.

Human Rights Violation Of Marginalised Section In Our Nation: In our nation, even after so many years of framing of constitution advocating a society based on equality, everyday newspapers and TV channels are bombarded with the news of atrocities against poor and marginalised section where they are beaten, unlawfully detained, tortured, raped, killed and had their home burned in caste violence. The human rights violation takes place mainly in the form of women right violation, caste violation and other types of violation. The cases of human right violation take its most heinous shape when it is inflicted against women in the form of rape, assault, molestation, dowry death and bridal killing. Further, many cases of untouchability, filing of false cases, custodial death, poverty, corruption are still being practiced in our modernizing India.

The Harijans or scheduled castes were treated as social inferiors and they were deprived of their basic human rights. In the name of caste many inhumane atrocities are inflicted on them and it may be in the form of economic, social, cultural or political discrimination. The so called Dalits or untouchables officially known as Scheduled castes comprises around 167 million according to 2001 census and their share in total population is around 16.23 percentage. Their suffering from the hands of their own countrymen is still going on. It is really an astonishing fact that even after provisions of many legislative measures and safeguards given by our constitution, the occurrence of their humiliation and exploitation goes unabated. Our government has initiated many constitutional provisions which are both protective and developmental in order to protect the rights of marginalised section of society and to bring them in the main flow of society, so that their all-round development can be ensured. It is very true that after independence, many measurable progresses have been ensured by the government, but still invidious discrimination and mistreatment at the hand of upper caste members and law enforcement officials is going on.
The ancient Hindu social order made the rigid compartmentalisation of common people where the condition of scheduled caste was very pathetic as it was placed on the lowest rung of society and their existence was based on toils, tears and labour. They were never given consideration as full human beings and their access to material, cultural and spiritual resources was always denied. Even the basic human rights of dignity and selfhood are also denied to them. Their relation with the rest of society is through their obligations to render all services to upper section of society and forced to lead a condition of dehumanized and humiliated living being. This inequality was not merely ideological but economic and political also and moreover this unjustified rule was defied and glorified through religious pronouncements.

In our traditional society, the ritualistic compulsion and coercive oppression ensured their compliance to serve as a free or bonded labour for the upper caste land owners who were called Zamindars. The denial of their rights and ownership over land and territory compounded their deplorable condition making them completely dependent on owners and controllers of the means of production and livelihood. Despite the formulation and implementation of many laws and legislative measures, the so called Dalits have been the victims of oppression at the hands of propertied upper castes and many types of caste and other atrocities are imposed on them. So, we can say that the condition of these ill-fated people has not so much changed and social ostracism still continues. Instances of discrimination, denial of public space and if transgression happens brings immediate and often brutal reprisals. In modern times, the discrimination has increased its one more dimension and that is political dimension and their right to vote is taken away through violent means.

TABLE 1: NO. OF CASES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST SC & ST REPORTED ACROSS INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCRB
TABLE 2: CRIMES AGAINST SC/ST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Crime Reported per Lakh of SC/ST Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCRB

Constitutional Measures To Uplift The Condition Of Marginalised Section: As per Indian constitution, our nation is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic nation. It is said that every attribute of our republic is based on human rights. In the article 38 and 39, the socio economic aspect of human rights is spelt out as core objective of the constitution. Since the implementation and various amendments of constitution, there is a strong determination by the state to transform the economic order and succeed in the establishment of social justice.

The determination of Indian government to end the atrocity of violence against the weaker section of society is shown in the form of many constitutional remedies. Some of the articles which are empowered to prevent the menace of human rights violation against the deprived or marginalised section of Indian society are appended below:

(i) Right to equality (Art. 14-18),
(ii) Right to Freedom (Art. 19-22),
(iii) Right against exploitation (Art. 23-24),
(iv) Right to freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28),
(v) Cultural and educational rights, protection of interests of Minorities (Art. 29-30),
(vi) Articles related to reservations to SCs & STs (Art. 330,332,335,338,339 & 340)
(vii) Abolition of untouchability (Art. 17). Later the Parliament enacted Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 to empower Art 17. The act was further amended in 1976 and was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 but was not found sufficient in safeguarding the rights of SCs/ STs against several
crimes. Then another act which was known as SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was passed and it was proved more potent than the earlier one.

So many laws and judicial reforms have been enacted for the welfare and development of lower section of society, but all these declarations, conventions and covenants are not able to stop human right violation and it is becoming rampant in our society. The human right violation is not restricted to any society or any nation but its curse can be seen all over the world such as human rights violation of refugees, war victims or persons detained in police custody. The worst scenario of human right violation can be seen in case of women and children. They are subject to all types of discrimination and abuse and the cases of their sexual abuse and physical assault are the headlines of everyday newspapers. Further, the atrocities against tribal and religious minorities are also rampant. Their properties are taken away or damaged, girls are raped and assaulted and their ill treatment is a matter of daily affair. So, we have to think seriously on this issue that whether laws formulated by state machinery is sufficient to curb the menace of human right violation or a revolutionary change in our attitude is required to promote an egalitarian society where every citizen can live a life of honour and dignity.

**Objectives of the Study**

(01.) To assess the socio-economic status of weaker section of Indian society.

(02.) To analyze the various human right violation against marginalised or weaker section and their causes in our community.

(03.) To assess the impact of human right violation and other crime against marginalised section in India.

(04.) To analyse the awareness programmes and enforcement of various legal and social preventive measures formulised to prevent any atrocity against weaker section.

**Sources of Data:**

Both Primary as well as Secondary data will be used.

Primary data will be conducted from Questionnaire and Case Study.

Secondary data will be conducted from books, research books, journals, e- journals, e- libraries, newspapers, magazines and Census survey Report.

**Present Scenario of violation of Human Rights on weaker section of society:** The practice of human right violation in any form is not only a social discrimination but a big blot on humanity. For centuries in our country the so called dalits or untouchables have been the victims of gross human rights violation. This is the main reason of their present low social status in our society. The present scenario of such a pathetic condition of backward classes even after many constitutional reformatory measures present a very awkward condition and forces to think about the difference of commitment on paper and real situation. As per the report of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the registered cases pertaining to committing of crimes against this section of society are mind blowing. It is really an irony that even after boosting ourselves as
modernizing society we are still practicing untouchability and discrimination between human being and another human being.

It is true that in industrial cities and towns, the practice of discrimination on any ground is weakening and the status of a person depends on his talent and achievement and not on his family or religious background. Further, the protective measure of reservation that enables their representation in government services and educational institutions helped them up to a certain extent in improving their access and participation in economic, social and political spheres and enhances their development. But, even all these protective measures are not helping the dalits to the desired level, as their school dropout rates, literacy or health indicators and their access to higher education or government jobs are far below than the national average making them very disadvantageously placed. It is beyond doubt that their contribution towards society in terms of labour, art and culture is very high but if we talk about their share of country’s resources and riches, then a very sorry figure appears. A very overwhelming majority of dalit workers work as landless peasant and suffer from a great level of poverty.

It is a matter of serious concern that food producer is not able to fill his family’s belly properly and remain in abject poverty from the day when he opens his eyes in this materialistic world. They work mostly as either share-cropper or bonded labour and are thoroughly exposed to the worst kinds of human rights violation. The reports of National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are a testimony of enhancement in the number of crimes against them. Their family members especially women also suffer many heinous crimes including rape by powerful persons of society. In order to stop this menace, a set of comprehensive guidelines have been issued by central and state government, but their exploitation is more or less the same and the number is enhancing day by day. In addition, there are some more injustices like denial to enter in temples, denial of passage to graveyards and denial of drinking water. Now, another kind of violation is appearing in society and that is their disenfranchisement during elections in country. Many cases are being reported of their beating and threatening by political goons and forcing them to vote for a particular party. But, the state machinery is not able to combat the acts of these non-state actors and punish them severely for taking law in their own hands. Moreover, there are cases where the human rights are suppressed or violated by state and police. So, it is the dire need of the hour to think once again and change our traditional view so that every citizen of this pious nation can really believe in their being a human being with equal rights and responsibilities guaranteed by the constitution.

Main causes responsible for increasing crimes against marginalised section of society:

In view of the above facts, it is crystal clear that despite many legal protective measures, provision and plans to ensure their social, economic, educational and cultural safeguards, the victimization and acts of discrimination against them in the form of assault, murder, rape and sexual harassment is increasing day by day. The backward section of society such as dalits or adivasis account for around 25% of total India’s population but their share in nation’s fruit of development is very negligible. Initially, Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 defined various crimes against this section. By taking the element of caste/ tribe as a key factor, the word atrocity was used by The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities,
POA) Act of 1989 to describe the offences against members of SC/STs by non-SC/STs. The factors which act as a catalyst in increasing crime against dalits or marginalised section of society was attributed by 28th report of the Commissioner for SCs & STs (1986) are appended below:

1. Failure of state machinery in resolving the disputes over allotment or distribution of surplus land.
2. Growing tension over non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages.
3. Backlash against enhancement of awareness among SC/STs of their rights and privileges given by the constitution or other reformative measures.

In the year 1990, the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes observed that land disputes, alienation of tribal land, bonded labour, indebtedness and non-payment of minimum wages are the main causes behind atrocities against SCs & STs. Animosity was created when the land reforms were implemented and oppressed class got fertile and well-irrigated land. Illegal methods through fraud and other means were adopted by upper section of society to acquire tribal land. This became a continuous and terrible cause of violence and atrocities against tribal in our country.

Suggestions & recommendations: The basic fundamental rights which are very much essential for the development of humanity and lead him to live a life of dignity are human rights. Our constitution and its preamble safeguard the human rights or fundamental rights of people. The courts have also made provisions of Public Interest Litigation to check violation of human rights. Thus, our judiciary plays a very vital role in protecting the dignity and human rights of people. The protection of human rights has become a very important issue in the world and many international instruments and national endeavors have been made and in this row Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 has been enacted which made provisions of establishing National and State Human Rights Commission to impart justice to victims of human rights violation. In addition, some suggestion and recommendations are appended below which will further strengthen the position of human rights commission and its objectives will be achieved more effectively.

(i) National Human Rights Commission should be more potent and independent. For investigation and efficient working, it should not depend on police department and it should have its own staff.

(ii) For the sake of protecting human rights, it should be empowered to observe decisions of Supreme Court and can suggest Supreme Court in case of any delay in verdict.

(iii) There should be amendment in Section 21 (1) and Section 30 of protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to establish State Human Right Commission mandatorily in every state and Human Rights Court at district level for smooth protection of human rights at different levels.

(iv) There should be time limit within which decision of commission should be implemented by the concerned government.
(v) Various seminars and awareness programme should be conducted in order to educate the people about their human rights and safeguard provisions granted by constitution and Act of 1993.

(vi) At district level, there should be a special cell in human rights court to give free legal aid to victims of human rights violation.

(vii) At schools and college level, compulsory subject of human rights should be introduced.

**Conclusion:** It is now very much clear from the above points that even after so much development in our country and many reformative measures for curbing the menace of human rights violation, the menace is increasing at very alarming rate. Therefore, it is now the urgent need of hour to give a serious concern on this issue and we should change our orthodox thoughts and traditional religious outlook of caste system which ultimately divided a human being from another human being. In addition, there should be conscious rising among the dalits and change in the mindset of higher castes. The co-ordination between central and state governments should be enhanced so that more powerful legal provisions may be implemented to protect the human rights of marginalised section of society. Strict punishment should be provisioned against the defaulters and criminals who violate human rights. In addition, the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is also very important and they can play a very crucial role in creating and promoting the human rights awareness at every level. These organisations can also act as protector of human rights of masses in case of state oppression of human rights. The ultimate aim of all protective measures either by our constitution and laws or NGOs cannot be fulfilled unless there should be community participation and change in thoughts, so that the dream of an egalitarian society by our nation makers can come true and the civil and democratic rights of common man can be preserved and protected. It is really the time has arrived when a strong base should be created so that exploitation and criminality can be curbed with iron fist in true letter and spirit. Such kind of approach will be really fruitful and the demon of socio-economic inequality and exploitation of poor by the rich will be tackled permanently.

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CULTURE, POWER POLITICS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Dr. Shefali Rathore
Assistant Professor
Department of English, Rajdhani College, DU

The paper is an attempt to see the role of culture in Women emancipation and how it acts as a barrier. We cannot think about reforming society unless we take into account women problems, their issues, dreams and the hurdles which make the process of realization of the goals difficult. But that doesn't mean that the picture is bleak. I have tried to divide my paper into three parts. First part tries to see what culture is and that culture is not static or permanent and how it is used to subordinate women. The second part deals with the concept of empowerment and how it is associated with the power game. Third and the final part talks about the baseless fears and apprehensions of the privileged class and how things are changing in Post Independence scenario.

Any assessment of the status of women has to start from the social framework. Social structures, cultural norms and the value system influence social expectations regarding the behaviour of both men and women and determine women's role and status in the society. In almost every culture in the world, women have been held up as the vessels to hold, promote and move forward traditions. Woman is considered as an Emblem of indigenous religion and family traditions. She is considered responsible for protecting and preserving the culture. It's equally applicable to the new woman. She must not only be literate, know numeracy and modern housekeeping but also considered responsible for observing religious rituals, maintaining cultural traditions and ensuring the cohesiveness of family life. The expectations are more from a woman.

The spirituality of her character had to be expressed in her behavior, dress and demeanor. It is important to note here that there can be more than one version of the feminine at play in identity constituting processes. The culturally inscribed markers of difference and belongings associated with women are different and different groups but they are the visible signifiers. For example Veil for Muslim women and Purdah or Ghoonghat in some Hindu families. What we see is that the female body becomes the terrain on which distinctions are made visible. Women are constructed as the symbolic bearers of culture and honour and when there is a breach of conduct, in some cases they are severely punished and in the worst tortured or murdered by the relatives which is perceived as bringing dishonour and shame on the male relative and community. Even in less extreme cases the so called cultural traditions are often used to legitimize the control and oppression of women. Culture at times is used as a veil as an excuse or the rug under which a series of ills are simply swept under.
If we try to analyze the reason behind the strict cultural codes, we find that the aim is to keep the woman in inferior power position. Culture participates in the maintenance of system of power as we see in the hegemony of patriarchy. It operates in many ways -- The sexuality of women is controlled by culture to maintain purity of race and community; in Indian society we see three interlinked features of family- Patriarchy, Patriliny and Virilocality. Patrilineal virilocality isolates women from all previous support systems and leaves them at the mercy of husband's family; the concept of KuleenMahila, Bhadra Mahila and Sambhrant Mahila is nothing but again a construct to control her. Women are socialized to be good, obedient and sacrificing daughters, wives and daughters- in- law. They are culturally trained through the process of socialization not to challenge discrimination, subordination, exploitation and subjugation within the social structure; language also becomes a tool to control women. For example the word for Widow and Prostitute in many languages has either same or identical meaning which points to promiscuity. Second is from the famous lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan’s Khoob Ladi mardani woh toh Jhansi wali rani thi .Now what does this line mean? Even when it is a woman who has shown bravery, it still cannot be understood as a feminine quality. Bravery is seen as a masculine virtue no matter how well she does; highlighting the role of Sita, Savitri and Gandhari in Indian Mythology. The traditional myths about women in Indian society continue to exercise powerful hold over the collective consciousness. They are reinforced by more modern versions of the same ideology; gender ideology in India had been constructed through traditional folklore, rituals, prescriptive conduct codes and restrictions.

Culture is thus a mode of generating meanings and ideas and meanings are governed by power relations i.e. the ruling class. Culture is thus not a natural thing- it is produced. It is always used to serve the interest of the dominant group and it naturalizes oppression and creates illusion that oppression is natural. The ideology of gender is such that the woman is trained right from childhood to believe that motherhood and wifely roles are the goals to aspire to.

What is the solution to this? It lies in empowerment. One of the greatest tools that can be used to develop communities at the multicultural level is empowerment and when we talk about Women Empowerment, it focuses on women, their dreams, capabilities, beliefs and expressions. Women's rights emanate from the basic rights of speech, freedom and decision making. The right to education and employment are prerequisite to women development. Women empowerment can be facilitated only if she is able to exercise the right in the socio-economic spheres of decision making. Things are infact changing. The post independence phase has witnessed a tremendous upsurge for equality and gender justice. Female literacy has increased appreciably. Women have been allowed to enter all professions. Women of contemporary India have multiple roles to play- at home and office and other places. They are fighting back as we see in the case of nuns who broke the silence and vows of obedience to protest against the Bishop in Kerala when no action was taken for rape charge. They were ostracized but it didn't deter them. We also have a long list of women achievers- Mary Kom, Sania Mirza, Geeta Phogat, Sania Nehwal, P.V. Sindhu, to name but a few.

Finally, it can be said that one of the challenges for Indian feminism it seems is to address the concerns of individual women within the framework of strong family and community ties. While
altering the power structures within the families and communities with long standing tradition of gender inequality is not an easy task, at the same time it is not impossible. One more thing, apart from the struggle against culture and power equations, the thing that is really important is empowerment of Self. If she is able to empower herself in terms of self- half of the battle is won

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INCREASING JUVENILE CRIMES IN OUR MODERNISING SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Chandra Shekhar Singh
M.A. NET (Sociology)
Research Scholar, Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed University), Agra (U.P.)

Abstract: The modernization of society in every aspect has created miracles in providing comfort of life to everyone who can afford it. It has two sides of coin in which one face acts as a boon for the development and upliftment of society, but on the other hand, as it is influenced by westernization and materialism, hence its ugliest face affects the teenagers severely who aspire to get all comforts and luxuries of life within the shortest possible time without any positive effort. They deviate from their positive path of studies and career development and take wrong turn towards crime and anti-social activities. They are known as juvenile offenders and this problem has become a very serious issue in our country and the world. These juvenile offenders also known as juvenile criminals are proving very hazardous to family, society and ultimately the nation. They need special attention and strict reformatory measures in order to save themselves to become a hard core criminal and in addition for preventing the overall crime in society. In this regard, our government formulated The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 in which provisions have been made that a juvenile who has broken law will be kept in an observation room and children who needs care and protection will be kept in children home during the pendency of case proceedings. The reasons of path deviation and opting crime by a juvenile may be family problem, social environment, educational dissatisfaction, peer pressure or lack of legal provisions and its impact on both offender and society is very destructive. It is very clear that only legal measures are not sufficient to save these children, but there should be a thorough change in the attitude and view of family members and society, so that these juvenile can be rehabilitated and accepted by the society as a responsible citizen. This article is an attempt to find the reasons for being a juvenile delinquent and its impact on society. In addition, it will also assess the attitude and reformatory measures of family members, society and laws towards these youngsters.

Keywords: Juvenile, deviations, society, reformatory, rehabilitate, responsible citizen etc.

Introduction: It is said that destiny of any society or nation depends on the development of children who are considered as the most pious gift of God to any parent irrespective of his socio-economic well-being. It is the biggest responsibility of parent and the state to provide them a healthy socio-cultural environment so that they can become a responsible citizen and contribute towards the development and betterment of society and nation. Further, it is the natural expectation of every parent and nation that the children will become a responsible citizen and help in shaping the future destiny of nation. But, due to many reasons few children deviate from their positive path and take the wrong turn towards crime and anti-social activity and they
become a curse for their family and society. These deviated children are known as juvenile criminals. Their offences may be very petty like staying away from the school and disobedience or it may be high rated crimes like property destruction, violence against someone, theft and sexual offences etc. It is a fact that despite many legislative measures which are basically meant to rehabilitate them are becoming inadequate and sometimes their level of crime demands their treatment to be the same as the adult criminals.

The definition of juvenile delinquency and juvenile criminal or delinquent has been formulated in different nations by different ways. As per the definition given by Cyril Burt "When his antisocial tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action." Similarly, Friedlander says, "Delinquency is a juvenile misconduct that might be dealt with under the law". The Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (1960) states, "By juvenile delinquency should be understood the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be considered a crime." As per the definition given by the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000; a juvenile is a person who is below 18 years of age and the delinquency or crime done by him refers to anti-social or illegal behaviour committed by them. They commit crimes either singly or through a team. The acts of delinquency committed by juvenile criminals are appended below:-

(i) Habitual running away from home without consent of parents.
(ii) Using abusive or offensive words and spending time indolently beyond limits.
(iii) Wandering on streets and rail-roads without any purpose.
(iv) Visiting gambling centres and committing sexual offences.
(v) Act of theft or shop lifting.

So, a juvenile delinquent can be defined as a person below 18 years of age and who habitually breaks the law, specially somebody repeatedly charge with the anti-social activity thus those crimes done by adult and liable to be punished which then committed by them is known as juvenile crimes. The reasons behind such an alarming situation of juvenile delinquency in our modernizing society can be cited with the influence of materialism and westernization. Besides this, broken family, social disorder or any psychological problem forces an innocent youngster to deviate and follow the wrong path of delinquency thus become a juvenile criminal. In our country many reformatory measures are enacted under which they are not treated as criminals and kept in special home where all basic needs including education is provided so that he/ she can be rehabilitated and avail the second chance to become a good and responsible citizen of this nation.
TABLE 1: JUVENILE CRIME IN YEAR 2012

Source: NCRB (YEAR 2012)

TABLE 2: JUVENILE CRIME SHEET (YEAR 2014)

Source: NCRB (YEAR 2014)
Main reasons responsible for juvenile crimes in our society: The dream to make a child as a good human being and responsible citizen is seen by almost every parent. They think and probably do their best in giving all the affordable resources for all-round development of children. But many circumstances pose as a severe hurdle in positive personality development of child and he or she deviates from it. There are many causes responsible for such kind of delinquency, but the most important factor which contributes most for the juvenile delinquency is poverty. In many studies it is found that most the juvenile delinquents are from very poor background where both of their parents have to work outside in order to meet daily need. So, the children remain alone in home for long hours and they come in bad company either consciously or unconsciously. In addition, some other factors are very much responsible for juvenile delinquency where these children lose their innocence and start following the wrong path in order to become hard core criminals. Some of the reasons are appended below:

(i) Bad company and psychological instability in teenage.
(ii) Mental conflicts and early sex experience.
(iii) Poverty leading improper schooling or drop-outs.
(iv) Career dissatisfaction and lack of emotional support.

There may be many reasons behind such acts of delinquency by juvenile but its impact on either of their family, society or ultimately on nation is very harsh and unimaginable. The children who were supposed to work for the upliftment of their career and betterment of home and society indulge in crimes or anti-social activities like pick-pocketing, eve-teasing, gambling, smoking, drinking and drug addiction. The mental development of such juvenile criminals is not up to the mark, so they are not able to distinguish between right and deviant method of behaviour. The homes where children experience poor economic condition or continuous quarrel between family members are more prone towards delinquent behaviour. The social environment in which the child grows also plays a very important factor in personality development and the scarcity of social and emotional support leads a child to become a juvenile delinquent.

The juvenile delinquents have been classified by psychologists on the basis of their behaviour patterns and also on the basis of type of crime or violation they commit which includes minor, major or physical violation. Broadly, they are classified on the basis of their personality traits such as psychotic, mentally defective, situational, neurotic and cultural delinquents. Mostly the teenage is the period where the individual thinks that they are mature enough to control the complicated situations but they trap in complexities which end up committing crimes and ultimately it destroys their life. In most of the cases behind juvenile delinquency, disturbed family and social environment is responsible. Such environment where the tender heart and soul of child gets affected by heated arguments among parents or other family members which ultimately affects the child’s psyche and violent trait develops in him or her.

The lack of social and family affection has very serious consequences among adolescents, who seek help and sympathy from their peers or others but get involved in bad company which ultimately leads them to involve in drug addiction or other criminal activities including sexual offences. Further, the financial problem which is mostly found in lower class
families also forces the child to involve in theft, robbery and shop lifting. The peer pressure and increasing materialism in life induce them to steal things and sell them illegally. So, on conclusion we can say that the social and family upbringing which is defected by any reason is the main reason behind the transformation of a young innocent child into a juvenile delinquent posing a severe threat to society and nation. In the present era, unbridled access to internet and pornography are also playing a very major role in juvenile delinquency with psychological problems such as inferiority complex, jealousy, mental stress or pressure.

Whatever the reasons may be behind the evolution of juvenile delinquents are, but its consequences are really alarming as they are actively involved in religious fanaticism, riots, rape or even murder. It is really a very serious situation when the future of any nation becomes uncontrolled and bent on destroying the social fabric and state machinery. It is really astonishing to see that not only children of poor or deprived section of society are involved in such crimes but the children of political and social elites are also found to be a party of such criminal offences. Therefore, in such cases there is a dire need of effective counseling and rehabilitation centres where serious efforts can be made to provide mental and financial aid in order to absorb them in the mainstream of the society. In addition to some protective legal measures there is a need to create a healthy atmosphere so that delinquents may not fall prey to unwanted anti-social elements again and their youthful energy should be channeled towards a positive constructive direction.

Consequences of juvenile delinquency: It is a truth the destiny of any nation or society is determined by the growth and development of children residing there. The deviation of path by a juvenile is having severe consequence not only on individual and his family but it acts like a curse on the overall development of society and diminishes the image of nation on the global arena. The catering of basic needs through proper care, protection, development and social re-integration is the most urgent requirement for a juvenile child for his all-round personality development. But, due to some reasons the family and society is not able to provide these basic requirements and as a consequence of this, a juvenile deviates from his positive path of development and becomes a juvenile delinquent. The after effects of such criminals on everyone are very harsh and they are as follows:

(i) **Effects on the victim:** Victims are considered as the most affected person by juvenile delinquency. Irrespective of the level or nature of crime, the victim always suffers loss and it may be economic, physical or psychological.

(ii) **Effects on juvenile delinquent:** The crime done by a juvenile may have very serious repercussions on the victim or society but the delinquent also suffers a lot as he or she lose the freedom and academic ground also. The attitude towards the delinquent by the family and society becomes very wrong and his or her future career choices come to almost an end.

(iii) **Effects on the family:** For family, it is really a curse like situation when it comes to know that it’s one of the family members is juvenile delinquent. The family suffering from such trauma not only copes with the needs of the child but also has to arrange money to meet the lawyers and judicial expenses. The
attending of group counseling sessions by the family can be disruptive and very expensive when the child is under judicial custody or probation.

(iv) **Effects on the community:** Most of the juvenile delinquents are involved in alcohol abuse, drug addiction and sexual offences which make the community very unsafe and for the inhabitants it is a challenging task to reside there. Ultimately, the community has to arrange and pay a large amount of money so that all can reside with safety and law can be enforced again.

(v) **Effects on the society:** As the children are future of any society so their good or bad activity has very serious impact on the society. The activity of juvenile delinquents irrespective of level of crime or motive of delinquent poses a serious challenge for the efforts of educators, politicians and state machinery.

