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Dr. K.VICTOR BABU

Editor-in-Chief



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Editorial

Provoking fresh thinking is certainly becoming the prime purpose of International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research (IJMER). The new world era we have entered with enormous contradictions is demanding a unique understanding to face challenges. IJMER's contents are overwhelmingly contributor, distinctive and are creating the right balance for its readers with its varied knowledge.

We are happy to inform you that IJMER got the high **Impact Factor 2.735** and IJMER is **listed and indexed in 31 popular indexed organizations** in the world. This academic achievement of IJMER is only author's contribution in the past issues. This is 25th issue of IJMER; I hope this journey of IJMER more benefit to future academic world.

The current issue deals with Insecurity feelings among High School Students, Religious Position of Vethathiri Maharishi, Impact of Globalization, HIV/AIDS, Functional Responsibilities and Duties, WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism, Textile Industries and Origin and Development of Guild Origination in Ancient India. These applied topics are a fund of knowledge for their utilization.

In the present issue, we have taken up details of multidisciplinary issues discussed in academic circles. There are thirty well written articles covering a wide range of issues that are thought provoking as well as significant in the contemporary research world.

My thanks to the Members of the Editorial Board, to the readers, and in particular I sincerely recognize the efforts of the subscribers of articles. The journal thus receives its recognition from the rich contribution of assorted research papers presented by the experienced scholars and the implied commitment is generating the vision envisaged and that is spreading knowledge. I am happy to note that the readers are benefited.

My personal thanks to one and all.

(Dr.Victor Babu Koppula)

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Professor of Electronics and Communication Engg.
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Vice-Chancellor's Message

To

Dr. K. Victor Babu
Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Multidisciplinary
Educational Research
Visakhapatnam



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research's contribution has been significant. It spreads its importance and indeed the efforts of one and all are commendable.

It is hoped, that the journal will continue to uphold its values and provide holistic views of all aspects of knowledge, a distinct requirement in the current times globally.

My best wishes to the Chief Editor Dr. Koppula Victor Babu and I am optimistic that the Journal will continue to provide an excellent service in the coming years. My hearty congratulations to you.

(Prof. G.S.N. Raju)
Vice-Chancellor
Andhra University

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GREETINGS

Dear Dr.K.Victor Babu,

Dr. Victor Babu Koppula's association of ten years with the Department of Philosophy. Andhra University provided him a unique opportunity to understand the intricacies of philosophy and with this acumen; his stupendous contribution to International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research is helping many a reader nationally and internationally. I have known him personally.

It is indeed a wonderful service at the doorstep of scholars, scientists and academicians. IJMER has become a tool of understanding particularly with relevance to the present world scenario and this became possible because of the stupendous commitment, zeal and enthusiasm exhibited by Dr. K.Victor Babu , the Chief Editor. He is steadfastly committed to the goal in making availability of a fund of knowledge to the future generations.

I wish him all success.


(E.A.NARAYANA)

To

Dr.Victor Babu Koppula
Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research(IJMER)
Visakhapatnam.



ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

VISAKHAPATNAM, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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GREETINGS

To
Dr.K.Victor Babu
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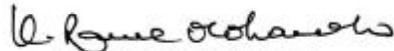
I am very happy to hear that International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research (IJMER) has completed one year

The journal's focus is on addressing pertinent human issues and problems, in turn making this worldly life peaceful and harmonious.

The readers are tremendously benefited from the contributions of many scholars and academicians globally.

I appreciate your noble work and I wish that the Journal should continue to achieve wide circulation.

My greetings to you for spearheading publication of this journal with contemporary relevance.


(K. RAMA MOHANA RAO)



A STUDY OF INSECURITY FEELINGS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF VIZIANAGARAM DISTRICT

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INTRODUCTION:

The unending effort to make their lives comfortable and their unquenchable thirst to make probe into truth made the people to put forth strenuous efforts to bring an explosion in knowledge in all possible aspects. As a result, man has achieved progress in all walks of his life. He secured a power to create energy to cultivate land, to conserve water, to control disease and conquer the space. This is possible because of inquisitive interest on knowledge, which can be imparted through education. "What education is", is a problem, which teased many a minds of great philosophers right from Plato and Socrates of ancient ages down to the days of Gandhiji and John Dewey and even today.

Child must be approached and treated as a temple of God with humanity and reverence. Education aims to train the future citizen. At the same time, it determines the shape of future society. The values of such definition depend on the character and competence of the teacher, who is the back bone of the system. Teacher can usher in unfathomable progress, prosperity and real sense of like to human beings all over the world is indication importance of the teacher.

Some of the behaviour problems are mild while some others are tense. Exhibiting temper-tantrums, truancy, juvenile delinquency and sexual offences are labeled as tense, rude behavioural patterns, which



cause abnormality among behavioural patterns of individuals. Bullying, day-dreaming, lack of sportiveness, bed-wetting, nail biting and others are moderate, while lack of concentration, poor memory, stammering and others are mild, which cause slightest deviation from the normal behavioral tendencies.

Behavioral problems are factors which cause maladjustment and lack of integrity and abnormal tendencies in behavioral patterns. Behavioral problems are powerful, negative, factors or drives which compel an individual to exhibit maladaptive behavior in various situations of life. The levels of behavior problems are sympathetic for the degree of abnormality of our individual. Regarding the influence of behavioral problems of an individual, it is found that they promote maladjustment, abnormal tendency and if they are tense and really serious may make a man an insane individual.

“Insecurity can be defined as emotional instability, feeling of rejection, inferiority anxiety, isolation, jealousy, hostility, irritability, inconsistency and tendency to accept the worst general pessimism or being unhappy” A secured man always feels isolation and suffers from acute tension. He has disturbance of various self esteem complexes. They have relatively more neurotic or psychotic tendencies. The feeling of security or insecurity will be developed with the interactions of basic needs of the person. In another words how he responds to these needs, frustration or without in other sense this is a byproduct of heredity and environment.

Sense of helplessness due to insecurity creates conflict. Almost no student is an exception in possessing behavior problems of different levels of intensity, which cause insecurity among them. The study aims



at an earnest attempt to measure the level and extent of behaviour problems as well as the insecurity feeling among adolescent students. For some, insecurity stems from having fatalistic attitudes towards life we feel that the world and our environment are unsupportive or even hostile. Felling of rejection, or being unloved, or being treated coldly without any affection evidently creates a lot of problems. The investigator felt this as a crucial area, hence, concluded to study in detail about the insecurity feelings among adolescent students. A study of their mental feelings, behavior problems and especially insecurity feelings is to be aimed at with thorough analysis.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK:

Insecurity:

“Insecurity can be defined as emotional stability, feeling of rejection, inferiority anxiety isolation, jealousy, hostility, irritability, inconsistency and tendency to accept the worst general pessimism or being unhappy”. Every one alive has troubles and problems but they react differently. One problem for two men have different value one person react in very easy way and feel pleasure while other always in mood to reject or escape of the problem. The feeling of insecurity has significant value in shaping and reshaping of personality.

Educating a child means directing the child properly and enabling a child to possess qualitatively good, sound useful behavioural patterns. It is the prime duty of education to direct the under developed capacity attitudes, interests and needs of the young ones into the most desirable channels promoting healthy good behavioural patterns to be sustained.



To sustain and promote healthy behavioural pattern in children really attempts to make the child aloof and away from behavioural problems. Hence, it