It is a bitter truth that despite formulation of many reformative measures, the menace of juvenile delinquency is rising at an alarming rate and posing a very serious threat for our society. So, there is a need of change in our outlook towards these juvenile delinquents so that they can be reformed and assimilate in the main stream of society. It is the biggest responsibility of family, society and ultimately the state to face this challenge and ensure that the future of our nation in the form of young children may not go wayward and become a boon for all.

**Actions taken for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency:** It is a fact that our human society is not static and continuous changes are happening in every arena of life. The idea of reformative punishment is very beneficial for a civilized society but, there should be provision of fear of law in the mind of everyone whether they are adult or minor. According to the Directive Principles of State Policy, the state is directed to ensure the securing of tender age of children and also the prevention of any child abuse or forced child labour (**Art 39** (**e**)). In addition as per the **Art 39** (**f**), the state has been directed to provide opportunities to every child and facilitate the development of healthy atmosphere so that child can lead a life of honour and dignity without any kind of exploitation.

In our country, for the treatment of juvenile delinquency there is tendency for social approach instead of judicial approach. It is a belief that prevention of juvenile delinquency is very important step to fight the demon of overall crime in our society. But only the state machinery cannot be held responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and there is a dire need of combined effort of individuals, various NGOs and ultimately our society. As the economic problem are considered as the biggest contributor towards the juvenile delinquency, so professional development programmes and other vocational trainings can be very beneficial. Generation of new jobs for youth and various educational programmes can help the younger generation to avoid their delinquency and aggression in wrong direction. Further, a wide range of recreational facilities, good educational system, maintaining healthy family and social atmosphere and positive change in urban environment can do miracle in the successful prevention of juvenile delinquency and maintenance of healthy society.

The primary legal framework for juvenile justice in India is **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000.** Under this act there is a provision of a framework which provides the protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children who are in the purview of juvenile justice.
Despite its various reformatory measures, the act was severely criticized because of its helplessness in view of heinous crimes by juvenile such as Delhi gang rape on 16 Dec 2012. The act was amended in 2015 and it lowered the juvenile age to 16 and provisioned for the adult-like treatment in the case of heinous crimes like rape or murder. Some of the salient features of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 are appended below:

(i) As per this act, person below the age of 18 years will be treated as children irrespective of gender.

(ii) It has been clearly mentioned that all cases pertaining to juvenile delinquency should be completed within the stipulated time frame of 4 months.

(iii) There should be compulsory set up of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee for a district or a group of districts.

(iv) For the rehabilitation and social re-integration of juvenile delinquents, the act emphasizes on various alternatives such as sponsorship, adoption and after-care etc. It allows the adoption of child by any community.

Reformative measures under Juvenile Justice Act: The reformatory measures enacted under the Juvenile Justice Act ensure that in any case no child is lodged in prison and suggest measures to prevent juvenile maladjustment. As per the various programmes being run by Juvenile Justice Act, Govt. of India assist various state government in establishing and maintaining Observation Homes, Special Homes and after-care institutions for children under observation or in need of care and protection. By the Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection Act) 2000, the state governments establish a child welfare committee and head of this committee is empowered with the same power as vested with Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class. The main purpose of Child Welfare Committee is to provide a safe heaven either with the parents or adoptive parents.

Similarly, the juvenile courts are also having the central interest in the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile which ultimately means that all the machinery is having the only goal in transforming a juvenile delinquent to a responsible citizen of nation. Our constitution has given some special rights to juvenile in order to save his childhood innocence and prevent him from becoming a hard core criminal. Some of the special provisions under juvenile act are appended below:

(i) Juveniles cannot be kept in jail and also cannot be treated like adult criminals.

(ii) Juvenile Justice Board consisting of magistrate and two social workers will conduct the trail of cases of juveniles.

(iii) Maximum three years in a reform facility can be awarded to juvenile if convicted and then he must be released on probation.

(iv) Despite the gravity of crime, the juvenile offender cannot be awarded life time imprisonment or capital punishment.

Conclusion: It is very much clear from the above discussion that our state machinery with its many enacted laws is intentioned to regulate the conduct of society in a positive direction. In
view of this, the Juvenile Justice Act of 2016 is considered as a very important step to keep pace with the changing trends of juvenile crimes. By this act, the juvenile found guilty of committed heinous crimes will be treated as adults, subject to observations of Juvenile Justice Board. With the formulation and implementation of laws, our education system and innate enlightenment needs a thorough change in its vision and attitude, so that the dream of an egalitarian society with minimum crime level can be made possible. As we are living in post-industrial society where materialism and enhancement in our life style determines the strength of relationship, so we cannot be confined in idealistic frame of laws and have to be pragmatic and realistic. Actually, when the family bonding was very strong, the affection and close knit relations were sufficient to prevent the individuals from committing crimes. But due to advancement of life style influenced by westernization and blind race of materialism, the family bonding became very weak and individualization evolved which ultimately destroyed the primary socialization among tender aged children. It is considered as the main cause of increasing juvenile delinquency and it is the dire need of the hour to consider on this aspect seriously. Further, there is a need of people and community sensitization on deprived children and it can play a very vital role in their rehabilitation. So, the institution of family and other primary groups like peers and neighborhood can prove very effective in preventing the menace of juvenile delinquency. As we all know that childhood is the golden period of life where he or she learns the socialization and undergoes the process of becoming a good and responsible citizen. So, it is the duty of all of us to protect the innocence of every child as they are the future of our nation.

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अभीष्टकामना

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मानव मन में अन्ततः कामाना होती हैं ले कर उनमें से व्यक्ति की कौनसी अभीष्ट कामना है ? उसका जान व लिर्णय कर पाना जटिल होता है। सामान्यतः मनुष्य की वषयभोगों और इंद्रियों का स्वभाव है क्षय या वनाशील और इंद्रियों का स्वभाव है वषयों की ओर गमन करना। इंद्रियों के इस प्रवृत्ति को जानते हुए ही हमारे ऋष्यों ने वषय कामानों को मनुष्य के लए ज्यों नहीं माना गया है क्योंकि इस वो होता है जिसको प्राप्त करने के उपरांत समस्त कामानों में समाप्त हो जायें या उससे इतर की उच्च भी हमारे मन में न उत्पन्न हो और वषय भोगों की कामना से यह मन और इंद्रियों कभी तुष्ट नहीं हो सकती।

न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेयां शम्यतिः

ह वपावणवल्मव भूष एव भवचपते।

अर्थः- वषयासुशिक्त या कामाना भोगों को उपभोग करने से शांत नहीं हो सकती। क्योंकि इंद्रियों के द्वारा बाहर की ओर है इस लए स्वभावानुसार वह अपने अपने अनुकूल वषयों की ओर ही-गमन करती हैं। मनुष्य सज्जनता वषयभोगों का संग्रह करेगा उसका यह संग्रह व्यर्थ ही है क्योंकि वनाशील पदार्थों का स्वरूप परिवर्तित करा जा सकता है ले कर उनके स्वभाव में परिवर्तन संभव नहीं है इस लए भोगों का संग्रह इंद्रियों की वषयों में आसक्ति में वैसे ही वृद्धि करती है जैसे क अन्तिम इंद्र की वषय की दुःखी भावना के लए ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण समाज के लए अहितकर होता है क्योंकि इंद्रियों को दुःखि बनाता है अर्थात् मनुष्य में लोभ, मोह, ममता, ईष्या, दुःख, घृणा आदि दुरुपयोगों में वृद्धि करता है और यह सब भाव मनुष्य को पाप में प्रवृत्त करने के प्रमुख कारण हैं और उनमें भी लोभ को तो पाप कर्मों का मूल या समस्त पापप्रृतियों जन्म दाता माना गया है।
एको लोभो महागाहो लोभात् पापं प्रवत्तते।
जातो बाल्ये च कौमारे योवने च च प मानवः।
न संत्यजन्त्यात्मकर्मो यो न जीर्षति जीर्षतः।
यो न पूरयिन्तु शक्यो लोभः प्राप्त्या कुरूस्वह।
नित्यं गुभीरतोर्या भरापणा भरिवोद थ।

अर्थात् एकमात्र लोभ ही पाप का अ ध्यातम है। वह मनुष्य को निगल जाने के लए एक बड़ा गाय है। लोभ से ही पाप की प्रवृत्ति होती है। मनुष्य जन्म काल में, बाल्यावस्था में, कौमार और कुष्तवास्था में जिसके कारण अपने बुरे कर्मों को छोड़ नहीं पाते हैं, जो मनुष्य के वृद्ध होने पर भी जीवन नहीं होता, वह लोभ ही है। जिस प्रकार गहरे जलवायु में भी नदियों के मल जाने से-भी समुद्र नहीं भरता है, उसी प्रकार कहने ही पदार्थों का लाभ क्यों न हो जाय , लोभ का पेट कभी नहीं भरता।“महा- 5 /158/2,11-12(2)

इसी लए तो जानी इंद्रियों व वस्त्र के स्वभाव को जानने हुए लोक कक वस्त्रभोगों की कामना नहीं करते।

जी वस्त्रभोगों यादी पश्चात् स्वस्त वर्तना मे वर्तनाय: स एव।।

अर्थात् मनुष्य धन से कभी तृप्त नहीं हो सकता क्यों क वहां तृप्ति संभव नहीं है। वहां तो दिन -रात अपर्याप्तता व अभाव की अग्नि मे ही जलना पड़ता है। ऐसे दु:खमय धन और भोगों को कोई भी बु द्रमाण पुरूष नहीं मांग सकता। मुझे अपने जीवन निर्धार के लए जितने धन की आवश्यकता होगी, उत्तना तो आपके दर्शन से स्वतः प्राप्त हो जायेगा और रही दीर्घायु की वात तो जबतक आप मृत्यु के पद पर शासन करते रहने तब तक मुझे मृत्यु से भय नहीं। मंत्र में न चक्रता यमराज से आत्मजान को वस्त्र भोगों से श्रेष्ठ बताते हुए कहते हैं क लोक मे जो कुछ मानव के लए अभिप्न माना गया है वह सब मेरे लए इष्ट नहीं है क्यों क वह सब तो मुझे सहज ही आत्मजान से प्राप्त हो सकता है। लेकन उन वनाशील भोगों से तो आत्मजान
प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता। अतः अवश्य कसी भी इष्ट से दूसरा वर मांगना 3 चत नहीं है। अतः आत्मा की भोगों से श्रेष्ठता के कारण ही आप मुझे आत्मत्व वपस्या दें।" कठोपनिषद।-11/27(परंतु न चकेता के सर्व आत्मत्व को जानने की उत्तक कामना साधारण मनुष्य के मन में उत्तर्न होना कं चत जटिल है क्योंक यह हमारे पूर्वकृत पुण्यकर्मों के संस्कार का परिणाम होता है या वर्तमान जन्म में हमारे पुण्यकर्मों का प्रभाव। अर्थात् पावन कर्मों से ही आत्मत्व की ओर प्रवेश संभव है और एक सामान्य व्यक्ति से लिप्याप सक्तन को करना असम्भव है क्योंक यहां नैकानत विनिमात वचचारित कश्चन।"

धर्मी गृही वा राजा वा ब्रह्मचारी यथा पुनः।।

अर्थः- कोई धर्मीनिष्ठ हो, गृहस्थ हो, ब्रह्मचारी हो या राजा हो, पूर्णतया धर्म का आचरण नहीं कर सकता महा} "(कृष्ण अध्यात्म का मश्रण हो ही जाता है न-कुछ).-5/75/28{

अतः आत्मत्व जैसी कामना न हो यह आवश्यक नहीं कंतु आवश्यक है क हमारे मन की कामना न चकेता के सत्यश्र प्रवेश या अभीष्ट कामना होनी चाहिए।

संसार में परमात्मा से इतर मनुष्य के लए अन्य कृष्ण भी इष्ट नहीं हो सकता ले कल उनके समीप पहुँचने का मार्ग इस भौतिक संसार से ही जाता है अर्थात् जीवात्मा को जन्म (परमात्मा)-जन्मात्म के संस्कारों से मुक्त कर मात्र ईश्वर के अनुकूल बनाना पड़ता है और असद्य (शून्य) यह अनिवार्य है क मनुष्य के भीतर की समस्त संसारिक कामनाओं का नाश होना और कर्मकहों का नाश ऊपर्यों के बिना संभव नहीं है। इसी लए मनुष्य को ऐसे भोग का चयन करना चाहिए जो व्यक्ति को ईश्वर की ओर प्रृवृत्त कर सके। इसी उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर हे परमात्मा ने मात्यकियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर बनाये हैं-

पराशिर्य खाति व्यतृति यों भू मनुष्यत्वरांपरंपरापश्यित नान्तरात्मन्।"

कत्रििशी: प्रत्यगात्मानमैक्षेद्य आवृत्तचक्षुरमृत्तच मच्छन्।।

अर्थः- स्वयं परमात्मा ने यह जानते हुए भी वषयों की आसक्ति ही मनुष्य के दुःखों और परमात्मा से दूर ले जाने के प्रमुख कारण है। फर भी उन्हींने इंद्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर ही
बनायें हैं। अर्थात् परमेश्वर ने इंद्रियों के द्वार बाहर की ओर इसी लए बनायें हैं के इंद्रियों वचयों को घ्राण कर उ चत, हितकर व कल्याणकारी वचयों को घ्राण करे और अनु चत का त्याग करे। अतः जो जानी, धीर व बुद्धान हैं वह ईश्वर द्वारा निर्मत इंद्रिय निर्माण के उद्देश्य को समझ करने के लए स्वयं के लए आत्मनुकूल भोगों का ही चयन करते हैं और अजानी वचयों में आसक्त हो अशुद्ध वायु अनु चत भोगों का उपयोग कर दुःख, शोक अदि ना प्रकार की-"") "यातनाओं को सहन करते हैं।"

मनुष्य को वचय भोगों में इतना भी आसक्त नहीं होना चाहिए या इंद्रियों को वचयों का ऐसा भी आदि न बनाए के स्वयं के लए वर्ग और अनिष्ट का जान ही न रहे। इसी लए व्यक्ति की कर्मों और श्रेष्ठ व सत्कर्मों की कामना करनी चाहिए क्योंकि सत्कर्मों से मनुष्य के सांसारिक व आध्यात्मिक दोनों ही उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो जाते हैं।

अतः शुभकर्मों की कामना ही मानव की अभिषेक कामना होती है।
समकालीन एवं आदिवासी कला का दश्य भूमित्यांकन

डॉ संदीप कुमार मेघवाल ।
(स्वतंत्र कलाकार)
पता(जयसमंद)गातोड़ -पो. मु - , तहसीलसराड़ा -, जिला -उदयपुर, राजस्थान313905-

यह शाश्वत सत्य है कि संसार की तमाम वस्तुओं में संदर्भ वध्यमान होता है। इस संसार में कई वस्तुएँ बहुत रुपावन एवं कई कुरूऩ है। रूऩ कुरूऩ का चुनाव हमारे आंतरिक संवेग का वस्तु वशेष के प्रति संदर्भ का जुकाय तय करता है। चंतन का वशषय है कि कोई वस्तु कुरूऩ या रुपावन क्यूँ हैं? इस गंभीर वशषय को कुछ इस तरह समझे तो आसानी से समझा जा सकता है। कोई वस्तु (उपयोगी शल्य) जब कसी देहाती आदिवासी के पास होती है , तब तक वह सर्व सामान्य उपयोगी वस्तु होती है। उसी वस्तु की कोई समकालीन स्थान पत कलाकार उस वस्तु या कलास्थान का प्रयोग कर कसी चमकदार से लबरेज कला दीर्घ में प्रदर्शन हेतु रख दे या उसके-मामूली से हस्तक्षेप से कलाकृति महान बन जाती हैं। क्यूऩकी जबतक कोई वस्तु आदिवासी के पास होती हैं, तो वह सामान्य जीवन में उपयोग के लए निम्न है, वह वस्तु बहुत रुपावन होते हुए भी कुरूऩता या विम्न श्रेणी कला का शक्त है। ये से कई प्रयोग हम आमजीवन में होते देख

.1 बिघुका आदिवासी कलाकार) दौरा बनाया.2 ( बिघुका समकालीन कलाकार) भूपेश काव ड्रा
रहे हैं। लोक जनजाति का समकालीन परिवर्तन ने प्रदर्शन ही उस कला कृति को स्थान पत्र सांदर्भ मूल्य को स्थापन का आधार मूल्य हैं।

यहाँ यह समझने का बात है , कि जब कलाकृति आदिवासी के पास थी तो उस कलाकृति को स्थान पत्र और ज्ञाति का दर्जा नहीं था ? यह कलाकृति तो है , ले क्या दर्शकदार बदल उपयोग गता पर ज्ञाति केन्द्रित है , जैसे ही स्थान पत्र कलाकार के इतिहास से वह नया आधुनिक सांदर्भीय-मूल्य अत्यधिक पहलु से अलग अलग स्थान पत्र सांदर्भ की धारणा से आत्महत्या के संकट को स्पर्श करने लगती है।

तब यह साधारण कलाकृति के सांदर्भ की और ज्ञाति और दर्शक धारणा में घर कर जाती है।

साहित्य वधा में ध्यानाक ख्वान करें तो यहाँ भी हमें इसी पहलु ज्ञाति पाते हैं। जैसे जब तक आदिवासी पुरुष साहित्य (जो भी व्य किंवा साहित्य साहित्य का श्रेणी में नहीं है) (है, तो क्या वह साहित्य साहित्य के प्रति अभिभावक है) ? दरअसल साहित्य तो यह भी है ले क्या वह भी लोक पर लोकप्रिय से लोकवने से हैं। इस साहित्य पर कसी साहित्यकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जब भी पुरुष साहित्य का प्रवासी या कसी समकालीन साहित्यकार अपनी भेंडव ने दाल कसी बड़े पत्रिकाओं से पत्रिका कर दे तो वह साहित्य बहुत उच्च कोटी का मान लेता है।

3.भील आदिवासी झोपड़ी पर बना चत्र, उदयपुर
भेया मह सवार है कक कमा कोई अनऩढ़ आददवासी सादहत्मकाय नहीॊ हो सकता । जब क उसके पुरखा साहित्य को कसी समकालीन साहित्यकार ने लख दिया तब तो मानो वह उच्च कोटी का साहित्य बन जाता हैं। इसका सीधा मतलब यही होता है, क साहित्य या कला को कसी अनपढ़ आदिवासी ने रचा तो वह उपेक्षा का शकार है। यह बात साफ है क कला साहित्य मे प्रदर्शन के अभाव मे एक कृति उपे क्षत है तो वही कसी अकादम वक दी शकत कलाकार ने रचा तो वह महान बन जाती हैं। क्योॊंक यदशन की आधुनिक वधाओ से वह ठेट देहाती जन कोसो दूर हैं। उस देहाती आदिवासी का कसी चमक दमक वाली कला दीर्घे से संपर्क बनाना तो दूर उसको इस-समूंढ मे जानकारी तक नहीॊ होती हैं।

इन्ही आदिवासी दुनिया के तहखाने मे दबी कला को पाव्लो पकासो , एम हुसेन जैसे .एफ . सेकड़ो कलाकारों के वश वॉटर पर अ मत छाप छोड़ी है। यही सौंदर्य पक्ष का झुकाव है क कसी उपयोगी शल्प का वाजारीकरण स्था पत सौंदर्य क परिकल्पना रचता हैं।दुनिया भर मे कई कलाकार हुए है जिन्होने आदिवासी जीवन से प्रेरणा लेकर कलात्मक उक्तरणों के उपजीव्य के ऊपर अपना खुद का आवरण लेपकर मौ लक कृति के रू प मे प्रस्तुत कया हैं। संदभ छत्र मे
उदयपुर के समीप के समकालीन कलाकार का आदिवासी कला से प्रभाव उनके कृतियों में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ रहा है जैसे भूमेश काव्य डया, शाहिद परवेज की कृति में। 1- चत्र,2,4,5

ये सच्ची उदाहरण हमे कसी वस्तु का कुरूपता के दृष्टिकोण से स्पष्ट होने का प्रतिमान स्था पत करती है। वस्तु तो सभी अपने आप में सौंदर्य से लवचक है लेकिन उसके व्यवस्थित प्रदर्शन मात्र से वस्तु में स्था पत सौंदर्य झलकने का संस्थर स्थित हो जाता है।

निकर्ष यह बड़ा प्रश्न है आदिवासी कलाकारों के साथ कैसे अपनी कला को बाजार तक सीधा पहुँचाया जाए। इसके लए सरकारी प्रयास करने चाहिए जिससे बाजार आदिवासी कलाकार तक सीधी पहुँच बना सके। इस प्रस्तावन कार्य से कलाएं पूर्ण संचरण भी कर पाएगी जिससे परंपरा के मौल तत्त्व जीवंत मत पाएँगे। जब उच्च धनान्य वर्ग सीधा आदिवासी जीवन एवं बाजार से संबंध बनाएगा तो निष्किंद्धताएं पर कला की गहरी समज व कक सत होगी। परिणाम में आदिवासी कला में भी समकालीन कलाकार की आंतर कलात्मक पहलू को आमजन भे स्थापना होगी। जिस तरह समकालीन कलाकारों के लए कलात्मक गहरे मूल्य स्था पत कर लए उसी तरह आदिवासी कला का भी वैश्विक जगत में उच्च मूल्यों पर मांग होगी। सरकारी संस्थाओं को आदिवासी कला के प्रोट्साहन हेतू ज्यादा से ज्यादा कला कार्यालय एवं शवर का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे आमजन भे कला की गहरी पैत्रिय और समज व तत हो सके।

संदर्भ-

1. उदयपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र का सर्व कर छायांकन मेरे द्वारा करया गया है।
2. समकालीन कलाकार के चत्र संबद्धित कलाकारों के फेसबुक पेज के संदर्भ आधार पर लए हैं।
MAKE IN INDIA- WITH REFERENCE TO MANUFACTURING SECTOR*

Amrinder Singh Sandhu,
Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
Bhag Singh Khalsa College (Affiliated to PU, Chd.)

ABSTRACT

The future lies in manufacturing. Domestic manufacturing is the central net for achieving faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. Manufacturing has largest stakes involved, not just because the sector employs 30% of the non-agricultural workforce in India, but also because of its contribution to the overall economy. Only a sharp increase in the Indian manufacturing sector workforce will increase the overall income levels of the country, which in turn will ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. If India istoregains and sustains overall GDP growth of 9% per annum, it is essential that the manufacturing sector should grow at more than 12%. The Government of India has taken numerous steps to further encourage investment and improve business climate. “Make in India” mission is one such long-term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a “manufacturing hub.” This paper starts with identifying issues related to manufacturing sector and how the government’s efforts can remove hurdles to augment the same. According to the analysis of the secondary data available, the study has been made.

Keywords: make in India, manufacturing, GDP, sustainable growth

Introduction

An ancient nation like India has undergone many evolutionary cycles. A well-admired supremacy of ancient Indian in the field of science and technology requires no mention. But with the advent of modernera, many western societies have surpassed India in terms of advancements in science and technology. But India is slowly emerging to acquire its leadership position. On 24th September 2014, India entered the new era of leadership with its Mars Missions successfully entering the orbit with a cost which was on top of the cost of the Mars project by NASA. This reaffirmed India’s capability to deliver on cost, quality and time. This tripod is a building block for the success of a country. Indian manufacturing sector has lagged behind and is not the top in terms of turnover, and this is the sector. What India has to focus on is to integrate manufacturing operations with IT-based services and offer solutions which boost the most critical sectors of the economy. Shining manufacturing sector is an export driver which is evident from the fact that 40% of China’s GDP comes through manufacturing. 75% of India’s working population is educated only to the middle school or below. This staggering figure of approximately 600 million people is not even equipped to benefit from the opportunities in the flourishing services sector. It is only the labour-intensive manufacturing sector that has the potential to generate employment in adequate numbers to absorb the larger labour force.
pool. Indian manufacturing sector currently contributes close to 15% of GDP which is almost half when compared to “factory of the world” China, whereas services sector contributes almost 60% to GDP. This huge mismatch in terms of contribution to GDP makes it imperative for India to focus on manufacturing and bring it close to 25% over next decade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution to GDP(%)</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</td>
<td>15.77%</td>
<td>14.64%</td>
<td>14.59%</td>
<td>14.37%</td>
<td>13.95%</td>
<td>13.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; quarrying</td>
<td>2.36%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15.78%</td>
<td>16.17%</td>
<td>16.17%</td>
<td>16.28%</td>
<td>15.76%</td>
<td>14.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas &amp; watersupply</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.95%</td>
<td>1.89%</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>7.99%</td>
<td>7.85%</td>
<td>7.62%</td>
<td>7.91%</td>
<td>7.66%</td>
<td>7.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Resource and Programme Implementation.

The manufacturing sector in India faces acute challenges. From problems with power, ports, railroads and road to shortage of human capital, manufacturing in India has long lagged behind targeted goals. But the Indian government’s commitment to raise investment in infrastructure from 7% to 9% represents a US$ 500 billion opportunity for growth within India’s manufacturing sector. Among all the stakeholders, the Government by far is the largest stakeholder in Indian manufacturing sector and wield substantial amounts of control over manufacturing sector through its policies and regulations.

What Hinders India’s Manufacturing Vision?

Presence of a highly domestic market, low cost labor availability, and hometo a variety of resources, but these factors have still not catapulted India to the impetus of its manufacturing dream. India’s share of manufacturing out of total GDP is relatively low even if it is compared with any income group either below or above its income level.
Meanwhile the gap in manufacturing has resulted in widening of trade gap that is fully offset by the services surplus.

Source: World Bank, MOSL

Nation’s infrastructure challenges are a major drag on economic growth. India’s urban population of around 375 million is projected to reach 500 million by 2017. By 2030, the country is expected to have 68 cities with over 1 million residents. This rate of urbanization necessitates availability of urban transport, clean water, power generation and affordable housing. Recognizing this, Govt. has called for $1 trillion in infrastructure spending in the five years through 2017.

Source: World Bank, MOSL
私立投资项目中占据相当一部分，在基础设施投资方面，Eleventh Plan设想了50%的十二年计划期间的投资。在这种情况下，现有的财政环境将需要更大的作用于基础设施开发。

**FULFILLING THE “MAKE IN INDIA” VISION**

印度政府认识到该产业在国家工业发展中的重要性，已经采取了措施以鼓励投资并改善经济。“Make in India”计划是长期倡议，其目标是实现印度成为“制造中心”。总理提出的“零缺陷零影响”制造业理念与印度的工业发展相得益彰，从而推动了制造业的发展。印度政府在过去几个月中取得了一些重大进展，这是朝着“Ease of Doing Business”方向迈出了重要的一步。

**Is It Enough: Steps for The Future**

印度需要解决供应与需求问题。在供应方面，需要发展资源，包括技能发展、基础设施和市场需求，以及创新实践、技术的部署、低成本、高生产率和集成制造。在成本和收益两方面，需要更好的经济政策和实施。这包括基本的制造要求、制造环境和研究与创新。制造增长驱动的制造商被分为如下几类：

**Ease of doing business**: 根据世界银行，印度排名第142，属于189个国家中效率最低的国家之一。政府的“最低政府，最高治理”的愿景，印度可以更快地爬升。在最近的排名中，世界银行甚至承认下季度的排名将更好，因为新政府采取的措施将有利于印度。
Investments: Huge investments are required for Infrastructure development. But Domestic savings have come down from a peak of 37 per cent to 30 per cent of GDP and gross FDI inflows into India have averaged less than 2 per cent of GDP. Government has to open up sectors such as defence and insurance as India's gross investment rate will have to go up from 31 per cent of GDP in 2013-14 to 38-40 per cent of GDP.

Labour law reform: With the launch of “make in India” Government has recently announced measures to end “Inspector Raj” with a system that is expected to sharply curb the element of discretion with labour inspectors and a single window compliance process for companies on labour-related issues. These are the firm steps towards the goal of simplification of trade.

Goods and Services tax (GST): Implementation of this indirect tax reform by 2016 will improve competitiveness of India’s manufacturing and help India grow faster.

Power: In order to grow at 8 % annually India will require a total installed of capacity of 450 GW from present capacity of 250 GW. In order to boost electricity production government must form a National power commission (NPC) which would facilitate in accelerating Capacity addition, securing fuel supplies and improving efficiency for production, transmission and distribution of electricity. Various important issues like coal block allocation, gas pricing strategy should be addressed as soon as possible.

Logistics: Government should come up with National integrated logistic policy (NLIP) which can comprehensively address the logistic issues emerging out of road, rail, waterways and air transport comprehensively covering Rail dedicated freight corridors, Coastal freight corridors, multi modal logistic parks, better warehousing and logistic skill development

Health & education: India lags far behind in the area of Health education and ranks 135 on HDI. Various government initiatives like National Health mission (NHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Midday Meal Scheme etc. are trying to achieve Millennium Development Goals by UNDP. But efficient execution of these schemes remains a challenge for the government. According to Indian Census 2011 enrolment figures in educational institutes are very encouraging. But quality of education and high dropout rates remains a matter of concern. To address these issues government should make comprehensive and efficient frameworks for better delivery of health services and education. Like Right to education, Right to Health should also be a made a fundamental right.

3Es: Efficiency, Effectiveness and Excellence are imperative. Productive business environment encompasses financial market development, efficient labour markets, training, market size, technological readiness and goods market efficiency. A reasonably well-developed corporate bond market is very much required in any economy to supplement banking credit and the equity market.

Up scaling Small scale industry: SSIs have for long received government’s attention but effort to build global scales is not apparent. China’s Town & Village Enterprises have succeeded on the back of significant support in terms of fiscal incentives. In India we have geographical specializations which can be developed into large scale industries .It is imperative for small scale industries in India to cover new global markets. These are the industries that are capable of touching the bottom of the pyramid with their reach and product portfolio.
Knowledge management: According to times higher educational (THE) rankings no Indian university was in top 100. A survey found that almost 50% of respondents said they would like to work in outside of manufacturing sectors. Government should direct educational institutes to come up with courses specifically designed to cater to requirement of manufacturing sector. Courses like PGPEX-VLM jointly run by IIM Calcutta, IIT Kanpur and IIT Madras are dedicated to develop leaders in manufacturing sector. National Skill Development programs should run programs in collaboration with industry to not only make people employable but employed in industry.

ICT: India is home to world’s third largest internet users. But ironically India ranks 121st on ICT Development index. Various new technologies like Internet of Things (IOT), Big data etc thrives on ICT. Moreover providing ICT skills to workforce is another great challenge. ICT technology will be a toothless weapon if manpower is not skilled enough to use it. Therefore government should come up with plans to increase penetration levels and skill development in ICT.

Conclusion
India has the capability to push its manufacturing contribution to GDP to 25% by 2025. Government has to act as the central pivot of aligning industries, private companies, public sectors and all stakeholders in realizing this vision. Government has to put policies in place be it sector reforms, labour reforms or the elimination of business barriers. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to further encourage investment and improve business climate. “Make in India” mission is one such long term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a “manufacturing hub”. Honourable Prime Minister’s call for “zero defect and zero effect” manufacturing resonates well with our industry as we grow and produce for the world. India’s expanding economy offers equal investment opportunities to domestic entrepreneurs and international players. It is our responsibility to leverage emerging opportunities and work towards shaping this “manufacturing vision”. Indian Manufacturing is slowly but surely sweeping back in the national economic space.

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VALUE OF UNPAID WORK IN INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY OF PATNA, SADISHOPUR AND MADHEPURA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

Dr. Jaya

NET Patna University, Patna

Abstract

Unpaid care work forms an important part of a women’s life because it occupies a large amount of their time, there by restricting participation in civil economic, political and social activities. This paper an attempt to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the approximate monetary value of the work done by women without pay in India. The paper highlighted the problem of undervaluing women and contribute to discussions on the actual role of women in the society. This focus can support agenda 2030 ambitions around growth and decent work, poverty reduction, well-being and women development. This study based on purely from primary data. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. It is found the acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. With the help of this study we observed that actual amount of love, emotions and family affection are not essay to measure and convert into national account. Therefore the main reason for low status of women in India.

Key words:- unpaid care work, women economic empowerment, low status, national account, actual role of women in society, Time devotion vs value of work.

Introduction

According to UN Report 2017 over 51% of work done by women in India does not get monetary compensation, and is unpaid labour, essentially and unaccounted for in national statistic. An excerpt from the report reads, “100 millions of women work informally without social and labour protection in law or in practice. In India, for example some 120 million women( around 95% of women in paid work) work informally”. The report states, “Expanding opportunities for women in informal work is integral to realizing Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030. Noting that there was a 22% decline in women’s labour participation in India, the report cites regressive social norms, lack of legal protection, disparity in access to digital means, and lack of affirmative action taken to tackle the issue of unpaid work, as the main barriers to women’s participation in the work force. The report recognizes that all of women’s work is recognized as productive or included in mainstream economic discussions or measures of Gross National
Income. Hence, the value of unpaid care work done by women is at least $10 trillion or 13% of global GDP. Globally, women do three times the unpaid work and care as men like caring for children, the elderly and ill, routine household chores such as cooking, cleaning and fetching food, water and firewood, and home production for own consumption.

Where economic empowerment means is the capacity of women and men to participate in contribute to the benefit from growth processes in ways that recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth.

As mention above analysis of economic empowerment of women cannot be inclusive if the labour force, and not on a wider understanding of economic empowerment. A comprehensive notion of economic empowerment of women compromises both the market economy where women participate in the labour market, and the household economy, women bear the burden of sustaining and nurturing the market economy. When household work is carried out in the person’s own home, it is unpaid and therefore it is not reflected in national statistic or economic analyses, despite its significance to our everyday wellbeing unpaid household work to be prevailing gender norms, in all societies, women undertake the responsibility of the unpaid household work required to sustain the households. Being unpaid, this work is supposed to be less valuable than paid work. It is ignored and not considered to be “work” by men who benefit directly from it and even by women who engage themselves in it. There is strong and inverse relationship between the amount of time that women spend on unpaid household work and their economic empowerment. The burden of unpaid household work hinders women from seeking employment and income, which is turn holds them back economically and therefore, obstructs their economic empowerment. Furthermore, the hard work that is often involved in carrying out domestic responsibility impacts negatively on the health and wellbeing of women further compromising their ability to participate in economic, social and political sphere. An increase in their household responsibilities either through marriage or childbearing, forces many women either to withdraw themselves from the labour market; or to find more flexible, part time jobs in formal or informal sector or enter into self-employment. However, research has found that working at home while performing household chores negatively affects the productivity of women, so therefore women usually faces the double burden of working hours but unpaid household work is invisible in national statistic and less valued than the paid work, government generally fails to frame proper social and economic policies that can reduce women’s primary responsibility for unpaid household work.
Objective of the study

- To highlighted the undervaluing housewives work and contribute to discussions on the actual role of women in the society.
- To analyses the unpaid household work and their monetary value in market economy.

Methodology

The present study is based mainly on primary data. The primary data was collected through the structured interview scheduled, observation and discussion with the age of 21-55 years housewives. The design of the questioner schedule was pre-tested to minimize wrong answer. The random sampling technique was used for collecting information from 100 housewives of rural and urban area in Patna, Sadishpur, Madhepura district of Bihar. The evaluation of the study and result revealed that most of the unpaid care work carried out by women is not included in GDP figures. That’s why women’s and girls work burdens are excluded from the data informing policy making. This research identities the activities undertaken and time devoted to these activities.

Result

Table 1 : Payment for work done by maid servants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work done by the maid servant</th>
<th>Payment per task/ per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing clothes &amp; dishes</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning around the house</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking children to and from school</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tending children</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing of primary products</td>
<td>3,000 per quintal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropping the seeds sowing on roof</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating on the agricultural land</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary products sale in market</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Calculation of women’s wage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total female respondent</th>
<th>Value of unpaid work by women/month for 9 tasks</th>
<th>Average value</th>
<th>Total unpaid contribution of women/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rural 16,500</td>
<td>Rs. 26,165</td>
<td>26,165*12 = Rs. 313,980 in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban 26,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 & Table 2 show the actual value of unpaid work and importance of women contribution of Bihar economy.

Discussion

Unpaid work can be defined as inclusive or activities both within and outside the production boundary. Through the emphasized how women carry out majority of care tasks and this is not paid care work (like paid health workers/nurses), making care an important subset of the larger category of unpaid work. Care has widespread long term and positive impact on well-being and development.

A substantial amount of women’s time is devoted to unpaid labour. The productive contribution of women towards household maintenance, provision of the family needs, and bearing and rearing of the next generation is ignored, and much of women’s work is invisible. As a result in adequate attention is paid to the conditions of women, women’s work and its economic value. The importance of this research, however, is attended by significant methodological difficulties in performing it.

When women work for free, they essentially subsidies everyone else, which would not function without the “invisible” labour of women. As the figures show, this contribution is substantial, even if likely a gross underestimate given that it is based on some of the lowest paid workers in society. Significantly higher rates for the value of women’s work would emerge if the figures were based not on actual payment to maid servants but on equivalent pay in better paying positions for the some work (such as restaurant or tutoring services) or by asking people which jobs are the most critical or their daily survival and comfort and calculating wages accordingly by which farmers and housewives would earn for more than most businessmen, executives etc.

Regardless of the details, one issue is clear; women throughout India work hard and that work has tremendous value to society and the nation, a value of at least US$612.8 billion.
The magnitude of the figure and of that contribution suggests that women should be accorded far more value and importance in programmes should be considered to acknowledge and award this essential contribution.

When looking for appropriate way to assign economic value to the work performed by women, many questions arose in terms of what price to assign to different tasks, whether to assign wages based on the number of hours women work( and in that case how to address multiple tasking), and what wages to use in such calculations.

The following are different ways of assigning an economic value to the unpaid activities performed by women:

1) Replacement value:- calculated on the basis of how much it cost to replace unpaid with workers based on current hourly wages for comparable work.
2) Opportunity value:- counted as the amount women could be earning if they were in the paid labour market instead of doing unpaid work.
3) Labour input:- The average of the wages plus benefits of the lowest paid and highest paid tasks, multiplied by the hours spent on each task.
4) Output method:- The household would be seen as a producer . Its production would be counted by pieces of work done. For example, the number of rooms cleaned, the clothes washed and children cared for would be counted and priced. This would included the informal market, such as cottage industries.
5) Pay equity:- job would be evaluated in terms of skill, responsibility, effort, and working conditions. This would allow for inclusion of the management and counseling aspects of a homemakers. This focuses on the work done rather than the person doing it. The hardest job is to evaluate care giving. What is the value of a hug?

It should be noted that each of the above mentioned methods of assigning an economic value of the unpaid work performed by women has its own advantages and disadvantages. No one method is perfect; no method can provide an accurate answer of something that is by its very nature uncountable.

For the purpose of this study, a method of calculating economic value based on replacement value was adopted. In this method, the cost of unpaid workers is evaluated by the cost of paying someone else based on current wages for comparable work. If a maid were to perform the same task a value would be assigned to it. So this same value is assigned to the task performed by unpaid workers. This allows for the calculation of a reasonable (under)estimate of the contribution women make through their unpaid work.
In order to calculate a wage for the unpaid work performed by women first urban and rural women separated and then a list of the various tasks performed by both was prepared, and a market wage was assigned for the individual tasks as paying of bills and managing of household finances were excluded from the list for both urban and rural women due to difficulties in assigning a suitable value to it.

More than 98% of the respondents in both rural and urban areas found it impossible to estimate the economic value of women’s unpaid household work. While a few said that such a value could be assigned, none could come up with a figure. Rather, they responded by saying that ultimately the work performed by women is for their own family needs and since it is done within the house it is not considered as work, and thus there need not be an economic value attached to it. Unfortunately women the usual performs of these important tasks do not enjoy the respect and good treatment roughly 33 tasks each task every day. It is both difficult complicated to calculate a wage for each individual task though doing so would have raised the average wage, as some tasks (such as caring for the sick or teaching children) incur a far higher wage than such tasks as cleaning or collecting fuel. In any case for the sake simplicity, only nine tasks were chosen from the list of 33, and the average wage paid to a maid to perform them in urban area.

It is important to keep in mind that women perform not only those nine tasks, but a total of 33. The average cost for each of these nine tasks was then applied across all 33 tasks to arrive at an estimate of the value of women’s unpaid household work. The average value of one task for rural women is US$3.0 per month and by 33 tasks yields a monthly figure of US$99 for rural women and US$201.3 for urban women. The average of those value is $150 per month or $1,800 per year.

India has 6th largest economy in the world with a GDP of $2.597 trillion US dollars in year 2017 (world bank figures for 2017). Where Bihar with a total population 124 million is the third largest state of India by population and economically backward state in India. Thereafter approximate 49,821,295 crore women in age group of 15-64 live in Bihar (census report 2011). Unpaid work by women in India is estimated as being equivalent to 51% of GDP. Show given below Table 3.
Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (2019)</th>
<th>Female population aged 15-64</th>
<th>Value of unpaid work by women/month for 33 tasks</th>
<th>Average value</th>
<th>Total unpaid contribution of women/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.370,048,541 billion (India)</td>
<td>429,414,314 million (2019)</td>
<td>Rural 3*33=99 Rs.4950</td>
<td>150*12= $1,800</td>
<td>US$612.8 billion or 29.5346797 trillion Indian Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>6.1*33= 201.3 Rs.10.065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Unpaid care work also affects women’s economic wellbeing as women are forced to take up jobs in the informal sector which allow then the balance their work and their care responsibilities but these jobs are irregular low paid and precarious. Secondly, unpaid care work individualized. Thirdly, when women engage in paid work the reduction of care can lead to adverse outcomes for care recipients. Though the amount of unpaid care work and its gendered distribution has implications not only for individual and household well-being but also for nations and societal well-being yet it has been neglected by all mainstream schools of economics and by various development sectors. In India is estimated for contribution of unpaid care work at 39% GDP(Budlender2010).

The unpaid care work carried out by women and girls is not included in labour force surveys or in GDP figures and as a result women’s and girls work burdens are excluded from the data informing policy making. This research identifies the activities undertaken and time devoted to these activities. Secondly the monetary evaluation of the unpaid care work. Opportunity cost approach and replacement cost approaches are normally used for these purpose. The Opportunity cost approach evaluate the income/wage foregone as a result of doing the unpaid work and Opportunity cost approaches measures the market cost of buying the goods and services that are provided by the unpaid labour within the household. This is required for quantification of women and girls contribution in national income and to make their work visible by publishing these statistics. By institutionalizing care work and internalizing it into the market system (Maestre and Thorpe 2016) we can empower women in recognizing true value of their time and efforts. The substitution of non-market work with market based work would increase GDP significantly as more equitable sharing of such work among men and women and introduction of productivity
enhancing inputs such as infrastructure and automation, could result in utilizing the time saved paid work. According to estimates applying conservative approximation based on available data on minimum wages, the unpaid care work of women could be valued at $10 trillion of output per year an amount that is roughly equivalent to 13% of global GDP (Woetzel 2015) estimates suggest that women contribution in India’s GDP is only 17% which is significantly lower than the global average of 37%. Therefore this research is not meant to demand a fair wage for women’s household work. That work carried out without pay, represents an essential contribution by women to society.

Though various empowerment programmes aims to empower women economically, socially and politically but the efforts are likely to underperform if women and girls devote their considerable time effort for unpaid care activities. The lack of data and proper representation of women’s unpaid care work the policy makers are likely to take into account the effects and affects of women unpaid care work.

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मुगलकालीन पगड़ियों

विनय कुमार पटेल, शोध चौधरी

मध्यकालीन एवं आधुनिक इतिहास विभाग
लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ

मुगलकालीन पगड़ियों न केवल सिर का परिचय होती थीं, वरन प्रतिष्ठा एवं सामाजिक स्तर का विन्ह भी मानी जाती थी। खुले सिर रहना प्रतिष्ठा के विरुद्ध माना जाता था। पगड़ियों के लिए अच्छे रेयाम व सुंदर का कपड़ा विशेष रूप से तैयार किया जाता था। उसको लंबाई में तह कर रखनी की भांति बनाया जाता था कि, सिर के चारों ओर से कुलाह को बोधा जा सके। पगड़ि की लंबाई समान नहीं होती थी।

यह तह व्यक्ति के सामाजिक व राजनीतिक स्तर पर निर्भर करती थी। समाज की पगड़ी की तह बिना सिरे के क्रास तुस की भांति बनाई जाती थी। इसमें कल्ली आगे की ओर होती थी और एक ओर उठाक आपस्या या मीठकारी की ओर तकलीफ या अप्रा क्राक की जाती थी। कभी-कभी उसमें कढ़ाईदार पटियाँ भी लगा दिया जाता था, जिसके उसकी सुनदता बढ़ जाती थी।

मंगौलों ने जिन टोपियों का प्रचलन किया था, उसमें से अनेक का चलन ज्यों का त्यों 13वीं सदी से यहाँ बना रहा। 14वीं सदी में पुनः एक परिवर्तन हुआ। दरवर्षों को छोड़कर सभी लोग 'ताज कुलाह' पहनने लगे। कुछ समय के बाद ताज कुलाह का पैशांना उठाया गया। उसे रायने पर अनेक प्रकार की पगड़ियों ऊपर को उत्ती हुयी तथा बाई ओर शुक कुंदी एवं उसके पीछे लटकता हुआ रहा होती थी।

15वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक में पगड़ी की नाप छोटी हो गई। शास को टोपी के किनारे बूढ़ने लगे और पगड़ी की परते भी स्पष्ट हो गई। बीच में पगड़ी का एक माह ऊपर उठने लगा, जो कि तीसरे प्रकार की थी। 15वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में उसी पगड़ी का स्वरूप बदल गया, वह और चोटी हो गई। शासकों व राजकुमारों की पगड़ियों में कल्ली या फर लगाए जाते थे। शास इस प्रकार लगाया जाने लगा कि टोपी का विलक्का किनारा ऊपर उठकर दिखाई देने लगा एवं बूढ़ी और शास भी दिखाई देने लगा। इस प्रकार पगड़ी में टोपी की प्रगति थी।

16वीं सदी में पुनः पगड़ी में परिवर्तन हुए। पगड़ी का आकार चोटी हो गया और इतना बड़ा हो गया कि, टोपी छोटी गयी। शास तहमाय के समय पगड़ी और बूढ़ी हो गई एवं उसकी परतों में कोई भी तात्त्वक न रहा। पीछे की ओर उसका माह लटकने लगा, सिरा भी लंबा हो गया। पगड़ी एक ओर शुक कुंदी रहने लगी, जिससे उस आयुक्त दिखाई पड़ने लगी। उस अवसर के समय यह पगड़ी युवकों में भी लोकप्रिय हो गई। इसमें फूल व पत्तियाँ लगाने लगे। इस समय रंगीन पगड़ियों का प्रचलन तेज़ हो गया।

बाबर के समय से सफ़ी वंश की पगड़ी का प्रचलन रहा। इसके समय पगड़ी में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। हुमायूँ वर्तमान का बहुत शरीक था, वह तो सत्ता में सात दिन अलग-अलग संग के कपड़े पहनता था। हुमायूँ ने 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' नामक पगड़ी का निर्माण किया। यह कि 'कारन-ए-हुमायूँ' के लेखक खवादरी लिखता है कि, 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' उतम कपड़ा जैसे किरंड के मखल, जखमात को अलग, ख़वादरी से तैयार किया जाता था। इसका मुख्य कई फीतों एवं आसारों से बनाया जाता। अवसर के दोनों ओर सात (7) के रूप में कटा हुआ होता था, जब दोनों और के कपड़े माह को सिल दिया जाता था तो जो 7-7 (सात-सात) की तरह दिखाई देने लगता था। यही 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' कहलाता था। यही 'ताज-ए-इज्जत' केवल समाज ही पहना करते थे। खवादरी ने हुमायूँ द्वारा 'जर्दोजी की टोपी' भी पहने जाने का उल्लेख किया है।
अकबर महान के दीर्घ शासनकाल में विदेशी पोशाकों का भारतीय पोशाकों के साथ समानवीकरण हुआ। अकबर की उत्तराता एवं यापक दृष्टिकोण के कारण वस्त्रों की बनावट में परिवर्तन हुआ। अकबर के समय पंजी का प्रचलन के समान प्रचलन हो गया।

भारत में पंजी का प्रचलन दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों द्वारा शुरू किया गया, बाद में इसका प्रचलन उपर भारत के राज्यों द्वारा किया गया जाना लगा। अकबर के काल में पंजी का प्रचलन के समान प्रचलन हो गया। राजपूत ढंग की पंजी का स्वर्ण की ओर से मान्यता प्राप्त हुयी। अकबर के शासनकाल में पंजी चपेटी होती थी, का भी प्रचलन था। इस प्रकार की पंजी का प्रचलन सुखार में था। अतः इनका 'बुखार शैली की पंजी' कहा जाना लगा। इन पंजी को रंजीत तथा धारीदर शासन लगाए जाते थे। शाही परिवार में समारोह एवं राजकुमारों ने अपनी पंजी में मोतियों तथा आमूर्णों की लड़ोज्य लगानी प्रारम्भ की।

जहाँ-जहाँ पंजी के जगत में विविधता दिखायी देती है। पंजी को दील और उसे दाहिने कान का ओर ढूँढकर बोला जाना लगा। अब उनमें मोतियों की लड़ोज्य, हिरे, जवाहरात और विभिन्न प्रकार की कल्पनाएं भी लगाए जाने लगे। सर तामसर ने जहां-जहाँ पंजी का विवरण देते हुए लिखा है कि, जहाँ-जहाँ एक बहुमूल्य पंजी पहली बार लगायी। हमें उपर की ओर होने वाले नक़्ल विचित्र से पत्र लगे होते हैं। एक तरफ में हीरा लगा होता था, तो दूसरी ओर एक बड़ा शा उससे संतुष्ट रहता था। शा में मोतियों की लड़ोज्य, लालदेरी लगे रहते थे। कैंटन हाफिस बताता है कि, जहाँ-जहाँ पंजी की पंजी में ब्रोवेस लगे रहते थे जो कि दो हजार पंजी को रोके रहता था। उसने अपने लिए 'सिर' नामक पंजी आरक्षित कर ली। इस प्रकार की पंजी को उसी परिस्थितियों का प्रयोग किया जाना अनुमति थी जिन्होंने कि वह वस्त्रों अनुमति देता था। जहाँ-जहाँ पंजी के समय पंजी के अगले भाग को माहे तक लाया गया ताकि माहे वाले भाग का कुछ अंश पंजी का अगला भाग दब रहे। जहाँ-जहाँ पंजी की 'जीबा' नामक आमूर्ण लगाये जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है।

मुगल समारोह शहजोह्नें के काल में पंजी के आकार में पुनः परिवर्तन हुए। पंजी चित्र पर सकी ढंग से टिकी थी। इसके लिए उत्तरस्तु चारों ओर एक प्रकार का फीटा बॉम जाना लगा। इस पीटर या 'चूडा' का चूडा भाग गर्दन से फोकस सिर के ऊपर तक जाता था और उसके दोंपों किनारों का सिर पर बोंब दिया जाता था ताकि वह चित्र को डब सकते।

औरंगजेब के समय जरी के काम के कंपनों का प्रयोग पंजी में नहीं किया जाता था। चीर का प्रयोग समारोह तक लिता था। यदि समार तथ्यक विद्यासंगत तथा चित्र प्रदान कर देता था तो वह विद्यासंगत चीर का प्रयोग कर सकता था। साधारणतया: जिन आमीरों का मंडद 4000 व उसके ऊपर होता होता है वे ही चीर का प्रयोग कर सकते थे।

अमीर या उमरा वर्ग अपनी पोशाकों पर अनधिक खर्च किया करते थे। इनके राजतंत्रों में पंजी भी मुख्य बन गई थी। इनकी पंजीयां सखेद व गोलकार होती थी। अपनी पंजीयों के लिए वे उत्तम कोटी के कंपनों का प्रयोग किया करते थे। ढाका के उत्तम कोटी का मलमत जरी के वस्त्र की व फूलूर दक्षिण कंपनों की पंजीयों बनाये जाती थी। ये लोग 'काश्मीरी टोपी' भी पहना करते थे, जो अनेक प्रकार की रोशनी थीं। यह वर्ग कलम पर ऊँची उत्तम ढंग की 'टुकड़ी टोपी' पहनते थे। ग्रीष्म ऋतु में अमीर वर्ग ठंडक व खुशबू के लिए खास की पंजी पहनते थे। इसी मौसम में वे एक अन्य प्रकार की 'छोटी पंजी या दस्तारचाव' पहनते थे।

अमीरों के डरा 'कुलाह-ए-पुजुर' नामक पंजी पहन जाने का उल्लेख मिलता है। पंजी के असाधारण सिर पर अमीर वर्ग एक अन्य प्रकार के दस्तार धारण करते थे जिसे 'दस्तार-ए-बंदान' कहते थे। अमीरों के 'दस्तार-ए-बंदान' विभिन्न प्रकार के होते थे। ये कभी-कभी उसी इस प्रकार से बॉम जाता था कि माहे का ऊपरी भाग खुला रहता था। बाबर ने तीन प्रकार के दस्तारों का उल्लेख किया है, जिनका आकार
पगडी के तह पर निर्माता करता था। इन्हें 'सेहं-पेंच', 'चार-पेंच' तथा 'दसतार-पेंच' कहते थे। कभी-कभी
दसतार में उन्हीं तहों होती थी।

शेख, उल्ल्य, मशहिक एवं सुपी सत साधारण वस्त्र पहनते थे। वे सिर पर पगडी धारण करते थे।
पगडियों में शास, पगडी के कपड़े से कई ध्रुव में बंधी रहती थी। पगडी का आकार पहनने वाले के
सामाजिक स्तर का संबंध था। उल्ल्य एवं हमाम भारी तथा चौड़ी पगडी पहने करते थे। इनकी पगडियों
कच्ची तरह से परतों में बनाई जाती थी। उसमें आये की पहटी आकारक रंगों में चमकावृत दिखाई पड़ती
थी। कभी-कभी वे लोग पगडों पर एक चौड़ा कपड़ा जिसे 'श्लाम या 'टेलिसमन' कहते थे, बाल देते थे।
यह कपड़ा उनके उर्मों पर लटकता रहता था। उल्ल्य लोग सिर पर 'दसतार' (पगडी) व 'कुलाह' (टोपी)
पहनते थे।

पूर्वकाल में आमीर खुशों ने सतों की चार प्रकार की टॉपियों का उल्लेख किया है जो निम्न हैं—
लुकी, दोलुकी, सतुकी और चारुकी।

धार्मिक व्यक्तियों के पगडी बैठने का ठंग साधा था। पगडी के कपड़े की परत सादे ठंग से बाँधी
जाती थी। उनकी पगडी का एक सिरा कथे पर लटकता रहता था, तो कभी-कभी दोनों सिरे आगे की ओर
लटकते रहते थे।

हुमायूँ के समय 'कुली' नामक परिधान धार्मिक व्यक्ति ही पहना करता था, किन्तु कभी-कभी
सर्वसाधारण भी उसे पहना करते थे। कुली आगे खुला हुआ एक कोट होता था, जिजिको दो भागों में बंद
करने के लिए या तो बन्द से या बंद लगे रहते थे।²⁶

हिंदू समाज में विशेषकर राजपूतों ने अपने सिर को छोड़ने के लिए घाय, प्रजामा, कलगी,
टिगीरी �ชอบती आदि धारण किया करते थे। प्राचीन समय से ही हिंदू सिर पर पगडी धारण करते चले आ
रहे थे। राजपूतों के लिए पगडी पहनना प्रतिष्ठा का बिंदु होता था। ये लोग उत्तम कोट के रंगीन कपड़े
या मलबल की पगडी बैठते थे। कभी-कभी वे अपने बालों को जरी के कपड़े की रुमाल या पटक से बाँध
लिया करते थे जो कि उनके सिर के परिधान के रूप में दिखाई पड़ता था।³⁷

राजपूतों का विधिन प्रकार की पगडियों पहनना जाने का सन्दर्भ समकालीन साहित्य में प्रत रहोता
है। जिनसे मालूम होता है कि मुगल शासनकाल में हिन्दुओं की वेश्मूर्ति में पगडी का सम्पूर्ण स्थान था।
मुसलमानों की भावति राजपूत हिन्दुओं की पगडियों विधिन रंगों की और उनके बैठने के ढंग भी अनेक
प्रकार के हुआ करते थे। अवकाश के काल में पगडी पहनने का राजपूतों के समान प्रचलन हो गया। राजपूत
ढंग की पगडी को राजी की ओर से चारा मात्राय प्राप्त हो गयी।

हिन्दुओं की पगडी रंगीन कपड़े की बनाई जाती थी, जिसमें बहुमूल्य रत्न व किनारों पर जरी का
काम किया जाता था। राजपूतों की पगडी में सुनहरी तार, जरी अमल तथा जरवत के महीने रंगीन कपड़ों
का प्रयोग किया जाता था। पद्माया पर पगडी 18 गज लंबी, महीने कपड़े की होती थी। सामाजिक: पगडियों
'तनुसुख' नामक कपड़े की होती थी। उच्चरंगी हिन्दुओं की पगडी में तरी व हीरे का काम होता था और
उनमें हीरे-जस्वालकार लगे रहते थे। कभी-कभी तो पगडी में रत्न लटकते रहते थे।³⁸ लुकसीदास ने
भी सिर पर पहनी जाने वाली टोपी को 'कुली' का नाम दिया है³⁹ फासी में टोपी शब्द के लिए 'कुलाह'
शब्द का प्रयोग मिलता है। कवि नारायणदास ने अपनी 'दिलाए वालो' में पुष्पों के वेश के सन्दर्भ में 'याम'
(पगडी) का उल्लेख किया है।⁴⁰

साधारण वर्गों में टोपी पहनना का प्रचलन अब एवं इसान में होता है। इनके टोपी का आकार ऊपर से
नुकीला एवं ऊँचा होता है। इसे 'कुलन--सुआ टोपी' कहते थे। इस टोपी के चारों ओर कपड़े का एक
छोटा दुकड़ा या शर बैठ दिया जाता था। इनके लाल कपड़े की टोपी (तरवं) में रंग के धारों के एक
पुछल्लों भी कभी-कभी लगा होता था। जिससे कुलन--सुआ टोपी की सुन्दरता बढ़ जाती थी।
पंडी एवं दस्तार के अतिरिक्त मुगलकाल में साधारण वर्षों द्वारा ‘कुलाह या शीश शोभा’ भी सिर पर पहनने का प्रचलन था। इस ‘कुलाह—ए—दारान’ को उत्तम कपड़ों से बनाया जाता था। कभी—कभी
उसमें पंख भी लगा दिए लाते थे। कुलाह का ऊपरी भाग ऊँचा होता था तथा एक ओर उसे अच्छी तरह से 
मोड़ कर रखा जाता था। उसके आन्तरिक भागों में ऊनी कपड़ा लगाया जाता था।

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INTERTEXTUAL EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CULTURE & MEDIA: A STUDY OF CONTENT AND PROGRAMMING OF INDIAN SOAP OPERAS

Divya*Research Scholar
Guru Jambheshwar University

Dr. N.S.K. Singh**Associate Professor
Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

Abstract: Media is by far the most potent and important tool for change and if used effectively, creates a wave of revolution amongst the masses. Being inexpensive and easy to access, satellite television has spread all over the world. In the past decade there has been a sudden emergence of need to gain information that led to exponential growth in the world of media production. We are living in Information age where the viewers are constantly hungry for new and revised media content. The Indian soap operas have transformed drastically over the last decade and the need to produce new content has made it very challenging for the producers. Intertextuality too has metamorphosized from just a concept to media science which is today applied in any form of media production, be it print media, Television, Films, Serials, advertising, News, social media etc. This study reveals the Intertextual culture portrayed by Indian television. The researcher has applied content analysis method to 9 leading soap operas telecasted during prime time 7 to 11 pm to study the Intertextual culture portrayed in Colours TV network. The findings attained suggest that television plays a major role in the society to bridge generation gap in our Indian culture and exhibits uniqueness by transmitting age old social messages with a modern outlook. The overall findings suggest that colours television soap operas mainly focus on presenting traditional culture with modern attire in intense and decent manner.

Introduction:

This study explores the contextual practice called intertextuality, and its application to soap operas and to study the content and programming of Indian television channels. Intertextuality is a literary device that creates an interrelationship between texts and generates related understanding in separate works (“Intertextuality”, 2015). The rationale behind this research stems from both theoretical and practical concerns. The television industry has experienced a paradigm shift, which has created a demand for rapid renewal of story content with changing formats and genres especially in terms of episodes as witnessed in the last decade. Intertextual studies are carried out to study the socio-cultural relationships and significance of the manifest contents of the broadcasting and other messages. Of late, a new trend has been witnessed in the production & content formats of television serials that cater to Intertextual Culture portrayed in family and their relationships.

Rationale of the study:

Media is considered to be an important tool for change and especially Television channels provide a great source for entertainment. Every age group of people watch television not just for entertainment but they even adopt certain lifestyle features of their ideal characters. The main reason behind selecting this topic is that how television industry portrays Indian culture on television and how society can associate with this Intertextual culture and its social meaning.
Objectives of the research:

- The study reveals the cultural ideology being focused by Colours TV Network Soap Operas presenting to the urban class society of India.
- The study analyzes the Characters portrayed by Colours TV Network soap operas, whether their role is more traditional or Modern.
- The study will evaluate the Intertextual codes and methods that are employed to convey social values to the society yet making it very attractive and chirpy to the viewers.

Review of literature:

Mathew Blake (2015) mentioned in this study “Popular Culture, Mass Media and American Values”. He believes that intertextuality has a very deep connection with culture. According to him two types of intertextuality exists, which is Explicit and Implicit Intertextuality. If the producer willfully engages intertextuality it is known as explicit intertextuality. Implicit intertextuality is when the audience may create a perception of association from the evaluated text with another cultural form.

Simandan (2010) mentioned in her article regarding Julia Kristeva concept of Intertextuality and she argues that, the text is not an individual, isolated object but a compilation of cultural textuality. Kristeva believes that the individual text and the cultural text are made from the same textual material and cannot be separated from each other. However, both bakhtin and Kristeva believed that text cannot be separated from the larger cultural or social textuality out of which they are constructed. Therefore, all texts contain ideological structures expressed through discourse.

Methodology:
The study analyses Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian television network of Colours TV soap operas. By considering the need, nature and objectives of this research paper following research method and techniques are used.

Research Design: This particular study includes content analysis as a research design to discover the patterns of values and ideology presented by Colours TV soap operas in the light of its Intertextual culture.

Content Analysis: This method will be used to discover the Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian Television network of Colours TV. Kerlinger (as cited in Wimmer and Dominick, 2003.) defines content analysis as a method of studying and analyzing communication in an objective, systematic and quantitative and qualitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables. This research technique allows the researcher to represent visual representation of verbal representation of the images into categories of content that can be tabulated and examined.

Sample Size & Data Collection: Entire population of Colours TV soap operas is considered as the population of the study where as a sample of 9 soap operas has been selected by the researcher. All of the soap operas that have been telecasted during the prime time 9:30 to 10:30pm will be selected for the study. All the data analyzed by Colours TV app will be quantified using a data codebook prepared by the researcher.

Coding Procedure: The coding procedure is designed by designating content categories as construed by the researcher. Simple number technique is applied by the researcher to quantify the data. To yield
accurate results the data is evaluated using SPSS software. Frequency and percentage analysis technique will be used. For Image analysis ‘Ronald Barthes’ technique will be implemented in this study.

Result & Discussions: This research study attempts to analyze the Intertextual culture portrayed in Indian Television network of Colours TV Soap Operas and it’s contextual relation with the society. After collecting all the data, the researcher has presented it in the form of table and graphs. The Graphs and tables representing the data obtained from content analysis of Colours Soap opera are as follows:

Table No. 1 Family Type Scenes of Colours Network soap Operas

Table No. 1 represents frequency and percentage analysis of the Family type portrayed in the Colours Television serials. Seventy five percent joint family scenes in colours TV, followed by only 25 percent of Nuclear Family. However, in the table no 1, the majority of frequency scenes were of Joint Family, which is 75 % and a minority frequency had Nuclear family type of only 25 percent. Finally, researcher is of the opinion that joint family is a showcase of family hood and togetherness. Even in joint family scenes, producers portrayed different shades of relationships expressing their lovely as well as tricky sides.

Table No.2 Frequency analysis of Dressing Style of Indian Television family soap

Table No.2 Frequency analysis of Dressing Style of Indian Television family soap

Chart Title
Table No.2 represents frequency and percentage analysis of dressing style portrayed in Colours TV serials. It is clearly visible in this table that 75% of serials portrayed traditional dressing style, followed by only 25 percent of scenes representing modern style as in ‘Bepanah’ and ‘Ishq Mein Mar Jaawan’ serials. However, in table no 2, the majority of the frequency had Traditional, which is 75 percent and a minority frequency had Modern style of only 25 percent. Finally, researcher concludes that Traditional series theme are more portrayed by Colurs TV which is quite good but the serials theme calls for it.

Table No. 3 Frequency analysis of Living Style of Colours Network Soap Operas

Table No.3 represents frequency and percentage analysis of the Living style portrayed in the Colours Television serials. It is clearly visible in this table 80 percent of serials portray High class standard, followed by only 15 percent that represent medium class. However, TV serials like ‘Gathbandhan’ is the only serial that received 90 percent of medium class living style and all others scored very less percentage and total percentage is not more than 15 percent. However, in table no 3, the majority of the frequency had High Class living Standard, which is 80 percent and a minority frequency had medium class of only 15 percent. Finally, researcher concludes that High Class Standard theme is more popular in Colurs TV. But they are also portraying middle class family serials also which is quite relevant for the society.

Table No. 4 Frequency analysis of Jewellery of Indian Television family soap
Table No. 4 represents the frequency and percentage analysis of Jewellery design of characters in the Colours TV serials. The table discusses family jewellery which is represented in the scenes. Ninety three percent characters had modern jewellery, followed by only 3 percent of classic jewellery. Whereas 4% had Other style as their preferred jewellery.

Result: However, in table no 4, majority of the frequency had modern jewellery sense, which is 93 percent and a minority frequency had other classic jewellery sense of only 3 percent. The researcher concludes that majority of scenes preferred choosing modern jewellery and only a very few number of scenes preferred choosing other jewellery for characters in television serials.

Conclusion: Modern jewellery is pervasive and can easily be blended from day to day life to special occasions. Classic jewellery is restricted to special themes and occasions. It also represents the Intertextuality of advertisements as most jewellery designs are sponsored by famous jewellers who advertise the current trends through TV serials.

Conclusion:
This research study was conducted by the researcher to analyze the Intertextual culture portrayed by the Colours TV soap operas. Keeping in view the objectives of research, the researcher selected sample of 9 serials that are telecasted during prime time. Researcher analyzed all aspects of Intertextuality portrayed as cultural elements in these serials. While studing the cultural ideology of daily soap operas it can be inferred that High Class Life Style fused with Modern Dressing Sense forms the essence of urbanised living. However, traditional dressing sense is equally advocated but it was mostly thematic and reserved for scenes of special occasions like a family reunion or a festival. The second very significant conclusion that the researcher derived from this study is portrayal of joint families as an equation of emotional bonding between the families. However, there are certain conflicts in love relationships in joint families that can not be neglected either and at times becomes tricky to understand. It can be concluded that people have migrated in large amounts to big towns and cities forming more nuclear families but portrayal of true bonding, emotional support and a sense of togetherness and unconditional love in Joint families is entertaining to one and all and is purely contextual.

References:


ROLE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING COMPETENCE OF COLLEGE TEACHERS

*Priyanka Pal,
**Dr. Maumita Sengupta

Research Scholar, Department of Education, Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore, MP

ABSTRACT:

Teachers in higher education are under pressure to provide quality education to their students for providing effective and efficient learning environments. Instructional systems and educational technology have been receiving great attention from educators in order to enhance students’ learning. Educational technologies such as multimedia presentations are becoming very significant in present scenario.

Keywords: Multimedia, Educational Technologies, Educators, Higher education

I. INTRODUCTION:

Teacher education programmes play a significant role in either sustaining or rupturing these belief systems. This section of the paper attempts to observe the same in teaching learning programmes by incorporating author’s reflections on discussions, and interactions with fellow student teachers and teacher educators. We have divided this article into two broad themes: interactions that took place in classrooms or outside, and instances that are unique in teacher education and distinguish them from a graduate programme.

In the initial days of the programme, teacher educators talk about preparation of teaching aids, but over the next few months, they disclose that student-teachers need to make teaching aids only during the teaching practice session and final (teaching) examination, which is conducted in the presence of an external observer. Assignments and presentations become redundant because of the absence of continuous input and supervision by the teacher educator.

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Olivero (1964) conducted a critical study of micro teaching techniques with a view to suggest improvement in its implementation in colleges of education, department of post-graduate education and research. The objective of the inquiry was to study the opinions of training-college teachers about micro teaching in the light of their experience while guiding and observing lessons. The sample consisted of training college teachers teaching different subject methodologies and 20 experienced and effective teachers. The study indicated that while training the science student-teachers, activities such as teacher talk, questioning blackboard work, and demonstration should be taken into account in preferential order and mathematics teachers needed training, in order of priority, in activities such as explanation, questioning, and blackboard work.
Allen and Eve (1968) explained that micro teaching is a system of controlled practice that makes it possible to concentrate on specific teaching behaviour and to practice teaching under controlled conditions.

Bell (1968) suggested that micro teaching group showed significant gain in teaching performance from initial lesson to final lesson. Kallenback and Gall (1969) compared the effectiveness of micro teaching approach and conventional approach in training elementary school interns and pointed out that micro teaching approach was superior to the other in terms of time required for training.

Harris (1970) indicated the value of micro teaching that micro teaching experiences promoted use of background in information provision of concrete materials utilizing children's observations, allowing to develop conclusions, helping children to verifies conclusions etc. In traditional training system the global supervisory comments fail to provide a systematic and specific feedback to the pupil teacher to plan improvement in subsequent teaching. Some of the pupil teacher after such traumatic experience, develop such a fear for teaching that they are reluctant to face the class, but micro teaching remove these conditions.

Ward (1970) focused that micro teaching improved the attitude of staff as well as students towards education. Encyclopedia of Education (1971) edited by Deighton that micro teaching is a real, constructed scaled down teaching encounter which is used for teacher training, curriculum development and research.

Linn (1972) opined that micro teaching can subsequently improve students skills in evaluating aspect of teaching. Abraham (1974) reported that micro teaching was effective in developing. The skills of fluency in questioning and probing questions.

Bhattacharya (1974) reported that this technique with poly technique teachers and proves that micro teaching was more effective than the conventional technique is two development of indirect teacher behaviour. Joshi (1974) pointed out that Micro Teaching was effective in developing the skills of reinforcement and silence and non verbal cues.

Buch (1975) explained micro teaching is a teacher education technique which allows teachers to apply well defined teaching skills to a carefully prepared lesson in a planned series of five to ten minutes encounter with a small group of real classroom students, often with an opportunity to observe the performance video tape.

Clift (1976) have explained it that a teacher training procedure which reduces the teaching situations to a simpler and more controlled encounter achieved by limiting the practice to a specific skill and reducing teaching time and class size.

Passi (1976) stated that it is a training technique which requires pupil teachers to teach a single concept using specified teaching skills to a small number of pupils in a short duration of time.

Brunis (1978) suggested that the effectiveness of micro teaching and feedback in the development of the skills of recognizing attending behaviour and teacher's liveliness among in service teachers.
Mathew (1978) focused that for the development of general teaching competence the effect of micro teaching is significantly than that of equivalent traditional group of acquiring same teaching skills. The traditional teaching training entire practice teaching programme was not suited to individual talent development. Paintal (1980) investigated an evaluation of micro teaching and other recent innovations in educational technology. The main objective of the investigation was to know the effect of transferring the self-instructional micro teaching course on effective questioning. The sample consisted of 164 subjects (30 males and 134 females) out of whom 83 were B.Ed. students, 70 in service teachers and 11 teacher educators from Delhi and Haryana. Paintal found that there was significant difference in the teaching behaviour before the course and immediately after the course.

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of the present study was to look into the effect of micro teaching and use of multimedia on teaching competence of prospective teachers. For this purpose experimental method of research was used in the conduct of the present study. In order to achieve this objective, it was required to select a representative sample of prospective teachers and the necessary tools for collecting the data. The study was conducted through experimental method of research. An experiment is the process in which the experimenter manipulate one variable to study the effect of the manipulation on another variable. The experimental method test the hypothesis concerning cause and effect relationship. For collecting new unknown data required for any research problem, one may use various devices. For each and every type of research we need certain tools together facts or to explore new fields, which act to as means are called research tools. Different tools are suitable for collecting various finds of information for various purposes. The selection of suitable tools is of vital importance for successful research. The universe of the study is prospective teachers studying in education colleges situated in West Bengal.

IV RESULT:

The results of the present study are in concordance with a number of studies, such as Harris and Ward (1970) who reported that the micro teaching improved the attitude of staff as well as students towards education. Abraham (1974) and Bhattacharya (1974) also reported that this technique with poly technique teachers and proves that micro teaching was more effective than the conventional technique. Brunis (1978) and Mathew (1978) also focused that for the development of general teaching competence the effect of micro teaching is significantly than that of equivalent traditional group of acquiring same teaching skills. Kulshreshhta and Goswami (1982) found out the pupils of teachers – trainees trained through mean gain scores in almost every case were found higher in favour of micro teaching. Naik (1984) compared micro teaching and conventional approaches of teacher training upon pupils’ achievement, pupils’ perception and general teaching competence of pre-service student teachers and found that the total gain in achievement in physics, the experimental group scored significantly higher than the control group.

Khan (1985) and Oak (1986) also reported that micro teaching technique had proved itself to be a more effective teacher training technique than the traditional method when subjected to
factorial analysis of variances. Dove (1987); Pandian (1987) also focused that the teacher belonging to the miniteaching groups produced a significantly favourable attitude towards teaching in comparison to the summative group and the traditional group.

Verma (1988) and Wadhwa (1988) also found that the experimental group indicated favourable attitude towards the micro teaching approach. The results go in line with the findings of Asija (1990); Dutta (1990) and Singh (1990) who found that the micro teaching technique had a positive effect in developing attitude towards teaching.

Gor (1992); Gandhi (1992) and Thukral et al. (2003) also accepted that students who taught by using skills of micro teaching were conflict and efficient as compare to their counter parts. Panda (2004) focused that the student teachers receive micro teaching lessons were significant better than others taught through traditional techniques on four teaching skills sets to induction, questioning, explaining and blackboard summary.

Singh (2005) reported that micro teaching strategies produced a significant effect on attitude towards the teaching profession and interest in the teaching profession. The main findings of the study is; use of multimedia was found to be effective compared to the conventional method of teaching in achievement of teaching competence level.

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LOVE MAKING IN RAJPoot MINIATURE PAINTINGS

Dr. Rohit Kumar

Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Department of Higher Education, Solan, India

Abstract:

Rajpoot paintings are famous for its miniatures. In a particular miniature paintings flourished widely in Rajasthan and Punjab Hill States. Rajput paintings originated, developed and flourished around the late 16th, early 17th and during 18th century in the royal courts of Rajasthan and Punjab Hill states like Kangra, Guler, Baghal etc. Rajpoot school of miniatures depicted Love paintings based on Kama Sutra in variety of themes like aesthetic, romantic and erotic. Rajpoot paintings are very rich and complete in all manners.

Key words:

Love Making, Nayak-Nayika, Erotic, Kama Sutra, Lingam, Yoni, Sambhoga, Asitaka Bandha, Antara Rati, Bahi Rati, Kaman Asana, Manmathpriya, Vipreet Rati, Yugumpada,

The background of Indian Erotic Painting

The sensuous charm of Sanskrit literature, Buddhist-Hindu sculpture and Mughal and Rajpoot painting is the product of tropical India with its delightful spring and monsoon seasons. Everywhere people have experienced the effect of spring on their emotions and passions. In India some trees of the forest, colored and scented with manifold blossoms, bring forth two harvests of flowers-in spring and in the rains. And likewise, for men and women in India both the spring and the monsoon are seasons of love. It is twice a year that men and women renew within themselves the mysterious wonder of creation and the joy of reproduction. In the literature of no other nation has the beauty of woman been so lovingly adored. So it is that woman, above all as a loving wife and tender mother- woman, that is in her most natural and fairest calling- has nowhere else found greater and more than heartfelt appreciation. From the world of old Indian books a deeply ethical spirit, one might even say a wholesomeness, which has a very pleasing effect in contrast with the so often empty frivolity – the nauseating filthiness and vulgarity-that meets us out of those other literatures. Since the dawn history, man has taken delight in the beauty of the female form, and his poetry, painting and sculpture are often the expression of that delight. That is why Hindus adorned their temples with statues of beautiful women. The enjoyment of women is countless times in Indian literature, praised as the most glorious thin in heaven and on earth, as the one meaning and end of living, or anyhow of the years of youth. The ascetic, too, often sees the love of many and lovely women, shinning before him as the goal and reward in the world beyond, or in a future incarnation. India has a tradition of love poetry almost since the age of Vedas. In the warm climate of India, even the sages of the Vedas expressed delight in the charm of female beauty. In the Rigveda, Usha, the goddess of Dawn, is compared to a maiden who unveils her bosom to her lover. The love charms of the Atharvaveda are said to mark the beginning of erotic poetry. There are two Sanskrit classics which mirror contemporary social life, and which had a
profound influence on literature and subsequently on sculpture and painting. These are Bharata’s *Natyashastra* and Vatsyayana’s *Kamasutra*. *Natyashastra* analyses the emotions of men and women and enunciates the doctrine of rasa or aesthetic experience. *Kamasutra* is not merely a book on sexology, but contains an informative record of the social and cultural life of the period. The Hindu’s realized the tremendous influence of sex on the human personality, and in this they anticipated the findings of modern psychology by centuries. They did not regard sex as profane and did not shroud it in the black veil of secrecy. In Hindu thought nature embodies both the male and female principles and spirit and matter are typified by man and woman or Shiva and Shakti. It is the union of matter and energy which creates the world. This concept explains the worship of the Lingam and the Yoni as symbols of Shiva and Parvati. Sex was made a subject of study in a scientific and objective spirit and the *Kamasutra* is a codification of the sexual mores of the ages. The type of society which stands revealed in the *Kamasutra* is a happy, materialistic one with none of other worldly pessimism. It had most the elements which make life glorious, beautiful and enjoyable. The *Kamasutra* had a profound impact not only on literature but also on the art of India. The Sanskrit and Hindi classics on Shringar, to which Mughal and Rajpoot artists illustrated in miniature paintings from the late seventeenth century to the middle of nineteenth century.

**Indian Painting (Schools and Styles)**

Indian paintings had its birth in the caves of Ajanta about 200 BC. These paintings tell us the chief events of Buddha and the Jataka’s stories which describe his previous incarnations. Ajanta painting had a wide influence on Indian art as well as Central Asia and Sri Lanka. Painting in the Bagh caves in western Malwa influenced by the contemporary sixth-century paintings at Ajanta. Again the distant echoes of Ajanta art are visible in the paintings of the Pala period from eleventh to the early twelfth century. In the twelfth century the Jain merchants of Gujarat began to patronize artists. These paintings were on paper but the long, narrow format of the palm leaf manuscript was maintained. At the end of twelfth century a new culture found its way to India. Muhammad Gauri defeated Prithviraj Chauhan the Rajput king of Delhi in 1192. As result of this, Muslim power was established in northern India. The art of painting also received patronage from the Muslims rulers of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda in the Deccan. A *Ragamaala* painting series was painted in Ahmadnagar between 1580 and 1590 and is in the National Museum New Delhi. A *Ragamaala* series was also painted at Bijapur in the last decade of 16th century. With the advent of the Mughals painting was greatly enriched. Akbar (1556-1611) was the founder of the Mughal school of painting. From 1760 onwards the decline of Mughal painting started at Delhi. The traditions of the Mughals were continued in Oudh, especially the courtly pomp, the luxury and the patronage of painting.

**Rajput:** The style of painting which was patronized by the Hindu rulers of Rajasthan and the Punjab Hill states is called Rajput paintings.
Rajasthani Painting:

Mewar: Krishna worship inspired a school of romantic-mystic literature from the 12th to 16th century. The literature in its turn inspired the Rajput painting of Rajasthan from the 17th to 19th century. Krishna worship had a humanizing effect on the martial Rajputs from the 16th century onwards, Krishna was worshipped in every Rajput palace that’s why the theme of mostly Rajput paintings was influenced by Krishna. The love tales of Malati-Madhava, Madhavanala and Kamakandala and Dhola and Marvani were illustrated in a series of paintings. The artists fully availed the opportunity to depict the intimate details of love-making, based on Kama Sutra. The other schools of Rajasthani paintings are Bundi, Marwar, Krishangarh and Jaipur. The notable elements of Marwar paintings are ladies eyes were elongated over the temples to the hair, their breasts and buttocks protruded like cups, whereas the waist was drawn in like that of a bee, the movements swung in a wild dance and the colors glowed like jewellery. There is a series of paintings in the Jodhpur style illustrating the romance of Dhola and Marvani. The artist has spared no details in depicting the reveals of the lovers when they are reunited after a succession of mishaps.

Rajput: Pahari Painting Basohli: The earliest Pahari painting as it called is from the tiny state of Basohli now in Jammu and Kashmir. Kangra: The birthplace of Kangra school of painting which held sway over the entire Punjab hills is Guler. Painting at Guler is of uniformly high quality, marked by lyrical grace, delicacy and cool blue and green colors. Commenting the best art of Guler and Kangra. The artists of Guler and Kangra had the colors of the dawn and the rainbow on their palettes. There are numbers of erotic paintings from Guler painted by the artist Gur Sahai. From among the Rajput paintings of the most charming are those from Kangra, Krishangarh and Bundi which deal with the theme of Love. They are characterized by romantic charm, brilliant colors and fluid, rhythmic lines. In no other art are feelings of love in union and separation expressed with such brilliance.

The Romances: Sri Harsha’s epic, Naishadhacharita, which is assigned to the 12th century narrates the romance of Nala and Damayanti. Nala is the hero of this story and was the handsome king of Naishadha. The heroine was Damayanti the daughter of Bhima, King of Vidarbha and she was the most beautiful woman in the land. Nala and Damayanti got married according to customs. Nala returned with his bride to his own capital where the citizens received him with jubilation. The epic gives a description of Nala’s palace and describes the revels of Nala and Damayanti on the first night of their marriage. In Indian poetry clouds, rains and lightning are symbolic of love making. In depicting the Pair in such a situation the artist was hinting at the passionate thoughts in their minds. Falling rain is a symbol of sexual intercourse- the mating of the earth and the sky. In the background of the painting is a pavilion with a bed. On the roof of the pavilion a peacock is shouting with joy. The following evening Nala and Damayanti sat in the pavilion and indulged in a playful description of the moon in the form of a dialogue. The has finished the evening rites, his mind at the sight of the western glow recalling his beloved’s lips, came to the palace where Damayanti was on the seventh floor. He set himself upon a couch with a bed ready in the middle, which had just seen left by his beloved, when she went forward to receive him. In another drawing we see the effect of
the moon on the lovers. A bed is spread in the pavilion. At the sides are candle stands with cloth covers. Nala fondles the breasts of his beloved. Sometimes lover’s quarrel and the beloved feels angry. A women has an insatiable need for love and tenderness and she relents when the lover says sweet words and falls her feet. This is the situation shown in the drawing in which Nala with a desire for pleasure is touching the feet of Damayanti who is angry with him. Their reconciliation is followed by love in union. Joined to each other in a yonic pose they are sitting on a bed lost in ecstasy. In another drawing we see Nala and Damayanti in love play. In the pavilion to the left, Nala is fondling the breasts of Damayanti. On the right couple are shown with Damayanti on top, a posture known as Vipreet Rati. It is warmer summer day and after her orgasm, Damayanti is perspiring and feeling relaxed. Nala cools her warm body with a fan. Her nude figure has been portrayed in a charming manner by the artist. Revelry was not confined to nights. Even during the day-time, especially in summer lovers enjoyed love in union. This too has been portrayed by artist. In a drawing, Nala and Damayanti are shown in a pavilion in front of which fountains are playing. A pair of women musicians provide entertainment—one is beating a drum, while the other is playing on a veena. Hanging over the cloth screen at the back are leaves and fruits of bananas swaying in a suggestive manner. It is a charming drawing suffused with passion. (Image i) Another drawing shows a love scene in the evening. The pavilion is cooled by fountains shooting jets of water. The lovers are enjoying seclusion and from the windows they have a view of garden and a lake. (Image ii) Love making in a pavilion during the heat of summer is shown in a charming drawing, where a rare balancing feat is depicted. (image iii) Apart from Nala and Damayanti romance, the Kangra artists have also painted anecdotes from the love stories of Malati and Madhava and Madhavanala and Kamakandala. It proves that erotic impact of music is not a peculiar to the contemporary young. On a dark night when monsoon clouds cooled the air and there was thunder and lightning, Madhavanala and Kamakandala enjoyed making love in a garden pavilion. The love scene is depicted in a delightful Kangra painting. It is of variety known as Vipreet Rati. (image iv)

In the heat of summer Indians sleep on terraces under the open sky. They enjoyed the beauty of the moon and the stars and make love to their wives. It is such a situation which is depicted in two charming drawings from Baghal State (Arki,Solan) in the Shimla Hills. (image v and vi) Erotic miniatures continued to be painted at Guler and Sujanpur Tira till the early 19th century. (image vii)
Love in Union (*Bahi Rati*) A women in love reveals her desire in various ways sometimes she scratches her ear, sometimes yawns and stretches her arms upwards. She laughs and talks to her girlfriend, thus attracting the attention of her lover. Passion in women, unlike men is slowly aroused by love-play. This is however not common knowledge. One is reminded of the Victorian act of love making—hastly, ashamed and uncommunicative, the husband taking pleasure while the wife remained inert and passive. Sexual love can be an ecstatic experience for women only if men know the technique of love making.\(^3\) The man’s sexuality is concentrated in the genital area. In the case of the woman, erotic sensation is distributed over various zones of the body and sexual excitement reaches the genital organs gradually. The Hindus knew a great deal about the erogenous zones of the female body. That is to say, the areas from whose stimulation a woman derives intense enjoyment. The sense of touch plays a predominant role in the preliminaries of love play. The tips of fingers, the lips, tongue, clitoris and glans are the most sensitive areas as they have a concentration of tactile nerves. The human hand has up to 1300 nerve endings per square inch.\(^4\) Particularly sensitive is the skin on the back near the vertebral column, the armpits, the sides of the breasts and part of the neck behind and below ears, the thighs, the naval, belly, buttocks and the genital region. The Hindu texts state that desire for sex in a woman rises to a peak with the full moon and wanes subsequently. Science has not however discovered any such correlation of female sexuality with the lunar cycle, though there is a rhythm regulated by sex hormones. Kesav Das mentions seven types of preliminary love play (*Bahi Rati*) these are embracing, kissing, gentle fondling, pressing, making marks by nails and teeth and sucking lips. All the five senses viz. touch, sight, smell, taste and hearing are involved in love making. Some charming Bundi *Ragamala* paintings depicting preliminary love play. *Ragini Vibhasa* shows the lover seated on a bed. The man is shooting an arrow of flowers while the woman is drawing close to him. They represent Kamdeva, the god of love and his wife Rati, the goddess of desire. A Guler painting shows an eager husband with his newly-married wife. the sequence of events is thus described in the *Rasamanjari*. A number of paintings shows lovers fondling the breasts of their sweet hearts. A Guler painting shows a prince making love to his wife. In the embrace of her lord her body thrilled to his touch and there was bliss in her heart. In the erotic painting from Guler most of the elements which are conductive to love – making are portrayed. A young prince and his wife are lying on bed facing each other. They press their thighs and arms against each other. This type of embrace called *Tilatandulaka*. It is practiced when the participants feel the urge for union strongly.
Love in Union (Sambhoga)  From the 10th to 12th century a renaissance was witnessed in Indian art and erotic literature. It was during this period that the temples of Bhubneshwar and Konark in Orrisa and those of Chandela rulers in Khajuraho, central India, were built and embellished with sculptures of beautiful women and couples in amorous poses. This renaissance is attributed to tantrism, whose chief doctrine is the absorption of energy from women. It is also attributed to the Shaktta and pasupata cults of shiaivism in which sex was glorified. The spread of tantric practices among the rulers and aristocracy explains the adoption of erotic motifs in the sculptures of medieval temples. In the 12th century pandit Koka wrote the Ratirahasya, “The secrets of Rati” spouse of God of Love, Kamdeva. The work popularly known as the Koka Shashtra, was compiled by Pandit Koka as a light to gratify the curiosity of the most excellent Vainaya-datta concerning the art of love. And for the greater enjoyment of all the husbands. Kamasutra, A classic on love and social conduct, it provided instructions to men and women on etiquette, aesthetics and sex. Poets and dramatists received guidance from it in descriptions of love scenes. For actors and actresses it provided guidance for depicting moods of men and women in love. After the Kamasutra and the Ratirahasya, the most celebrated of Indian erotic texts is Kalayan Mal’s Ananga Raga. (The stage of the love-god) of 16th century. It was dedicated to Lad Khan son of Ahmad Khan, the subedar of Gujrat during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517). Ananga Raga was a popular text with the muslim rulers under the title Lizzat-al-Nisa, The Pleasure of women. Kalyan Mal made use of the erotic texts of his predecessors. He observes in this unsubstantial world, there is one substantial thing, that is, the pleasure of enjoyment with the gazelle-eyed ones. Men who are not versed in the art of love and have no knowledge about the classification and such other things regarding women, though they may possess many wives, cannot, as the lower animals, enjoy that supreme pleasure. And thus concludes Kalyan Mal, all you who read this book shall know how delicious an instrument is woman, when artfully played upon: how capable she is of producing the most exquisite harmony: of executing the most complicated variations and of giving divinest pleasures.5 Vatsyayana classifies carnal copulation into five categories- supine, lateral, seated, standing and prone. In the classification of sexual unions the size of the genital organs of the partners is taken into account. According to Keshav Das the seven intimate postures in union are: standing, lateral, face-to-face, face-to-back, facing downward, facing upward and lying on the back. The Koka Shashtra and the Ananga Raga describe numerous coital positions. Each coital position is given a name. However the basic positions are four: the dorsal, when the woman lies on her back, the straddling, when the woman is on top, the side position, when the couple lie on their side during intercourse and the arched, when connection is effected from behind. A number of coital attitudes are contrived in such a manner that the clitoris, the most sensitive part of the woman’s body is rubbed and pressed. Clitoris is the switch which lights the bulb of passion in the woman. When the glans rubs against the cervix, orgasm occurs. The male orgasm is a simple affair. In the man the physiological process culminates in the ejaculation of the semen, which is caused by spasmodic contractions in rapid succession of the spermatic cord and the urethra. This process is accompanied by intensely voluptuous sensations which constitute the climax of sexual excitement and rapidly decrease after ejaculation. This is followed by a pleasant languor and feeling of sexual satiety. The female orgasm is a more complex affair. Preliminary love-play
has an important function to bring it about. The female orgasm manifests itself by rhythmic and spasmodic vaginal contractions accompanied by profuse secretions. The man becomes aware of it by the woman’s excitement are accelerated tension, deeper breathing, panting and moaning. Sometimes she utters little cries which the Hindu rhetoricians compare to the warbling of birds. The growth of erotic literature from 11th to 16th centuries was followed by the growth of painting. From a review of Indian miniature paintings from the Mughal to the Rajput, we find that the erotic element is prominent in the paintings of the 16th and the early 19th centuries. When we examine the output of Indian painting in the 18th century, whether it is Mughal, Provincial Mughal, Rajasthani or Pahari, we find a considerable volume of erotic painting. Jaipur has been an important center of painting. Initially stimulus was provided by the Mughal style. Under Pratap Singh (1779-1807) there was complete transformation of painting in Jaipur: the Mughal influence was eliminated and a genuine Jaipur-Rajput style made its appearance. Pratap Singh was an ardent devotee of Krishna, a scholar and a poet. There are number of paintings in which the artists adopted the person of Pratap Singh as a model for Krishna. Jagat Singh II has been described as the most dissolute prince of his age. His infatuation for a muslim concubine, Ras Kafoor was well known. He made her his queen and gave her half of Amber. He rode with her on the same elephant and even struck coins in her name. the chiefs also followed the example of their ruler and dancing girls and music were their chief amusements. They also encouraged painters to paint coital postures. It was not uncommon with the painters to portray the patron in the role of the Nayaka in erotic paintings. In erotic paintings from Jaipur, Jagat Singh II figures as the Nayaka. In suchpainting the woman is lying on her back, her legs apart.(image viii) This attitude is the most natural , and permits kissing, embracing, and fondling of breasts. Besides two primary instincts, the woman’s desire to surrender herself and the man’s desire to possess her are completely satisfied. The most passionate portrayals of Sambhoga (copulation) are from the fiefdom of Uniara , a vassal state of Jaipur. A painting from Uniara shows vigorous love-making. In the niches of the rooms are flasks of wine. The lady is wearing a variety of ornaments. Her hips are firmly on the bed and legs clasp the waist of her lover. The position is called Manmathpriya.(image ix).The pattern of their love-making and its consequences are described thus. There was struggle as between the lover and the lady. Another painting from Uniara shows a slight variation. One leg of the lady is lifted to ensure deep penetration and her face is shinning with satisfaction.(image x)
Jodhpur was another center of painting, under the patronage of Raja Man Singh and Takth Singh in the early 19th century, a series of paintings on the postures of the Koka Shashtra were painted. One of these paintings shows a lady reclining against a bolster, her legs entwined around the lover. (image xi) Sirohi a small state on the southern border of Rajasthan. Sirohi a small town situated in the Aravalli hills. The painting reproduce here shows the technique adopted by the lover to ensure deep penetration. One leg of the lady is lifted and the other held down. As it is the hot summer, the lady is holding a hand fan to generate breeze. (image xii) when the woman is on top and the roles are reversed, the position is known as Vipreet Rati. The pelvic moments of the woman add to the mutual enjoyment of coitus. A painting from Sirohi depicts such a situation (image xiii), while an Uniara painting shows a similar situation more expressively. (image xiv).

Another painting from Sirohi shows a variant of the same posture. It conforms to the experience of a lady, who thus relates it to her confidante: our delight is enhanced by soft subdued laughter and dalliance. Fond looks and whispers are so pleasing. All the fourteen types of Bahi Rati and Antra Rati are practiced by us. And then comes Vipreet Rati which destroys all charm of modesty. Love in seated positions (Asitaka Bandha) is also illustrated in paintings. A man and woman are sitting facing each other, each with one leg extended and the other drawn up. Such a posture is called Yugumpada (image xv). When a couple stand up and than man passes his arms under the woman’s knees and raises her for penetration, while she puts her arms around his neck, it is the knee elbow position. (image xvi) there are some postures which excite the fancy but are not practicable for most women. There are however some female acrobats with flexible bodies who indulged in it. One such posture is the Kaman Asana. The woman is bent like a bow and the man has intercourse with her standing. (image xvii)
the painting on erotic theme from Guler and Kangra are gentle and tender. A prince is making love to his lady who is reclining against a bolster. She is offering a cup of wine (image xviii). Another one depicting a similar situation highlights the feeling of pleasure on the face of the woman. (image xix). A more dynamic situation is shown in a Guler painting. The lover is touching the bosoms of his sweetheart while copulating. There is an expression of joy on the faces of the lovers (xx). A Kangra painting depicting *Sambhoga* is most charming. In a forest of flowering trees lovers are entwined in close embrace. (image xxi) It is an ideal setting for love making. The orgasm of the woman conforms to a poetic description: clouds are floating in the sky and the moon is, as if coursing, haltingly. this figurative description of the lovers union refers to the locks of the *Nayika*’s hair floating on her back, the expression of hesitation on her moon like face, her sweet moaning, the dropping away of the pearl necklace and the beauty of the moving fold of her belly.

The signs of the satisfaction in a woman are limpness, the closing of eyes and swooning. **Conclusion**: The message which Indian art conveys through these paintings is that human love and its physical expression are clean and beautiful. For centuries people have thought the contrary. But is essential that this human value which among all human values stands supreme, is restored. In the ecstasy of human love we have brief glimpse of a greater love which holds the universe together. It is love–energy which has dominated Indian Civilization and its art celebrates life and love.

**References:**

5. T.Roy, *Kalayan Mal’s, Ananga Ranga*, p17
मेघदूत में सम्बोधन और चित्त

डॉ नोभिका वर्मा
सहायक आचार्य, मौलिकसिद्धांतविभाग
डॉ एस आर आर आयुबेढ विश्वविद्यालय
जोधपुर, राजस्थान

मेघदूत खण्डकाय महाकवि कलिदास के श्रमसाध्य काव्यमंथन से प्राप्त पीयूष है। विश्व क्षा की व्यथा
को महाकवि ने अन्यत्त ह्रदयार्जरंजक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। अायक, बायाभिन्न रूप में,
भावास्था, प्रकाश, रसोंभेष इन सभी काहियों का चरमनिर्देश मेघदूतमा में प्राप्त होता है। इसी क्रम में प्रकाशकाय में,
महाकवि के द्वारा मैं और यक्षिणी तथा यक्ष के लिये प्रयुक्त किये गये सम्बोधनपद कलिदास के
महाकविल को पुष्ट करते हैं। इन सम्बोधन पदों के माध्यम से महाकवि ने स्वरुपा रससंस्कार को
निर्विवाद रूप से प्रमाणित किया है।

मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त सम्बोधन— महाकवि ने अपने कायम में मेघ के लिये नानाविद सम्बोधनों का प्रयोग
किया है जिनका विकास इस तकनीक है—

पोयद— मेघदूत पूर्व में मेघ के लिये सर्वप्रथम सम्बोधन पोयद किया गया है—

संतताना तम्मिसर घरण तप्योढो प्रयोग!। सदेवा म हक धनपत्रकोठविषेधितय।।

गतत्वा ते वसतितरलकान्न नाम कृष्णप्राचार्यम् बाहुदयोवालस्थितत्वकरित्वचंद्रिका दौहीयम्।।

पयस दुधाच, जल, क्षीर आदि अर्थः का वाचक है। पोयद इस सम्बोधन से महाकवि का यह भाव प्रकट
होता है कि है मेघ तुम अयस्थिता पृथ्वी को अनायास ही अपने सुधारण से संस्कृत करते हो। जो मेघ
इतना दयार्थ हो तो याचक यक्ष की इम्कामा को भलमाना पूर्ण करेगा और यक्ष की प्रार्थना
अवश्य सफल होगी। इसी आपातवादी अभिप्रयास से महाकवि का उक्त सम्बोधन उद्यत प्रतीत होता है।

जलद— मेघ के लिये जलद इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग महाकवि ने अनेकनह किया है। जलद का तात्पर्य
है जलद दलित अर्थः जलद:। यथावतः पोयद अवधारे जलद दोनों ही समानार्थक तथा दानान्याता के
द्वारा है परंतु पयस दुधा जल के साथ— साथ दुधार्थ अर्थः का भी भोग कर्तवा है। परंतु जल विद्वेष
नीर का वाचक है अपने सुधारण मैं यक्षिणी के लिये जल प्रदान करने के कारण, जलद अर्थः मेघ
क्षीणता का प्राप्त होगा अत: जलड़ दौहीयम् इस सम्बोधन कारक के अभिप्रयास से महाकवि ने जलद
सम्बोधन को ग्रहण किया है। मेघ मांगी तत्त्वदियों के जल को ग्रहण करना नहीं मूल्य जिसपर अलकापुरी
तक उसका स्वरूप बना है। मेघ को अलकापुरी जाकर यक्षिणी को यक्ष की संदेश
सुनकर पुनः यक्षिणी के संदेश को यक्ष को प्रेषित करता है तब तक उसे अपना जलद स्वरूप बनाये
रखना है इस सम्बोध के द्वारा महाकवि ने अपने यह अभिप्रयास व्यक्त किया है कि— जलद द्वारा यक्षों
को तुषित करने वाले हैं जलद मेघ तुम जलदन के साथ जलजानन भी करना इसी उद्देश्य को दृष्टिगत
रखते हुए महाकवि का यह व्यक्ति साधक है—

मार्ग तालाबण्जु कथयत्तस्तत्तप्रायणुरुपः संदेशे म तद्दु जलद शृङ्खलाः शृङ्खलम्।।
खिनः: खिनः: विविर्थतम पद न्याय गतात्सि यत्र क्षीरः क्षीरः परितुच्छ पुष: सत्तास्म चोपवुच्चः।।
अपनी हिमालय यात्रा के समय मेघ मैं नानास्तों का प्राप्त करेगा। मानसरोवर का
जल अत्यन्त पवित्र माना जाता है अत: उसके जल को अवध ग्रहण करने के आधार करने हेतु प्रयुक्त
किया गया यह सम्बोधन सर्वथा उपयुक्त है—

हेमाभूजप्रस्फावे सतील मानसस्याददने: कुव्वकन्यां क्षणमुखप्रस्फावेरावतस्त:।
धुलकुम्भकलसिकलयावखुलानवहतोर्चर्जल ललितोनिनिवेशस्त नगनपुरः।।

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इस प्रकार में भर्ती के अन्तर्गत भर्ती में भी महाकवि ने भुगत के लिए जलद इस सम्बन्ध का प्रयोग किया है—
एतराता प्रयतनबुद्धिप्राध्यन्तावतनीम में सौहार्दवाद विनुर इति वा मनुकुशुद्दता।
इत्यवयान्तज्ञान विचार चित्रायु एवंसमाजीय बूढ़ेके कारणविधि च र विचित्र विचयगोपी।
पुनः: पुनः। जलद सम्भोग के द्वारा में कों उक्ता द्वारा स्वरूप सम्बन्ध करवाया जा रहा है। दानशील जन
अकरण ही अनुष्ठापनयोग्य होते हैं किर में से तो यक्त का मेंती सम्भव है अतः में हर यक्त का अभिज्ञ
अवश्य विचार करेना। जो में जलहीन होते हैं प्रयासः वे विद्युतमुख नहीं होते इसके विपरीत जलप्रदान करने
वाले में विजयी से सदा सम्बन्ध रहते हैं। में और विजयी का कभी भी विचय न हो यक्त की। ऐसी
मनोकामना की धारा से प्रयुक्त किया गया। जलद यह सम्भोग इस स्थल पर संवाध सम्ब उपयुक्त है।
भन्दे— घन यह पद में, दृढ़ता, विश्वास, दान और आदि अंशों में प्रयुक्त होता है।
पुनः पुनः। में के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाला तृतीय सम्बोधन घन है। अलकापुरी के मार्ग में स्थित नरमेदा नदी के जल का ग्राहण करने के
परिमाण अन्ततः में इस सम्बोधन को प्राप्त हुआ है—
तत्त्वात्मिककेर्नामज्ञेयकस्ताः: अनुभूत प्रतिपहितयों तथा प्रसिद्ध कर गये।
अन्तः संपन्न घन तुलिविलु नानिलका: बयादिर्वा रिविया।
सर्वोत्तमता हि लगु: पूर्वाय।
इस स्थल पर जल से परिपूर्ण स्वरूप में सुदृढ़प्रति में के लिए उक्त सम्भोग सर्वाधिवश् उपयुक्त है। इसके
अभिविलय इस सम्बोधन से में दर्शनशास्त्री स्वरूप का भी कथन किया गया है। 
| 1 | टॅक्सी को तुर्यात् उदय होते हैं । वे ही दृश्य जनों के दृष्टि से सम्बन्ध में सर्वथा होते हैं। अन्तः उक्त पद से दृश्य
| 2 | तत्त्वात्मिक से उत्क्रान्त बताया। अतः यह सम्भाव्य भविष्यवाणी अनुकूलित है।
| 3 | सहस— सच्चावताप्राप्त प्राणियों का सुख और दृष्टि समान होता है—समान: ख्यायते इति सजाह।
| 4 | तथा यही निर्दयार्थ में का पराचय है। साधा यह पद में, सुदृढ़ता, वातस्य, सच्चार्य, चिन्ह आदि अंशों में प्रयुक्त होता है।
| 5 | इस पद के सम्बोधन से यक्त में कों समर्पक करवाया रहा है कि यद्यपि में हर यक्त का सहायम सुविधायत है तथापि अपने इस दीन मेंती का भी तुम विश्वस्य मत करो क्योंकि मैं तुम्हारे सम्बन्ध की अनुकूली यथिकियों के द्वारा में दृश्य हूँ तो निष्ठुर तुम भी मेरे दृष्टि के समाहारों हो अतः तुम पूर्वपरिवर्तित यक्त का करकावन्त के रूप में प्रदत्त सम्भाव्य स्वीकार करके अलकापुरी जाने में शीघ्रता करना
| 6 | एवं अपने प्रयास की करकावन्त सुनने में तल्ली होकर विलय उत्क्रान्त करना—
| 7 | उत्त्तमा अगरमत संयोजन पत्रियानातो: कालयों ककसुभूतुत्रुत्वदे नवतापर।
| 8 | यही सहस्रेष्ठ के सम्बोधन के द्वारा यक्त द्वारा में कों अपने अयोग के प्रति त्वरता के उत्तमत्या से यह पद
| 9 | संयोजन अनुकूल है।
| 10 | त्यस्मात् शस्यात्म में भागी वाक्यहोनातं गुरुगुरमु गिरतेत।
| 11 | यही सहस्रेष्ठ के सम्बोधन के द्वारा यक्त द्वारा में कों अपने अयोग के प्रति त्वरता के उत्तमत्या से यह पद
| 12 | सन्योजन अनुकूल है।
This page contains text that is not clearly readable due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a journal, possibly discussing research or social sciences, but the content is not legible.
कामचारिन — अपराजी ने क्रीड़ा करते समय किसी मन विचित्र नहीं हो जाता अतः यथा ने उक्त सम्बोधन के द्वारा में चेतावनी दी है कि कहीं कामीनी नूतन कविताकृतियाँ धेर असार संभव अलकापुरी की बूंद मत जाना। इस प्रकार एक प्रेरित की व्यक्ति और आर्थिक से युक्त उपालम्मूर्ण यह सम्बोधन विभिन्न ज्ञान को एक उद्देश्य प्रदान करता है यथा—

तस्योऽसंगे प्रवृत्तिः संस्तरंगादुक्तः/ न त्वं दृढः पुरुषकरं ज्ञातेष्य साम्यायः।

या: काले वह अस्तिरुद्धां ज्ञातेष्य वृत्ताव्यधिग्रहकं न कामीनायवाक्षः।

केवलें पंचम अपने मनोरंजन के लिए संदेशप्राप्त में विलब्ध न करते। में ध्यान देंगे ही अपने विश्वस्थित मित्र के संदेश अलकापुरी ले जाकर अपने मैत्रीसंबंधों का निर्माण करें। अपने सख्त यथा के लिये विषयमुद्र में।

कामचारिन इस पद का अर्थ है कामेन स्वेच्छाय विचारितात्मक प्रवृत्तिः कामचारिन अथवा में निर्माणः कहाँ भी जाने में पूर्णः विश्वस्थितः। मनुष्य द्वारा संदेश में उलझे पर अपने आलकापुरी जाने में सन्देश रहता क्योंकि अलकपुरी सामान्य मनुष्य के लिए अत्यंत है। परस्तु कामचारी में द्वारा प्रभावी संदेश अवश्य प्राप्त संहो संस्कृति कामचारी में विकसित में फिरना का संदेश करता है। कामचारिन इस पद का अर्थ है कामेन स्वेच्छाय विचारितात्मक प्रवृत्ति।

हिंदूतात्त्विकर्मादेशं कृष्णाय तदार्थविन्यासात् कर्यविन्यासों न खलु कमले पुष्पितं स्वामिभाष्यं।

ती०— सीमा पद सूरदर मनोहर, कोमल, प्रचंड, वदाय, मनोसरणि बोलने वाला इत्यतः अर्थ में ग्रन्यत हुआ है। में ध्यान का विसंग असांहस्वी है। शापित यथा इस विचारस्तिका का व्यक्ति करने के लिये विषय है। किन्तु मनोविनोब हेतु यह में को दृष्टि अक्षय ने अपने जीवित होने की सुधार प्रेषित कर रहा है। में केवल में में स्वतंत्रती नदी अर्थ। स्वतंत्रती अवश्य परिवर्तन नदी मानी जाती है। स्वतंत्रती नदी पर जल ग्रहण हेतु कथन करते हुए यथा की कल्पना है—

हिंदूतात्त्विकर्मादेशं कृष्णाय तदार्थविन्यासात् कर्यविन्यासों न खलु कमले पुष्पितं स्वामिभाष्यं।

कृष्णायां तात्त्विकर्मादेशं। सीमा स्वतंत्रती नदी पुष्पिताः।

पवित्रतम सत्ता का निर्माणपूर्वक में वस्तुतः सीमा है क्योंकि कल्पित का निर्माण हो चुका है अतः अव केवल सीमा में है शेष है। दयालु में लेने के लिये सूची में में पार रखकर कर रखा। में केवल संकोच नहीं होता अतः यक्षिणी भी में से व्याप्त करने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं करें। इसलिए बार-बार सीमा पद का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसके अविरिक्त में में निर्माण नात्यां दयालु है उसके इतनी भात का ज्ञात करने के लिए यक्षिणी की विराहस्तिका के कथन करने में दृष्टि ने उक्त सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है—

उसका या मौलिक नवं सीमा निक्षिप्त की दीया मनोरंजना किर्मिज़ीपतं देवीयुगा दुरुकानाम।

तन्त्र-नामां मन्त्रसोऽलोकः सार्वबिधा कथितं भूषणः भूषण: स्वामिपरं कृष्णा: मूर्तिः विस्मयति।

यथा प्रस्तुत है कि में अर्थां कृपालु और महत्वपूर्ण में है अतः यक्षिणी को इस प्रकार यात्राकृत्त से गान की चेतावनी से में को अवश्य पीड़ा होगी। इस अनुमान को लेकर किया गया यह सम्बोधन सवित्र उत्तम ही है। इसके अविरिक्त दयालु में यथा प्रार्थना का अवश्य स्वीकार किया है यह भाव सीमा इस पद के ग्रहण से ज्ञात हो रहा है—

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कविता सियासतिमिद कबुल आया जीतात हात कल्याण सियासतिमिद गीत सियासतिमिद गीत

इस प्लेट में मे स्वीकार व्यक्ति के प्रयोग से महाकृष्ण ने मेघ के कमोल ज्ञान को सुनित किया है। मेघ अपनी अपनी अभी अपने जलाशय से तृप्त करता है क्योंकि वह सियासतिमिद अभ्यास की याचना करते पर संस्कृति हात करता है। इस आयाम से हमें ज्ञान को उत्पन्न सम्बन्ध सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपलब्ध है।

यह कल्याण करता है कि मेघ जब अलकापुरी में प्रवेश करता तब वह यक्षगण को समझाता करते सन्देश देना आवश्यक करता तब उस मेघ के सन्देश को सुनने के लिये उन्मुक्त वह यक्षगण उसी प्रकार साक्षात् होगी जिस प्रगति सीता ने हनुमान के सन्देश को साक्षात् होकर सुना था।

इत्यादि ज्ञात संयात्विषय ज्ञातीय व्यक्तियों का समबंध इज़ की सियासतिमिद।

विशेषता के लिये प्रयोग से व्यक्तित्व प्रवर कुछ भी नहीं होता। इस ज्ञान कार्य को करने हेतु मेघ वस्तुतः सीयम भी है इसके अन्य भागों में प्रकट किया है।

बालकाल से ही बालक व्यक्ति वायुद्वं वस्तुतः समबंध इज़ की सियासतिमिद। अलकापुरी जाकर मेघ अभ्यास ही यक्षगण की परिज्ञात स्त्री के क्यार्यकलापों का प्रत्यक्ष देखेंगा।

जाने संक्षेपात्व में मन: संभूतस्तेनसंविदित्व भूता प्रथमविरहे तामाह तर्क्यामिद।

बघाल मां न खलु सम्राट सत्ताबं: करेति प्रवर्यां ते निखिलाधिपति भारनाथां मया तत्त।

इस पद के प्रयोग द्वारा यक्ष ने मेघ के प्रति अपना अल्पकुमार भाव प्रकट किया है अत: ही रामायण के दिव्य पात्रों का अपने जीवन में आरोपण को प्रस्तुत कर उच्च आदर्शों की प्रतिष्ठा का भाव व्यक्त किया है।

आयुष्मन— यक्षगण के प्रति प्रथित सन्देश के कथन के लिये महाकृष्ण ने इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है—

तामायुष्मनम च वचनातात्त्वयथोपकर्तु बुधा एवं तव सहवरे रामगिरियमत्रस्थ।

अयुष्मन: कुलमल्ले पृथ्वीत् तव: विवुक्तः पूर्वाधियोऽवृत्तवाच्चामितवेदेव।

इस पद में मेघ के लिये आयुष्मन एवं यक्षगण के लिये अपने इस सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है।

आयुष्मन यह आयुष्मन प्रारंभिक से प्राप्त है। यहाँ यक्षगण के सन्देश को ले जाते के कारण प्रसन्न आयुष्मन के यहाँ इस अध्ययन में मेघ प्रकार देखने वाला है। इस पुराण के मेघ ने यक्ष के लिये भाल सम्बोधन का प्रयोग किया है। भाई सदिव भाई के दीर्घयुत साक्षात् रहता है। यक्षगण के लिये विशेष यक्ष के सन्देश का पुनरीतिक कार्य करते मेघ ने अपनी आयु के प्रसन्नता सिद्ध की है अत: इस यक्ष पर मेघ के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया।

मेघ के लिये यक्ष के सन्देश एक विशेष मनुष्य के उपकरण, आयुष्मन, अनुन्य विनय के बीच में निहित आयुष्मन को व्यक्त करते हैं। यक्षगण यक्ष के प्रेमका है। यक्षगण की व्यक्ति भी यक्ष के समान शक्तियों में पिये है अत: अपने सन्देश में यक्ष ने यक्षगण को भी अनेक प्रकार से समझाता किया है।
अतिथि— इस पद का प्रयोग यह द्वारा में किया गया है—
भूतित्रित्र जिया विद्वे नन्देशेव निन्देश हस्तमाक हिन्दुमाद वस्तु नन्देशवाचार निदेश सम्पूर्ण वा वृद्धिन त्वरतित पाव सम्पूर्ण प्राप्तियों ब्रह्मसंस्थान संगमविनिर्दिशनबन्ध वेदविवेकोत्सवाने।

प्रकृत पद में अतिथि इस पद के निवेदन से मार्गविक्ष ने सिद्ध किया है कि यह सकुशल है तथा शीघ्र ही वह अपनी ज्ञानभाषा का त्याग करता। यक्षिणी को भी स्वाभाविक अपने पत्ती की कुटलता का समाधार आम्प्रे बा। अपने पत्ती की सकुशलता के बारे में यक्षिणी को अवधारणाय व्यंग्य है उस व्यंग्य के श्रम के सूचक इस पद का निक्रेप महाकाव्य की सम्पूर्ण तुलित्य को बताता है।

अलेप— नायक नायिका का बल होता है परंतु इस मय हस्तक्षण दो दूर है अतः यह ने इसी छोटे में अलेप इस समाधान का प्रयोग भी मिलता है

तामामुम्मत च वचनावलनयोपकरुण्य युद्ध एवं तव सबद्र सरस्वतियांश्चत्रम।

अवायान— कुमलमबल पृष्ठतत्व तलात वृजनुल— पूर्वायुज सुलभविपक्ष ग्राप्तप्राप्तदेव।

इस साहित्य में माय ने यक्षिणी के प्रति अपना अवधारण प्रेम प्रस्त किया है व्याकरण व्यक्ति जिससे प्रेम करता है, उसके प्रति उसने दग्दा का भाव होता है जो कि उम्मे सम्बोधन के प्रयोग से समीमी रूप से प्रस्त करता है।

चिह्न— यह समाधान यक्षिणी की नारी सुलभ कौप का बोध करवाता है—

श्यामाभंक्ष चृतिकहरुप्रणेषण दृष्टान्त वक्तच्याय यशीनिविधिनां भवहरे कुष्ठान

उत्तमाभार्य प्रनुरु भीदीविचु भूलितासान एकजिस्म हनुमिदि न ते चिह्न सादृष्टमित।

विरही यह यक्षिणी के विवेक में लताओं में, हरिविषों के नेत्रों में, चन्द्रमा में नदी की तरंगों में यक्षिणी की वेषदास की उत्प्रेरक कर रहा है। यक्षिणी स्वपन में भी परस्पर का बन्तन सहन नहीं कर सकती अतः अत्यंत में उसका यह दशा की प्रेम को श्रवाधिक होगा। यक्षिणी के को प्राप्त करके यह के द्वारा चिह्न इस समाधान का प्रयोग किया गया। इस प्रकार अपनी विद्याधर्म को प्राप्तमृत्ति से संगीतित करने वाले विषय यह का यह समाधान उपर्यान ही प्रतीत होता है।

गुणविति— उत्तरमें में यह नें यक्षिणी की ओर दृष्टि के स्वर्ण मोरा, मन्द औप्रनिर्मित होने के कारण उत्तराय न है कि वह यथार्थ ही यक्षिणी के शैलक का निर्म दर्शन करने यह है व्यंग्त ही यक्षिणी हस्ताक्षर सम्पन्न है उसकी यह सर्वलक्षण के कारण ही उसके शैलक से संपूर्वकायु सर्ववागुसम्मान हो गयी है—

भिवा सङ्क निरनिरवदेवाद्युम्बाने ये तस्करस्तुतिःसुरुवातो दस्यगिन प्रतिता।

अलेहुपुते गुणवति यथा दुत्रासतिः पूर्व स्पृह यदि कित भवेदगुमेश्वरविश्वतः।

यक्षिणी यह की अन्यत्व में प्रेमी है। सुना है जाता है कि जिससे प्रेम होता है उसमें प्रेमी को गुण ही गुण दिखाती देते हैं ऐसे में यथा के कियोऽश्रुृगार के दरम निदर्शान्त महाकाव्य का यह भावायुक्त उपलब्ध प्रतीत होता है।

चउलनयने— प्रेम के भावों की भविर्भित्त में नेत्रों की भूमिका असाधारण है। नेत्र अंतरस्त्र के भावों का प्रकट करते हैं। अद्या, कला, प्रेम आदि भावों का प्रकाशन जिस प्रकार से नेत्रों के द्वारा प्रकट होता है वहाँ वृद्धि से भी प्रकट नहीं होता। चउलनेत्र प्रेम के आवेग का बढते हैं। विरही यह विवेचन में यक्षिणी का अन्यत्वाभास से प्रतिक बतल कर रहा है—

संबंधेन्द्र यद्व स्वराश्चारणां भावविषवाचारपर्यण कथं मन्त्रविचारात्मा स्वात।

इत्यं वाच्यस्तुलनयने दूरस्प्लाप्तां गाढ़ोश्यामण्य कुमलसर्व चन्द्रियोन्याध्याति।

नेत्रों की चंचलता वसत दुःखः परित्याग प्रदान करती हैं। जैसे— जैसे अवधारण पर पिङ्का होती है नेत्रविवेचन मन्त्र होता है। यथा हें यक्षिणी के लिये चउलनयने इस पद का प्रयोग किया है जिससे यक्षिणी की वस्तुहार्षण गम्य हो रही है इसके साथ ही यक्षिणी के नेत्रों की अवधारण सम्बन्धाभास चंचलता से
पाठको का परिचय करवाने हेतु महाकवि द्वारा बच्चलनयने इस पद का प्रयोग किया है जो सर्वाधिक
उपयुक्त है।
कल्पनानि— यह ने मेघ के माध्यम से एक संदेश दिया है कि संसार में किसी को भी एकान्ततः सुख या
दुःख नहीं होता। जीवन की परिवर्तनशील असरस्थापं चक्र के समान उपर—नीचे होती है इसलिये हे
यक्षणी तुम अधीन मत बनो—तत्कल्पणी लम्पित सिंह या गम् कातरल्लम् । इस अंगों में अपने
पाणिविशेष का संदेश देते हुए यह ने कल्पनानि इस सम्बोधन पद से महाकवि ने कथाकृत के सुख—
दुःख अंत पर संकेतित किया है। यक्षणी ने पूर्व में प्रयोग का प्राप्त करके सोमादेत के पूर्ण फल को
प्राप्त किया तथा मायिक में भी वह सोमादेत के उसी फल का पूर्ण उपमण करेंगी अतः वह कल्पनानि
इस सम्बोधन के सर्वोत्तम योग्य है।
असतिनयने—वह यक्षणी के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया अतिम सम्बोधन है। । अपने प्रयोग की कुशलता
का समाचार प्राप्त करके विरामित यक्षणी का मुख्यलृ्द पूर्वत: कांतिमान हो उठेगा उसका यही उल्लास
उसके नेत्रों में प्रतिविश्विलित होगा। । जो मिलयुक्त नेत्र नायिका के संदर्भ का अतिशय न से बदलते हैं तथा
रति का वर्ण काव्यार्थियां जो न्याय मानता है। इसमें महाकवि ने उल्लेख की है कि उसके
कल्पना का चित्र यक्षणी के नयन में प्रतिविश्विलित हो रहा है। यह सम्बोधन प्रयोग से मिलने को यथाः
यक्षणी की मनोदश के अनुकूल ही है।
यह ने पूर्व में विचारणीयता के लिये दामादयजीन के एक घटना का उल्लेख करता है
जिसमें यक्षणी द्वारा यह से कितन कह कर उलझाना दिया गया है—
शृणुनाथ लम्पित यहने कण्ठभाना पुष्क के निधानात गायत्री परदेश विप्रुदिका।
सांताहरस कण्ठभानसूमुकस्मुच्छुबुध तंत्र भय मृदुः स्वने कितव भयर्मकालवं तव नयतित।।
यक्षणी स्नेह में भी यह का अय स्नेह के साथ रमण करते देखती है और स्वभाव में संबंध के साथ
कितव इस धर्म का प्रयोग करते देखती है। यह के प्रति यक्षणी का भी अन्य ग्रंथ है तथा यह के
प्रेम का विवाह उसके उसन में भी स्वीकार नहीं। यक्षणी के यह के प्रति अन्य प्रेम को यक्षणी
व्यक्त करने वाला इससे सुपद रसमोहन हो दी नहीं सकता। मेघदूत में यह के लिये एक अन्य प्रेम
होता है।
इस विश्रुत और सुन्दर यक्षणी का एक—एक पद अनेक गवेशनी विषयों का आकर है।
पूर्व यह पद के चयन में महाकवि काव्यदास ने श्रमार्थ आयास किया है जिसकी परिगणन में
मेघे माधे गाँ
काव्य इस प्रसिद्ध रूपित के रूप में प्राप्त होती है। मेघदूत के पूर्व पद में सुप्रभास सम्बोधन इस काव्य
की आलोचना है। महाकवि के द्वारा प्रयुक्त सम्बोधन वैचारिक मन्भ, काव्यार्थियनदेश, रसप्रवर्धणा
और मनोदश की पूर्ण रूप से वहन करते हैं।

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पुखराजकड़ेला, और शंकर नामा*
शरीर रचना विभाग, युनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज ऑफ आयुर्वेद, डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राघवकृष्णम राजस्थान आयुर्वेद युनिवर्सिटी जोधपुर ।
जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय , जोधपुर •

अन्य ग्रंथों में क़ृमियों की कई सूची है। यजुर्वेद और अथर्वेद में भी क़ृमियों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी है। क़ृमी शास्त्र संस्कृत के क्रमने लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ क़ृमि है जिसकी या क़ृमियों परजीवी कहते हैं जो दूसरों पर निर्भर रहकर अपना शोषण प्राप्त करता है। वेदों में क़ृमियों को दृष्टिकोण समूहों में बोंटा गया है: द्रुष्टम (दृष्टमन) और अद्रुष्टम (अदृष्टमन), सभी दृष्टमान और अदृष्टमान क़ृमि मानव शरीर के आंत्र में प्रवेश कर सकती हैं जो मुख्यतः बच्चों में सक्रिय हो सकती है उनमें बुजुर्गी और धीरे-धीरे परे का कारण होता है। अथर्वेद में उपत्यका विभाग प्राक्रामक विवरण राजदब्बां के और श्रेणयाम नामक क़ृमियों के हैं। मानव स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित क़ृमियों में सात क़ृमि प्रजाति है जो मानव आंत्र में सक्रिय का मंडल रूप ले लिया है जो मुख्यतः वर्ग: अस्करिस्लुमब्रिकोइडस (Roundworm), त्रिकियुस त्रिकियुरिया (Whipworm), एंसिस्लोमाडुडोडेनाल (Old world hookworms), नेक्टोरामेरिकानिकस (New world hookworms), एंटरोबियस्वरमिकरियस (Pin worm), ड्राकुनकुलस मेडिनेंसिस (Guinea worm), और वुचरारीबांक्रोफ्टी (Filarial worm). (M. Verma and P. Kadela, 2019)

यजुर्वेद और अथर्वेद में क़ृमि समस्ताओं की बीच क़ृमियों का समक्ष पुराना रिकॉर्ड पाया गया है (पप्पय 1553-1550 ई. पू. * जिसमें अस्करिस्लुमब्रिकोइडस और ड्राकुनकुलस मेडिनेंसिस से भारत थे। इसके अलावा कई दर्शक शास्त्रीय ने भी समय - समय पर क़ृमियों का विवरण जैसे कि प्राचीन लेखक हिंदु ने क़ृमि रोगों के ख़ास व्याख्या की थी। राजदब्बां में और श्रेणयाम क़ृमियों के अधिक निर्देश जानकारी श्रीकेश लेखक हिपोक्रेट (400 ई. पू.*) और अरस्तु (350 ई. ई.*) के दूसरे दी गई । 100 ई. और 1200 ई. की अवधि के दौरान मानव, पशु, पक्षीयों और पेड़ पोशों के अन्य क़ृमियों के ख़ास की गई थी।

युक्त विन्दु: क़ृमि, मानव स्वास्थ्य और प्राचीन शास्त्र।

क़ृमियों का परिचय;

यजुर्वेद में व्यापक अर्थों में वे सभी क़ृमि जो मानव में रोग का कारण होते हैं उन्हें क़ृमि कहते हैं। प्राचीन काल से क़ृमियों का वर्णन मिलता आ रहा है। यजुर्वेद में तो कहा गया है कि मोजुद किसी रोग का कारण है उनका वर्णन है। अथर्वेद में भी दो प्रकार के क़ृमियों का वर्णन मिलता है: द्रुष्टम (दृष्टमन) और अद्रुष्टम (अदृष्टमन), जो सभी जीवमंडल के सभी जीवों और अजीविका चीजों को किस प्रकार भ्रमित करते हैं उनका वैज्ञानिक रूप से वर्णन किया गया है। क़ृमि पृथ्वी पर सभी प्राक्रामक के आवासों में और अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं तथा शायद ऐसा
Endoparasite (anterior) and Exoparasite (posterior) which are released in the human body. The majority of the parasitic worms belong to two species: Ascaris lumbricoides and Trichuris trichiura. These two species are the most common parasitic worms, and they are known as enteric parasites.

Endoparasites are internal parasites that live within the body, while Exoparasites are external parasites that live on the surface of the body. Endoparasites can cause a variety of symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss. Exoparasites can cause itching, rashes, and tissue destruction.

Endoparasites include:

- Ascaris lumbricoides: This parasite causes roundworm infection and can infect the intestines and liver. It is one of the most common parasitic infections in the world.
- Trichuris trichiura: This parasite causes whipworm infection, which can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss.
- Enterobius vermicularis (pinworm): This parasite causes pinworm infection, which is characterized by rectal itching and abdominal pain.
- Dracunculus medinensis (Guinea worm): This parasite causes guinea worm infection, which is characterized by a painful, itchy lump that grows and eventually emerges from the skin as a worm.
- Wuchereria bancrofti (elephantiasis): This parasite causes lymphatic filariasis, which can cause swelling of the limbs and other parts of the body.

Exoparasites include:

- Filarial worms: These parasites cause lymphatic filariasis, which can cause swelling of the limbs and other parts of the body.
- Elephantiasis: This condition is caused by parasitic worms and can cause severe swelling and disfigurement of the limbs.

Endoparasites are typically found in the intestines, while Exoparasites are found on the skin or in the body cavities.

Endoparasites can be diagnosed using a variety of tests, including stool analyses, blood tests, and imaging studies. Exoparasites are often diagnosed using skin tests or biopsy.

Endoparasites can be treated with medications, such as antiparasitic drugs. Exoparasites are typically treated with topical medications, such as skin lotions or ointments.

Preventing parasitic infections involves good hygiene practices, such as washing hands frequently, cooking food thoroughly, and using insect repellent.


tabular data:

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ascaris lumbricoides</td>
<td>Roundworm infection, causes abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trichuris trichiura</td>
<td>Whipworm infection, causes abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enterobius vermicularis</td>
<td>Pinworm infection, causes rectal itching and abdominal pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dracunculus medinensis</td>
<td>Guinea worm infection, causes a painful, itchy lump that emerges from the skin as a worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wuchereria bancrofti</td>
<td>Elephantiasis, causes severe swelling and disfigurement of the limbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Editorial contact: editorijmie@gmail.com

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Fig. 1. The intestinal roundworm is the heavy infection commonly encountered may lead to intestinal blockage.

Fig. 2. Whipworm is living in colon and rectum.

Fig. 3. The most dangerous because hookworms can directly burrow into the skin of the human.

Fig. 4. Pin worm is commonly visible in the faeces of children.
Fig. 5. Female Guinea worm system emerging out of a lymphatic typical ulcer. Causing inflammation of limbs.

Fig. 6. Filarial worm is a parasite of

**प्राचीन शास्त्रों में कृमियों का उल्लेख:**

प्राचीन समय से लेकर अब तक कृमियों का व्यापक रूप से अध्ययन किया गया है। सबसे पहले दर्ज किए गए कृमि इंसानों से बड़े आकार के कृमि थे, जिन्हें सीधे तोर पर कहें कहाँ पड़ता था। प्राचीन इतिहास से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संदर्भों में वेद (6000-4000 ई. पू.) जो मानव इतिहास के शुरुआती शास्त्र हैं। जिनमें ऋग्वेद में कृमियों के सामान्य संदर्भ हैं। यजुर्वेद और अथर्वेद में कृमियों के बारे में उल्लेख है। अथर्वेद में तो मन्त्रों कि ध्वनियों द्वारा कृमियों को खत्म कर देते थे (अथर्वेद 2.32.5)। इसके अलावा प्राचीन समय में लोग मादा कृमियों के आप्षे आदि पहचानने में सक्षम थे। वेदों में कृमि को दो व्यापक समूहों में बांटा गया है वृक्ष या दुर्धमन और अद्वम या अद्वम मन्त्र ब्रह्म संवेदनान देवी कृमियों में खुजली व रोने का मुख्य कारण होते हैं (Ramesh K. Walia and Harish K. Bajaj, 2014)।

अथर्वेद (3000 ई. पू.) में भी राजदर्वार और अद्वम ग्रंथात्मक विवरण मिलता है। चरक ने अपनी साहित्य में 20 हाल-हाल जीवों को कृमि के रूप में मान्यता दी थी। चरक ने देशी चिकित्सा विज्ञान से इसमें आप्रोपोज्क्स और लीच के अध्ययन कृमियों को भी शामिल किया गया था। जो न केवल इस्तानों दक्षिण जानवरों के भी आंतों के कृमियों का सरी वर्णन था (चरक साहित्य: Hoepli, R. 1956 &1959)। कृमि का अलगा सबसे पुराना संदर्भ चीन के हुआंग टी नेई चिंग या द येलो एम्परर क्लासिक ओफ इंटरनल मेडिसिन (C.A. 2700 ई. पू.) में पाया गया है। भूमिज्ञ और मध्य पूर्व का प्राचीन समय के बीच कृमियों का सबसे पुराना रिकॉर्ड पपीरस (1553-1550 ई. पू.) में भी था जो बताता है कि उस समय Ascaris lumbricoides और Dracunculus medinensis जाते थे। हिन्दू लेखन ने कृमियों से होने वाले रोगों की व्याख्या की थी। राजदर्वार और अद्वम के अधिक निर्देशित संदर्भ ग्रीक लेखक में
हिपोकेटस (400 ई. पू.) और अरस्तू (350 ई. पू.) द्वारा दी गई थी। 100 ई. और 1200 ई. की अवधि के दौरान मानव और पशुओं के कई अन्य कृमियों की खोज की गई थी।

निष्कर्ष:

उपर्युक्त निष्कर्ष में प्राचीन शास्त्रों की आधारणा पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि कृमियों का आस्तित्व बहुत पुराना था। सभी सूक्ष्मजीव पता छोड़ के और हमारे शरीर में मौजूद है तथा प्राप्त व आवास के लिए होटल या इंटरमीडियेट होटल क्या आवश्यकता होती है। वेद मनोक, कि व्यवस्थाएँ द्वारा कृमियों को खत्म किए करते थे तथा प्रामाण्य के लिए व्यवस्थाएँ किए होते थे। वे रणनीतिक और आर्थिक रीतियों के कारण इनकी लंबाई लगातार बढ़ रही थी इनका उचित प्रबंधन व उपयोग में प्राचीन शास्त्रों की भूमिका के बारे में सोचने के लिए एक नया अवसर बना सकता है। वर्तमान समय में अस्पताल वातारण के कारण इनका प्रभाव अधिक हो गया है व मुख्य रूप से बच्चों में आंत्र कृमि समस्याओं ज्यादा हो गया है उनकी रोकथाम में उचित प्रबंधन व प्राचीन शास्त्रों का ज्ञान होना अति आवश्यक है।

संदर्भ

ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद और अथर्वेद (2.32.5) 3000 ई. पू. में कृमियों के कई संदर्भ है।

दर्शनशास्त्रीयों के अनुसार कृमियों के कई संदर्भ हिपोकेटस (400 ई. पू.), अरस्तू (350 ई. पू.) और पपीरस (1553–1550 ई.) पू. में है।


Monika Verma and Pukhraj Kadela, (2019). A review on human healthcare related Parasite (Krmi) according to ancient scriptures. Published in souvenir book of In Kaumarncon-2019, Intenational Conference on “Mother and Child Healthcare through Ayurved” organized by DSRRA, University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, pp. 73.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Atanu Mondal

P.Hd Research Scholar

Department Of Geography

Secom Skills University, Bolpur

Abstract: Agriculture plays an important role in ensuring food security. It involves nearly two-thirds of personnel in profitable employment. There are environmental health and economic beneficial balance of sustainable agricultural practices. Among the simple vocabulary ‘sustainable Agriculture’ methods that will be able to meet current and long-term social needs for food, fiber, and other resources. India has recently witnessed a blindness motion in growth and development. This paper tries to detection and pursues the issue of sustainable agriculture in India.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture, Globalization, Agriculture, Agricultural Production,

Introduction: The era of globalization has strongly influenced the agricultural sector in productivity, new strategies for production, credit facilities and others. It has had a positive impact on the import and export of agricultural products—the main source of income in India.

In this regard, the sustainable agricultural concept has got great importance over the years. Sustainable Agriculture plant refers to the presence of eco-friendly agricultural practices, which arise from playing special attention on preserving the environment as much as the crop yield. Therefore, equipment, fertilizers, insecticides etc. are mentioned.

Source: Google

National Mission for sustainable agriculture (NMSA): Vision and objectives:

Vision

1. Transform Agriculture into climate lively production system.
2. Grow and ecologically sustain agricultural production to its fullest potential.
3. Ensure food security and reasonable access to food resources.
4. Enhance livelihood opportunities.
5. Contribute to economic permanency at the national level.

Objectives: 1. To develop agro-climatic zone level strategic plans so that the action plan is certified to regional scales in research and development areas. 2. To improve agricultural productivity through customized interventions such as the use of biotechnology to develop
improved varieties of crops and livestock, promoting efficient irrigation systems, demonstration of appropriate technology, capacity building, and skill development. 3. To simplify the approach to information and institutional support by spreading Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) networks to the panchayat level and linking them to existing insurance mechanisms including Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), scaling the returns at that level. 4. To develop “laboratory to land “research by making Model villages and model farm units in rainfed and dryland areas. 5. To strategize long term intervention for discharge reduction from energy and non-energy uses by way of introduction of suitable crop varieties and farm practices, livestock and manure management. 6. Through the development of drought and insect resistant crop varieties, to realize the huge potential for increasing agricultural production of dry land.

**Agricultural production in India:** Agriculture sector is likely to grow at 2.1 percent in 2017-2018, followed by Industry (4.4 percent) and services (8.3 percent), according to the economic survey 2017-2018 which tabled in parliament.

The economic survey indicated that the government was keen on doubling farmers’ income by 2022, for which it has launched several initiations that encompass activities from seed to marketing.

Credit from institutional sources will complement all such government initiatives like soil health card, input management per drop more crop in Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), PMFBY, e-NAM, etc., the survey said.

Indian farmers are adapting to farm mechanization at a faster rate in comparison to the recent past. The economic survey further added the sale of tractors to a great extent reflects the level of mechanization. Indian tractors industries have emerged as the largest in the world and account for about one-third of total global tractor production, the survey said.

India’s position in the world’s agriculture is given below: (Source: NIC)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated Area</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active population</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cereals</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat production</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice Production</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock (buffaloes, castles)</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of Inland Fish</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Achievements of Indian agriculture:
Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Indian economy, which determines growth and sustainability. According to NSSO 70th round survey, cultivation of land is the primary source of income for almost 2/3rd (63.4%) of all the agricultural household. Indian agriculture, however, has a milestone. The revolution transformed India from a food deficient stage to a surplus food market. In a span of 3 decades, India became a net exporter of food grains. Remarkable results were achieved in the fields of dairying and oilseeds through white and yellow revolutions. The sector could not however maintain its growth momentum in the post green revolution years, the strategic growth in agriculture and the accelerated growth in Industry reversed the structure of national GDP in the Indian economy. Despite these major structural transformations, the agriculture sector continues to accommodate the major share of the workforce. The sector is prone to output fluctuations even after establishing better input facilities and technology like irrigation, High yielding seeds, changes in cropping pattern, etc.

Issues and challenges: The agricultural fields are lamed with barriers that hinder the growth and productivity of this sector. In addition to the dominant influence of monsoon in the Monsoon season, the specific uncertainty of the core structure if this sector turns agriculture an undeveloped sector. In addition, in recent times, major concerns have been created to reduce the pace of agricultural and rural non-farm growth. Both the poor and rich ‘Green Revolution’ states of Punjab and Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have recently reduced the rate of agricultural growth. The motion of taking of modern technology in India is slow and the farming methods are to shuffle and unscientific.

Possibilities and accomplishment: Sustainable agriculture also benefits the environment by maintaining soil quality, reducing soil degradation and erosion and saving water. In addition to these benefits, sustainable agriculture also increases the biodiversity of the area by providing a variety of organisms with healthy and natural environments to live in. As demand for food increase and climate change and ecosystem degradation impose new constraints, sustainable agriculture has an important role to play in preserving natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions halting biodiversity loss and caring for valued landscapes.

The sustainable development in India can also be achieved by following strategies- 1. supporting agro-based processing and rural entrepreneurship. 2. strengthening local market organizations and institutions. 3. Promoting agricultural services through cooperatives and rural agricultural education. 4. Promoting access to farmers in developing countries to international markets. 5. Provision of reliable and up-to-date information on marketing opportunities and trends.

Conclusion: The agricultural technology requires to pace from production based profitable sustainable cultivation. The sustainable development in India can be achieved by full utilization of human resources. Although the Indian government has given high priority to poverty reduction by increasing agricultural production. The bold step from the policymakers is the requirement of the hour. There is an indispensable gradual change of focus from
existing subsidy-based regime towards a sustainable route to confirm higher productivity and prepare the way for the internationally competitive and variegated agricultural sector in India.


INTERNET ADDICTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PERSONALITY TRAITS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Alka Kumari¹, Dr. Sheo Sagar Prasad²

¹Ph D research scholar, Dept of Psychology, Patna University, Patna, Bihar, India-803302
²Assistant Professor & Head, Dept of Psychology, Patna College, Patna University, Patna, Bihar, India-803302

Abstract

Background: Adolescence is a transitional stage between childhoods to adulthood. Adolescence is the period, which fills the gap between childhood and adulthood. It is a time of major change with adolescence attempting to deal with physical, social and cognitive change

Aim: The aim of the present study is to find out the relation of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents

Settings and Design: This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes.

Methods and Material:

This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes. The sample for the present study consisted of 400 adolescent in the age range of 15 to 18 years. Psychological assessments were done using Socio-demographic and Personal data sheet, Internet Addiction Test (Young K.,1996), Differential Personality Scale (Singh, et.al.2002) & Mental Health Battery (Singh & Sen Gupta, 2000).

Results: Results reveals that there is significant differences found between both the groups in context of different domains of personality traits and mental health battery.

Conclusions: The study findings establish that domains of Differential Personality Scale i.e. Emotional stability, Heterosexuality, Ego strength and Curiosity and domains of Mental health battery i.e. Emotional stability, Overall adjustment, Autonomy, Security Insecurity, Self concept Intelligence and total mental health score were significantly different between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet.

Key words: Adolescence, Internet addiction, Personality traits, Mental Health.
Introduction

Adolescence is a difficult time for young people; it is a time of major change with adolescence attempting to deal with physical, social and cognitive change all at once. (Bawker, 2006). This is an age when adolescence is growth in life.

Internet addiction can be found at any age and in any social condition, but most of the research major attention has been focuses on adolescent because adolescent seem to be a critical period of addiction vulnerability. (Pallanti, 2006). Young (1998), describes Internet addiction as follows: “Internet addiction is defined as any online-related activities, compulsive behaviour which interferes with normal living and causes severe stress on family environment, friends, loved ones, and one's work environment. Internet addiction has been called Internet dependency and Internet compulsivity. It is a compulsive behaviour that completely dominates the addict's life.”

Internet Addiction Disorder is characterized by excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges, or behaviors regarding Internet use that lead to impairment or distress. Many adolescents are spending so much time on the Internet, it is essential to be aware of its relationship to adolescent behaviour, well-being, and development values. In the present study, an attempt is being made to see the impact of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

Some behavioural addictions share some common personality traits with internet addictions. Brenner (1997) found a statistically significant relationship between compulsive Internet use and a propensity to fantasize, become depressed, anxious and dissociate. Greenfield (1999) found a high correlation between Cybersex and real life sexual affairs, disinhibition, accelerated intimacy, low appetite, low sleep and dissociation, loss of boundaries, and alterations in mood and consciousness that the author considered to be psychoactive. Shapira et al. (2000) identify behavioural characteristics of individuals with problematic Internet user were: Significant social impairment, marked personal distress In another study conducted by Mathy and Cooper (2003) found Internet use was related to past and current behavioural difficulties in daily activity. A study examines the relationship of internet addiction with personality traits, reported a moderate negative significant correlation was found between personality and internet addiction. (Kakaraki et al, 2017).

Mental health is very important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood till old age. As mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being and also affects how we think, feel, and act, the heavy internet users are seen to be suffering from emotional, psychological and social dysfunction. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. The excessive serious internet users are seen to be experiencing several mental health problems, their thinking, mood, and behaviour could be affected by the heavy internet usage, like pulling away from people and usual activities or withdrawal symptom, feeling numb or like nothing matters, feeling helpless or hopeless, feeling unusually confused, forgetful, on edge, angry, upset, worried, or scared, experiencing severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships, having persistent
thoughts and memories you can’t get out of your head. There is a significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and adolescent mental health. Thus heavy internet users are not able to realize their potential to the fullest, cope with the stresses of life, work productively and make meaningful contributions to the community. Worldwide Internet addiction is a newly emerging mental health problem and social issue among the adolescent causing neurological complications, psychological disturbances, scholastic and social problems. Jahanian, R., & Seifury, Z. (2013) reported that there is a significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and students' mental health.

The aim of the present study is to find out the relation of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

**Objectives of the investigation**

1. The differences in various demographic variables such as age, education, sex etc. of the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
2. The difference of personality traits among the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
3. The difference in the different dimensions of mental health of the internet addicts and the non-addicts.

**Hypotheses**

1. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on demographic variables such as age, sex, education, etc. in comparison to those not addicted to internet.
2. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on personality traits in comparison to those not addicted to internet.
3. Adolescents addicted to internet would be found to differ on different dimensions of mental health as compared to the adolescents who are not addicted to internet.

**Study design:**

This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Questionnaires were used for data collection purposes. The independent variable in this study was the internet addiction. The dependent variables are personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

**Sample**

The sample for the present study consisted of 400 adolescent in the age range of 15 to 18 years. These adolescents were collected from the different schools and colleges of Patna town. All the samples were collected by using purposive sampling. Responses were solicited from individuals who were not suffering from any severe or chronic psychological or physical disorder.
Tools: The following tools would be employed to conduct the present study.

**Socio-demographic and Personal Data sheet:** It is a semi-structured, Proforma especially drafted for this study by researcher. It contains information about socio-demographic variables like age, sex, religion, education and domicile.

**Internet Addiction Test (Young K.,1996):** This questionnaire which is based on DSM-TR criteria for a diagnosis of intermittent explosive and pathological disorders is one of the most reliable tests to measure the Internet addiction which Kimberly Young created. It consists of 20 multiple choice items based on Likert scales.

**Differential Personality Scale (Singh, et.al.2002):** Differential personality inventory is a heterogeneous measure of personality which measures ten dimensions of personality. These dimensions are: Decisiveness- Responsibility, Emotional stability, Masculinity, Friendliness, Hetero sexuality, Ego- strength, Curiosity , Dominance , and Dominance

**Mental Health Battery (Singh and Sen Gupta , 2000):** The battery was developed by Arun Kumar Singh and Alpana Sen Gupta. The battery covers six indices of Mental Health containing a total of 130 items. These indices are: Emotional Stability, Over-all Adjustment, Autonomy, Security-Insecurity, Self-Concept, and Intelligence.

**Procedure:** 400 adolescents in the age range of 15 to 18 have been selected purposively for the present study. They were contacted at different schools and colleges of Patna town. After establishing rapport with the samples the samples were administered the internet addiction scale, the adjustment inventory, the personality scale and the mental health inventory. Based on their score on the internet addiction scale they were classified into two groups namely normal range and moderate and severe addiction. Adolescents getting a score of 00 to 30 on Internet Addiction Test of Young were classified as those with normal range whereas adolescents who got a score of 50 to 100 were classified as moderately and severely addicted to internet. The two groups were then compared on personality, adjustment and mental health using the above-mentioned tools and were statistically analyzed.

**Statistical analysis:** The statistical analysis was done with the help of Statistical Package for social Sciences-20 (SPSS-20). To analyze group differences between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) on certain socio-demographic variables chi square test and t test was applied. To analyze group differences on psychological variables between Group 1 and Group 2 t test was applied on psychological variables.

**Results and discussion:**

The current study is being undertaken to explore whether adolescents internet addiction can be of clinical uses in understanding psychological health of adolescents. The result and observations made from this study may be used to understand and plan a strategy to betterment of adolescents internet addiction and their personality traits, mental health and adjustment. Present study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The cross-
sectional design of most population based studies limits the possibility to draw conclusions on the temporal nature of the association between Internet addiction, personality traits and mental health among adolescents. Also state this research design is valuable for isolating the causal impact of specific variables. The structure of the design, especially the use of good control group, helps maximize the internal validity of research. (Nunnally; 1975).

**Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample:**

In order to see both the groups were similar in term of socio-demographic details or not. Both the groups, Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) were tested through chi square test and t test. Table 1 and 2 results indicating that both the groups were statistically not significant difference on most of socio-demographic variables i.e. gender, domicile, religion, and type of family.

**Adolescents internet addiction and its relation to personality traits :**

Table 3 reveals that there were significant differences were found on Emotional stability (t = 6.253, p< .001), Hetero sexuality (t = 2.090, p< .05), Ego strength (t = 3.534, p< .001) and Curiosity (t = 4.871, p< .001) between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) on different variables of Differential Personality Scale. No significant differences were found Decisiveness (t = .629, p>.05), Responsibility (t = .392, p>.05), Masculinity (t = .709, p>.05), Friendliness (t = 1.761, p>.05), and Dominance (t = 1.761, p>.05) variables of Differential Personality Scale.

Further observation of Table 3 shows that there is a significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 on the personality dimension of “Emotional stability”. The mean Emotional stability score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.17 and 9.48 respectively. The mean Hetero sexuality score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 7.19 and 7.65 respectively. The mean Curiosity score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.17 and 9.05 respectively. It was concluded that personality traits were significantly different in internet addict adolescents.

The findings of present study are similar to study conducted by Gould et al. (2002) reported that nearly one fifth of the adolescents sought help on the Internet for emotional problems. Young and Rodgers (1998) also examined that the personality traits of individuals were found to rank highly in terms of self reliance emotional sensitivity and reactivity vigilance, low self-disclosure, and non-conformist characteristics. In another study similar findings by Kakaraki et al, 2017 were reported moderate negative significant correlation was found between personality and internet addiction.

**Adolescents internet addiction and its relation to mental health:** Observation of Table 4 shows that there is a significant difference between Group 1 and Group 2 on the mental health...
The mean Emotional stability score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 7.78 and 10.59 respectively.

The mean Overall adjustment score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 20.73 and 23.51 respectively. The mean Autonomy score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 9.03 and 10.08 respectively. The mean Security Insecurity score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.49 and 9.44 respectively. The mean Self concept score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 8.59 and 9.92 respectively. The mean Intelligence score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 18.61 and 20.02 respectively. The mean Total score of Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet) are 73.24 and 81.58 respectively. It was concluded that mental health of internet addicts was significantly different.

The findings of present study are similar to study conducted by van den Heuvel (2010) found that low self-esteem and low feelings of loneliness predict a larger chance to meet online contacts. Kelleci and Inal (2010) also reported in his study on that Internet use in adolescents was associated with more severe psychiatric symptoms. There is a similar findings reported by Jahanian, 2013 that significant and inverse relationship between Internet addiction and students' mental health.

**Conclusion**

Very few studies on internet addiction on adolescent have been conducted in India, especially in north India. The present study concluded that internet addiction in adolescent and the aim of the present study is to find out the relation to of internet addiction on the personality traits, mental health and adjustment patterns of the adolescents.

It was found that personality traits of adolescents were significant differences on Emotional stability, Heterosexuality, Ego strength and Curiosity variables between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet on different variables of Differential Personality Scale. It was concluded that personality traits were significantly different in internet addict adolescents.

Further results reveals that there were significant differences were found in Emotional stability, Overall adjustment, Autonomy, Security Insecurity, Self concept Intelligence and total mental health score between adolescents addicted to internet and adolescents not addicted to internet on Mental Health Battery variables. Also, concluded that mental health of internet addicts was significantly different.

It was concluding that adolescents addicted to internet having significant different personality traits, mental health and adjustment skills.
Reference


Result Table:

Table-1:  Presents descriptive information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the entire sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Chi square</th>
<th>P Value (df)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>.167 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.412 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi Urban</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion Belief</td>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>.202 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Family</td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.161 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Economical Status</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>.179 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-2:  Presents descriptive information about the socio-demographic characteristics (age and educational qualification) of the entire sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of assessment</th>
<th>Group 1 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>Group 2 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>t value</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>16.47±1.05</td>
<td>16.52±1.04</td>
<td>-.478</td>
<td>.633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualification</td>
<td>13.38±1.08</td>
<td>13.50±1.06</td>
<td>-1.073</td>
<td>.284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table-3: Comparison of differential personality scale between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of assessment</th>
<th>Group 1 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>Group 2 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>t value</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIFFERENTIAL PERSONALITY SCALE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisiveness</td>
<td>9.20±2.27</td>
<td>9.06±2.17</td>
<td>0.629</td>
<td>.530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td>9.42±2.16</td>
<td>9.34±1.90</td>
<td>0.392</td>
<td>.695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional stability</td>
<td>8.17±2.45</td>
<td>9.48±1.65</td>
<td>6.253</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculinity</td>
<td>8.57±2.49</td>
<td>8.41±1.99</td>
<td>0.709</td>
<td>.479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendliness</td>
<td>8.45±1.99</td>
<td>8.78±1.74</td>
<td>1.761</td>
<td>.079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetero sexuality</td>
<td>7.19±1.97</td>
<td>7.65±2.36</td>
<td>2.090</td>
<td>.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ego strength</td>
<td>7.84±2.21</td>
<td>7.02±2.41</td>
<td>3.534</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curiosity</td>
<td>8.17±1.64</td>
<td>9.05±1.95</td>
<td>4.871</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominance</td>
<td>8.59±2.11</td>
<td>8.24±1.75</td>
<td>1.826</td>
<td>.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77.03±11.83</td>
<td>77.05±7.45</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>.984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-4: Comparison of Mental Health Battery between Group 1 (Adolescents addicted to internet) and Group 2 (Adolescents not addicted to internet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of assessment</th>
<th>Group 1 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>Group 2 (Mean ±SD)</th>
<th>t value</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MENTAL BATTERY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional stability</td>
<td>7.78±1.93</td>
<td>10.59±2.89</td>
<td>11.429</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall adjustment</td>
<td>20.73±4.48</td>
<td>23.51±4.64</td>
<td>6.089</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomy</td>
<td>9.03±2.68</td>
<td>10.08±2.48</td>
<td>4.060</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Insecurity</td>
<td>8.49±2.28</td>
<td>9.44±1.63</td>
<td>4.806</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self concept</td>
<td>8.59±2.25</td>
<td>7.92±2.07</td>
<td>3.098</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence</td>
<td>18.61±3.35</td>
<td>20.02±4.86</td>
<td>3.386</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73.24±8.11</td>
<td>81.58±7.94</td>
<td>10.286</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
समाज में महिला हिस्सा के विरूद्ध बढ़ता जन-आंदोलन का प्रभाव

डा.मनोरमा कुमारी
पी.एच.-डी,यू.जी.सी.--नेट
समाजशास्त्र विभाग

उस वक्त देश में बड़ा ही खुशी का माहीत था। जब भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित हवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था— "मेरे देश के लोगों, इस वक्त दुनिया सो रही है, मगर भारत जाग रहा है और इस आजादी को हम अपने खुद के आदर्शों के साथ में जीना आरंभ कर रहे हैं।" हालांकि आजादी के बाद देश ने काफी तरक्की की है, विकास की गति भी दिखाई दे रही है। मगर इन तमाम बदलावों के बावजूद साही मायने में महिलाओं के लिए अभी भी आजादी सपना ही दिखता है।

नारी भारतीय समाज में हमेशा से ही एक कमजोर समूहों के रूप में जानी जाती रही है। इतिहास के विभिन्न स्टेजों से इनकी प्रसिद्धि का ज्ञान मिलता है। तथा इतना निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि किसी भी युग में महिलाओं की स्थिति पुरुषों के समान नहीं थी। महिलाओं के प्रसिद्धि की दृष्टि से 4 युगों में बांटा जा सकता है -

1. वैदिक काल
2. उत्तर वैदिक काल
3. मध्यकाल या इस्लामिक काल
4. ब्रिटिशकाल तथा उसके पश्चात्

कई पौराणिक साक्ष्यों से यह ज्ञात होता है कि वैदिककाल में महिलाओं की स्थिति अच्छी थी। उसे, उन्हें सम्पत्ति तथा सार्वजनिक जीवन में भाग लेने का अधिकार था। मैत्री, गार्गी, घोषा, उपाला, संभन्धित इत्यादि जैसी विदुषियों को समस्माय प्रमुख वार्तालापों एवं संगोष्ठियों में अन्य पुरुष विद्वानों के समान ही आमंत्रित किया जाता था। उत्तर वैदिक युग में आकर महिलाओं की प्रसिद्धि में गिरावट आने लगी उन्हें शिक्षा, सम्पत्ति आदि अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाना लगा। गुप्तकाल तक आते आते इनकी प्रसिद्धि में और हास हुआ, जिसके फलस्वरूप इनमें अझारनता, अशिक्षा, अधिविवाह आदि फैलने लगे। मनुसूरमूल्य तथा नारद संहिता में भी नारी चरित्र का नकारात्मक वर्णन मिलता है, जिसमें उन्हें नरक के द्वारा सभी पापों की जड़ एवं निराशाचरित्र जैसे शब्दों से सम्बोधित किया गया है।

नारी स्थिति सर्वोच्च पतन मुस्लिम युग में हुआ। इस युग में आकर नारी भोग की वजूद से रूप में जानी जाने लगी। मुस्लिम शासकों के आगमन के बाद ही समाज में लगभग सारी कुम्भा की शुरुआत हुई। जैसे-बालिका शिशु वध, सतीप्रथा, जीहर
प्रथा, पर्याप्त विवाद, सामाजिक अवस्था, आधारित और संशोधित आदेश का केंद्र बन गयी तथा यह नारी प्रशिक्षण के इतिहास में सबसे काला अध्ययन है।

महिलाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्ति

विवाद के सामाजिक, आर्थिक उच्चता तथा अधिकारिता के लिए महिलाओं के संबंधित निम्नलिखित कारकमों पर कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

क) रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता देने का कार्यक्रम— यह कार्यक्रम के द्वीप क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में शुरू किया। इसका उद्देश्य प्रमाणपत्र श्रेणी में महिलाओं के कॉशल तथा परियोजना के आधार पर रोजगार उपलब्ध करार करमहिलाओं की स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार लाना है।

ख) मोजमबक्के— इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं को प्रमाणपत्र और गैर प्रमाणपत्र धंधों का प्रशिक्षण और कॉशल उपलब्ध करार उन्हें टिकाई आधार पर रोजगार या स्वरूपित करने में मदद करना है।

ग) स्वास्थ्य— यह केंद्र द्वारा प्राप्ति है जो विश्व बैंक एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रीय विकास कोष के सहयोग से संचालित की जाती है। यह परियोजना भी वस्त्र सहायता समूह बनाने पर जोर देती है।

(घ) महिला सशक्तिकरण की राष्ट्रीय नीति— 20 मार्च 2001 को यह नीति लागू की गई। इसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं की प्रगति, विकास और सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करना और महिलाओं के साथ हर तरह का भेदभाव समाप्त कर उनकी खुली भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करना है।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग— यह 1990 के तहत गठित की गई। यह संकल्पना तथा अन्य कार्यों के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध प्राधिकृतों की समीक्षा करता है।
(च) चर्चित हिंसा बिल, 2006 — इसमें पहले से उपलब्ध महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा की ओर विस्तार दिया गया है, जिसमें मानसिक, भावनात्मक शारीरिक हिंसा को पुनर्भाषित किया गया है तथा इसे आपराधिक कृत्यों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

महिलाओं की समस्याएं —

- निर्धारता
- आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन का अभाव
- संवैधानिक तथा कानूनी प्रावधानों की जानकारी का अभाव।
- अधिकारों से अनमितता।
- घरेलू हिंसा
- घर तथा कार्यस्थलों पर यौन शोषण
- दहेज
- बाल विवाह
- बालिका शिशु व्यवहार तथा भूृण हत्या
- देह व्यापार
- सार्वजनिक जीवन में सीमित सहभागिता
- समाज में स्त्री—पुरुष के बीच दोहरे मानदंड
- निर्णय लेने की अक्षमता
- पुरुष छात्र—छात्रा से निकलने की प्रतिबद्धता का अभाव
- रूढ़िवादिता, अंधविश्वास आदि।

परिवार में शिक्षा एवं मूल्य — भारतीय समाज की जो मानसिकता बनती है, वह परिवार से ही शुरू होती है। जहां पर सबसे पहले परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। परिवार में लड़कियों और लड़कों के लिए अलग—अलग नियम होते हैं। जहां लड़कियों को विभिन्न बंधनों में रखा जाता है। वहीं लड़कों को खुली छूट दी जाती है। जबकि लड़कियों को विभिन्न बंधनों में रखा जाता है। उनसे सुशील और सीमित व्यवहार की उम्मीद की जाती है। बचपन में जो हमारा परिवार लड़का और लड़कियों के लिए अलग अलग भूमिका निर्धारित करते हैं, वहीं आगे चलकर उसकी समाज में भूमिका निर्धारित करता है। लड़कियों के प्रति हिंसा रोकने की शुरुआत घर से ही करनी चाहिए तभी समाज भी असहकार होगा और हर कोई खुशी और वैन से रह पाएगा। ये सारी बातें इस ओर इलाज करते हैं कि इन घटनाओं के पीछे सामाजिक व्यवस्था की कमी है। इस कमी को एक क्षण में दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक सामाजिक बदलाव की प्रक्रिया है जो कि बहत लेगी।
संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए प्रावधान

अनुच्छेद (15) — धर्म, जाति, जन्म, स्थान या लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव न किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (15) (3) — महिलाओं के हित में विशेष उपबंधों का निर्माण किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (16) — लोकसेवा में समान रूप से अवसर दिया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (19) — समान रूप से अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता।

अनुच्छेद (21) — प्राण और दैनिक स्वास्थ्यता से बचत न किया जाना।

अनुच्छेद (23) — कवि—विकाय एवं बलात् श्रम से संस्करण।

अनुच्छेद (39) — समान रूप से आजीवन का साधन उपलब्ध कराना।

अनुच्छेद (40) — पंचायत राज संस्थाओं में 73वें एवं 74वें संशोधन द्वारा 33 प्रतिशत आकर्षण।

अनुच्छेद (42) — काम का न्यायसंगत और मानववॉटिंग दशाओं का तथा प्रसूति सहायता का उपबंध।

अनुच्छेद (47) — महिलाओं हेतु पोषाहार, जीवन स्तर तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हेतु उपबंध कराना।

अनुच्छेद (51) (ड.)— सेतुओं के समान के विरुद्ध प्रथाओं का त्याग करना।

6. संवैधानिक तथा सामाजिक विधानों का प्रभाव एक आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन—

भारत में ब्रिटिशकाल से लेकर आज तक महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए अनेक संवैधानिक तथा सामाजिक विधानों के स्तर पर प्रयास किए गए हैं। इसके साथ साथ अनेक कारणों के कारण योजनाओं भी बदली गईं अर्थात् रही हैं। फिर भी देखा जा रहा है कि महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा, अत्याचार, अपराध, दहेज, बलात्कार, यौनाचार जैसी समस्याएं सुलझने की बजाय और अधिक बढ़ रही हैं। मुख्यतः इसका कारण सामाजिक, संस्कृति अधिक है, चूंकि अमी भी समाज पर धर्म, परम्पराओं तथा पुरुष अधिकार आदि का प्रभाव है। इसके कारण कानून प्रभावशाली नहीं हो पाए रहा है। महिलाएं इतनी शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि वह अपने अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करें तथा पुरुष एवं समाज उन्हें अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने में सहयोग नहीं दे सकते। यही कारण है कि आजादी के 71 वर्षों में जितना विकास किया या स्थिति में जो सुधार होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ है।
राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग : छंद्द का गठन 1992 में एक संरचनात्मक संस्था के रूप में हुआ। इसके प्रमुख निम्नलिखित कार्य हैं :—

1. स्त्री अधिकारों की रक्षा।
2. स्त्रियों पर होने वाले शोषण तथा अत्याचार की जांच करना।
3. स्त्रियों की दशा में सुधार के लिए सिफारिश देना।
4. इन्हें कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराना।

भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलन का कोई सशक्त इतिहास या वर्तमान नहीं है। जहां विश्व में औद्योगिक कार्य के बाद ही इंग्लैंड, प्रांत आदि पश्चिमी समाजों में नारीवादी आंदोलन प्रारंभ हो गए। वही भारत में अभी तक यह उल्लेखनीय रूप उपलब्ध नहीं है। महिलाओं के शोषण, अधिकार आदि को लेकर जो प्रयास किए गए उसमें पुरुषों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। ऐसे ऐसी बेसेट, भोपाल की बेगम आदि महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में भी आंदोलन चले हैं, पर इन्हें महत्वपूर्ण सफलता नहीं मिली। महिलाओं द्वारा किसी सशक्त आंदोलन के प्रारंभ नहीं कर पाने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं—

1. भारतीय समाज का परम्परागत वित्तसंबंधी रूप।
2. महिला सशक्तिकरण का अभाव।
3. महिलाओं की पुरुष पर आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा भावनात्मक निर्मिता।
4. अशिक्षा।
5. स्वतंत्र पहचान तथा अस्तित्व बनाने की इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव।

यह आधुनिक युग का एक सामाजिक आंदोलन है, जिसका लक्ष्य सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्त्री-पुरुष की समानता स्थापित करना है। मुन्नासप्रजाल के साथ साथ मंगलसप्तपंजप्रजाल की समापन करना है। भ्योमधुरपहुंच जंतपंजप्रजाल को समाज व्यवस्था का प्रधान लक्षण मानता है। यह किसी क्षेत्रप्रजालसविपरीती स्विद्रंशत का शंकनाद है। भ्योमधुरपहुंच महिलाओं के “नहरमबवप्रजाल और उनके प्रति होने वाले अन्याय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है और इनके प्रतिकार के उपायों पर विचार करता है। स्त्री जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में यह अधिकार बढ़ाने की मांग करता है।

महत्वपूर्ण संदर्भ:

- नारीवादी आंदोलन की संस्थापक मेरी बुल्स्टोर क्राफ्ट (ब्रिटेन) को माना जाता है।
- ओस्टर पैदा नहीं होती, बल्कि बना दी जाती है। “वुंड ये दवज इवतदे। इनज इमबवहन वुंड की जबकि सीमान दी बुआ की है।
- विश्व महिला दिवस 8 मार्च 1857 (न्यूयॉर्क) से मनाना शुरू हुआ।
- 1893 में विश्व में सर्वप्रथम न्यूजीलैंड देश जहां महिलाओं को मताधिकार प्राप्त हुआ।
पुस्तकें :-
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बी हूक्स — फेमिनिटिस्ट थियरी
जी ग्री — द फिमेल यूनिट
कार्ल मिलेट — सेक्सुअल पोलिटिक्स
सीमोन द बुआ — द सेक्सड सेक्स

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2. अहूजा, राम — भारतीय सामाजिक समस्या।
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6. कुमार धर्मेन्द्र — महिला हिंसा का अंत।
7. वलसला, 'प्रत्यूषा — महिला हिंसा का अंत।
8. प्रतियोगिता दर्पण — मई 2013
9. प्रतियोगिता दर्पण, अतिरिक्तांक — समाजशास्त्र 2018
10. हिन्दुस्थान, दैनिक जागरण, दैनिक भास्कर इत्यादि।
11. इंटरनेट।
Abstract:

Aim of the Study: The aim of the study is to evaluate the potential consequences of celebrity endorsement in tourism industry in India. The study further attempts to explore the key celebrity characteristics which impact the selection of celebrity for the purpose.

Research Methodology: The study is exploratory in nature. Extensive literature review is carried out to identify the key celebrity characteristics and potential consequences of celebrity endorsement in tourism industry. The study is carried out using secondary data analysis.

Research Findings: The study finds that celebrity endorsement would be an easy way to catch the attention of the tourist and more personal approach could be developed for the advertisement. The negative consequences such as increase in the overall costs are troublesome for the low on budget tourism industry. Further, characteristics such as attractiveness, popularity, image and relevance are the key characteristics which impact the selection of celebrity for endorsement.

Future Implications: The research will have implications for researchers. The study will open new areas for research such as exploring interrelationship between celebrity characteristics impacting their selection, quantifying the benefit in monetary terms occurring due to celebrity endorsement.

Keywords: Celebrity endorsement; brand association; brand image.

JEL Classification: L83

1. Introduction of the study:

Importance of marketing has shown significant increase in the last few decades. In order to make a product successful, it is necessary that an effective marketing programme is developed which not only helps in customer satisfaction, but also builds brand equity. There is a long list of products which have become successful only because they had better marketing campaigns than their rivals. Also, there exists a long list of products which have failed due to their ineffective or under effective marketing programme. Therefore, it is essential that a strong strategy is formulated with respect to marketing. A lot of marketers are confused as to where to start and what must be the focal point of their marketing campaign. Should they focus equally on every aspect of marketing mix or there is any part which might overcome failures of others? Marketing mix consists of four parts- Product, price, place and promotion. The traditional marketing view has focused lot on developing products according to customer needs and making modifications in product or price or their availability, but modern
marketing emphasizes more upon promotion. Promotion plays a vital role in marketing. Although there are various sources of promotion such as sales promotion, personal selling, publicity but advertising is proven to be far more effective than other sources. Advertising is defined as a non-personal, paid promotion of goods and services by an identified sponsor. Many of the products owe their success to their advertising campaign. The best thing about advertising is that it helps in capturing the emotions of the potential customers and converts them from potential to actual customers. There are lots of advertisements such as “Action ka school time” of Action Shoes, washing powder Nirma, Liril Girl, Airtel “Har ek friend zaruri hota hai” jingle which have had a long lasting impact on the minds of television viewers. Because advertising is the most widely used promotion mechanism, therefore, with the passage of time, it has evolved for good. Use of animation, graphics and other form of arts and technology has made advertisements more creative and eye-catchy but has also increased their cost. One change which is visible throughout the advertising industry is the increasing use of celebrity in the advertising campaign. Be it Hrithik Roshan for Mountain Dew, Shahrukh khan, Aishwarya Rai, katrinaKaif for Lux, Alia Bhatt and Varun Dhawan for Frooti, Roger Federer for Rolex watch, MS Dhoni for Godaddy websites and others. A revolutionary step was taken in field of advertising when Gujarat Tourism launched their advertising campaign using a celebrity. It was one of its kinds of promotion when a celebrity was promoting tourism industry of a state. The advertising campaign drew not only media attention but was acclaimed as hit as it resulted in increase of tourist inflow in state of Gujarat. The success of this campaign started a new debate among researcher that whether celebrity endorsement an help in development of tourism industry at other places and how can we quantify the benefit derived. These answers are yet to be answered statistically. Other state boards have been hesitant in selecting a celebrity as their tourism brand ambassador due to these unanswered questions. Because the budget of tourism state boards is limited, they are reluctant to experiment.

2. Review of Literature:

(Veen & Song, 2013) empirically assessed the impact of perception of people towards the celebrity on tourists intention to visit. The study suggests that image of endorser significantly impacts the intention of visit of tourists and highlights the extent to which celebrity endorsed advertisements differ from non celebrity endorsed advertisement in catching attention of tourist. (Abdurrahman, Owusu, Soladoye, & Kalimuthu, 2018) concluded that the heavy expenditure incurred by telecommunication companies on celebrity endorsements have not been succesful in impacting the intention of purchase by generation Y in Nigeria. The study suggests managers to use the heavy outlay incurred in it for other activities such as corporate social responsibility which would attract the interest of generation Y to a large scale. (Jolly & L, 2013) examained if the endorsement by celebrity of tourism destination has any impact on tourism intention to visit the place and whether celebrity endorsement are succesful over non celebrity endorsement in impacting tourist intention to visit. The study concluded that the major advantage of using a celebrity is brand recall and non celebrity advertisments are better in convincing the tourist to visit a destination. (Ghotbivayghan, Hoseinzadehshahri, &
Ebrahimi, 2015) concluded that endorsement by celebrity has a positive impact on image of the corporation, its credibility and on corporate loyalty. Moreover, corporate image further positively impacts corporate credibility, which in turn positively related with corporate loyalty. (Singh, 2013) attempted to study the impact of celebrity endorsement on products of hospitality sector and estimated the impact of celebrity endorsement on profitability of organisation. The study concluded that celebrity endorsement positively affect the image of the destination. However, the study could not deliver a confirmation to whether this interest of tourist due to celebrity endorsement gets converted into destination visit or not. (Malik & Sudhakar, 2014) explored how sports celebrity endorsement could be used in positioning of a brand. The study proposed a model for developing a measuring scale for measuring brand positioning through celebrity endorsement. (Shoeb & Khalid, 2014) revealed the impact of celebrity endorsement on image of the brand and identified various factors which play a vital role in success of an endorsement. The study explored the link between the brands and consumer psyche and proposed key areas which should be focus areas while selecting celebrity endorsement as a medium to market the product. (Panda & Thakkar, 2017) investigated the impact of advertisement campaigns by a celebrity in Indian state of Gujarat. The study also highlighted the reasons for effectiveness of advertisement campaigns and the role which celebrity plays in advertisement. (Joseph Chang, 2017) investigated the impact of moral character of endorser on the image of the brand. The study also highlights the impact of moral character of endorser on the evaluation of a product by the perceiver. (Nyarko, Asimah, Agbemava, & Tsetse, 2015) explored the impact of celebrity endorsement on buying behaviour of young generation in Ghana. The study concluded that celebrity endorsements were found to be more attractive than non-celebrity endorsement and positively impacted the purchase intention of tourists.

3. Research Objectives:

The following are the objectives of the paper-

- To evaluate the potential benefits and costs of celebrity endorsement in marketing of tourism destinations.
- To examine the factors which impact the endorsement of tourism product through celebrity.
- To identify the celebrity characteristics which affect the selection of a celebrity.

4. Research Methodology:

The paper is based on secondary data sources with data collected from research articles published online and offline. The study is exploratory in nature and provides an insight into the reasons which impact the selection of celebrity. Through literature review and policy document analysis, factors associated with celebrities were identified.
5. Evaluating the Benefits and Costs of Celebrity Endorsement in Marketing of Tourism Destinations

In order to formulate strategies for celebrity endorsement, one must have an in-depth understanding about the potential costs and benefits associated with using a celebrity for endorsing a tourism destination in particular. The following sub section deals with highlighting the potential benefits which a destination would have due to celebrity endorsement and the costs which would arise out of it.

5.1. Potential Benefits of Celebrity Endorsement

Any plan or strategy is worthless if it does not provide any benefits to the venture. Celebrity endorsement has shown to have some positive impact in the form of personalized approach to target customers, more attractive marketing campaign, building brand image, easy to recall advertisements. The following section covers the benefits tourism industry would gain through celebrity endorsement.

- **Easy to recall**- A person goes through hundreds or thousands of advertisement over a day. These advertisements may be in form of television advertisements, radio advertisements, bill board advertising and others. Because of the human tendency to forget things, advertising fails to achieve its desired objectives. Use of celebrity has been found to be an effective way to make the consumers memorize an advertisement. A person would find it easier to recall an advertisement with a celebrity because of its attractiveness. Example-

- **Brand association**- Every person wants to be associated with a celebrity somehow. If a person sees a trustworthy celebrity promoting a product, then the person might be persuaded to use the product. This need for association arises only because the product is being endorsed by a celebrity. Example-

- **Brand image building**- If a celebrity endorses a brand or a product, the brand gains from it. The gain is the trustworthiness or the image which the endorser passes it to the product. When a destination or tourism product will be endorsed by the celebrity, that product would gain from the image of the endorser. So, unpopular, under explored or newly developed products would gain massively when promoted by the celebrity as tourist would get encouraged to visit if their favorite celebrity is endorsing it.

- **Attractiveness of advertisement**- An advertisement can be made attractive by way of incorporating a celebrity. The advertisements of soaps and soft drinks have covered leaps and bounds in terms of attractiveness using a celebrity. Advertisement of tourism destinations would be pretty bland and basic just
depicting the destinations and activities. But, if a known face is shown enjoying the activities, then this would have favorable impact on the mind of the viewers.

- **Personalized approach** - Celebrity endorsement is a more personalized approach of advertising. Emotional appeals, suggestions, requests when are made by someone with whom a person can associate with helps in better communication of the message. Non celebrity endorsed message does not have personalized approach and people cannot relate themselves with the message in absence of the face sending it.

### 5.2. Potential Costs associated with Celebrity Endorsement

Nothing comes without a cost. Celebrity endorsement too suffers from such weaknesses. Although it offers benefits to the marketing department, but the costs associated with it are so significant that these can’t be just overlooked. The negative consequences or the limitations celebrity endorsement suffers is as follows-

- **Cost of hiring** - Celebrity comes at a cost. Sometimes the cost is so huge that it becomes a sensational news event. Because of such huge cost involved, government agencies sometimes are reluctant to use celebrity. The limited amount of funds available with the tourism development boards need to be cautiously used and to make provisions for celebrity endorsement is cumbersome task.

- **Impact of negative image** - At times products have faced heat off customers because of negative image of the celebrity endorsing it. Because celebrities are always in lime light, therefore it is highly possible that they might get involved in some controversy. This is sure to have negative consequences for the product they are marketing. Because it is government responsibility to promote tourism destination, therefore they tend to avoid controversies and hence do not much use celebrity endorsement as means to promote.

- **Limitation on creativity** - Advertising through a celebrity reduces the ability to innovate and be more creative. Non-celebrity endorsements such as use of graphics, pictures, videos, CGI has scope to innovate limitless. Marketing in Tourism should be highly creative. Thus, advertisement of Madhya Pradesh, which is a non-celebrity endorsed advertisements has more creativity in term of visual imagery than advertisement of Gujarat Tourism which makes use of celebrity for the same purpose.

- **Same celebrity promoting competitor brand** - Imagine same celebrity endorsing two or more competitor products. The result is failure of the advertising campaign. If Amitabh Bachchan is used to promote Gujarat tourism and North East tourism simultaneously, then the tourist would be confused as to where to visit on
the recommendations by the endorser. Because of lack of celebrities who can endorse tourism, it is sometimes found that same celebrity is endorsing multiple destinations, destroying the overall objective of the marketing plan.

- **Finding a relevant celebrity**- Nobody wants to be stereotyped in one personality. Also, celebrities are very image cautious. They tend to promote products which suit their image and marketers tend to choose celebrities which match their product characteristics. But, in case of tourism industry, it is a tedious task. Because tourism in a state comprise of various types of tourism such as religious tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, leisure tourism, sports tourism, medical tourism etc. so it is difficult to find a celebrity which can be used to endorse such a wide variety of tourism without making it awkward. There are also not many celebrities which could be used for the purpose of promoting tourism destinations in India.

6. Factors Impacting the decision to endorse a tourism destination through celebrity:

- **Strategy of competitor**- States acts as a competitor for other states in terms of attracting tourists. The strategy of one state aims to defeat the other states in terms of attracting tourists and generating revenue. If any state is getting benefit from endorsement by celebrity, then it becomes necessary for other states to use celebrities to counter the strategy. So, when Gujarat began to gain from using Amitabh Bachhan, it became imperative for other states to start advertising heavily, creatively either by using a celebrity or in some innovative way.

- **Budget of the agency**- Tourism industry is government controlled. All the marketing and promotional activities are undertaken by the government agencies. These agencies maintain only a limited amount of fund for the marketing purpose. This is because tourism since initial days has not required much of marketing. Because of lack of funds available and exorbitant funds charged by the celebrities, government has been reluctant to use celebrities for promotion of tourism industry.

- **Types of tourism in the destination**- Choice of celebrity endorsement depend upon the typology of tourism at a destination. A religious tourism destination would not necessarily require someone from movie industry or sports to promote it. Because tourist in India is largely done for religious and leisure purpose, use of celebrity for endorsement has been limited. But, as niche tourism is increasing its presence, eminent people from sports, medical sector, social workers are being used to promote tourism in destination. Example- reality tourism, sports tourism.

- **Endorser personal characteristics**- Personal characteristics such as Age of endorser, celebrity image, attractiveness, trustworthiness, relevance and other act as an important basis for selection of celebrity for endorsement. So, for promoting
tourism destinations, it must be noted that celebrity must have high trustworthiness, must have local appealing and should be suitable for the typology of tourism which is present at the destination. As such, to promote adventure tourism, sports persons such as Virat Kohli or movie actors like Hrithik Roshan, Ranveer Singh would be suitable candidates.

- **Aim of the marketing plan**- The objective of marketing plan serves the basis for selecting a celebrity for endorsement purpose. If the objective is to cater to a certain age group or typology, then the celebrity which appeals most to that group should be selected. If the aim of the plan is to promote tourism sustainably, then a mature celebrity who is known for his work for the noble cause should be selected so that the message is conveyed effectively.

7. **Celebrity Characteristics affecting the selection of a celebrity**:

A country such as India is celebrity obsessed. Here, celebrities not only have a huge fan following, rather they are worshipped at some places. Celebrities not only include movie stars, but sports persons have gained huge fan following over the years. As entertainment and sports industry is achieving new heights, so is the popularity of the players and actors and actresses. In this globalized world, where international migration is quiet popular, the reputation and image of celebrity is measured throughout the world. An actor is considered worthy of being selected as celebrity only if they have a global outreach. Bollywood stars such as Amitabh Bachchan, Shahrukh Khan, Salman Khan, Ranveer Singh, Deepika Padukone, Priyanka Chopra; sports persons like MS Dhoni, Virat Kohli, Saina Nehwal, Smriti Mandhana have risen on the top of the popularity charts in the last few years. The question that arises is what factors must be considered while selecting a celebrity and particularly for endorsing a tourist destination. The following points discuss in depth the key celebrity characteristic which impact their selection and on this basis recommends some celebrities who could then serve as the ambassador for tourism industry-

- **Attractiveness**- Looks and charm of a celebrity is an important factor considered while selecting a celebrity. Celebrities with attractive face are usually selected over the celebrities with a less attractive personality. This is the reason why there is surge in the advertisements with Ranveer Singh, Virat Kohli, Alia Bhatt or Deepika Padukone.

- **Image**- Chances of selection of a celebrity depends upon the image people perceive about him or her. Because the celebrity transmits its image to the brand, there are chances that negative image of the celebrity spills over to the brand. Case of Tiger Woods is the clear example where brands had to delink with celebrities to avoid damage.

- **Popularity**- Every star has his life during which it shines brightest in the sky. Brands tend to cash-in to this brightness and engage themselves with the popular
celebrities only. As soon as the popularity of a celebrity goes down, brands detach themselves with the current one and attach with the new star.

- **Relevance** - For a celebrity to be hired, relevance with the product is essential. Only a fool would hire a male celebrity for a female cosmetics product advertisement. Therefore, the celebrity should be such that it matches the essence of the product which it is selling.

- **Trustworthiness** - The celebrity should be trustworthy. When a celebrity endorses a brand, the viewers perceive it as celebrity putting the product in the market as their recommendation. The viewers then act on the recommendations of the celebrity and make a purchase. So, a celebrity should be such that people can trust him or her. Trustworthiness in itself depends upon other celebrity characteristics such as attractiveness, image, popularity and relevance.

- **Age of Celebrity** - Because of change in buying behavior, most of the purchases today are being made by millennials. The young generations are highly experimenting and are also influenced by the celebrities. This has led to increase in number of young celebrities being used to target the audience.

After discussing the characteristics, we would now look upon some celebrities who could be selected for promoting different type of tourism:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Tourism</th>
<th>Adventure Tourism</th>
<th>Food Tourism</th>
<th>Wellness Tourism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amitabh Bachchan</td>
<td>Ranveer Singh</td>
<td>Sanjeev Kapoor</td>
<td>Shilpa Shetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priyanka Chopra</td>
<td>Hrithik Roshan</td>
<td>Vikas Khanna</td>
<td>Baba Ramdev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoj Bajpayee</td>
<td>Tiger Shroff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Akshay Kumar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism</th>
<th>Rural Tourism</th>
<th>Spiritual Tourism</th>
<th>Leisure Tourism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virat Kohli</td>
<td>Nawazuddin Siddique</td>
<td>Amitabh Bachchan</td>
<td>Deepika Padukone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS Dhoni</td>
<td>Amir Khan</td>
<td>Akshay Kumar</td>
<td>Salman Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saina Nehwal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shahrukh Khan</td>
<td>Ranbir Kapoor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Research implications:**

The study holds implications for the researchers and policy makers. For researchers, they should explore more in detail about the topic. Also, the literature is scant on whether tourism industry could really benefit from endorsement of celebrity; therefore, research should focus on quantifying the benefit that an industry may derive from celebrity endorsement. Also, there may be interplay of factors or attributes of celebrity. So, researchers should focus on understanding the interrelationship between the factors. For the policy makers, they should
provide necessary funds to promote research in the topic. The benefits associated with the celebrity endorsement outweigh the negatives, so, they must ensure that a celebrity is selected as per the recommendations made by the researchers.

9. Conclusion and Suggestions:

The study concludes that there exists a plethora of celebrities that could serve as ambassadors for tourism promotion. Although the selection of celebrity depends upon various factors, a celebrity must be relevant. The reason Gujarat government chose Amitabh Bachchan was not only his age or popularity, but it was his personality that matches with the magnanimity of Gujarat tourism. Similarly, more focus should be on celebrities that appeal to the millennials. This is because the emerging forms of tourism or niche tourism products are usually consumed by these types of tourists. If a destination has to survive for long, then it has to experiment well enough with the tourism product it offers. A destination cannot depend on just traditional form of tourists because they exert the same behavior which they had over the past years and are reluctant to change. Because these new tourism products are often new in their characteristics, therefore the celebrities selected should be well researched.

There are following suggestions which the study wants to make for selection of celebrity for tourism destination-

- Tourism destinations are not very different from a product. While selecting a celebrity, destination characteristics must be given preference
- No destination provides a single form of tourism; therefore, a single celebrity would not be suitable for promotion, particularly for niche tourism products.
- Celebrity endorsement does not guarantee high increase in tourist inflow; therefore, tourism boards must be willing to see it as deferred revenue expenditure.
- Caution must be taken with respect to spillover effects of celebrity on destination. A celebrity should complement the destination and not over shadow it.
- Celebrity endorsement requires high funds and there is also no exact method to calculate return on investment. Tourism boards must be willing to make such capital expenditure and treat it as sunk costs.
- The researchers must focus on the research gaps identified in the area and work to cover those.
- State boards should work in collaboration with each other and thereby formulating a nationwide tourism advertising campaign with a group of celebrities for various types of tourism products.

10. References:


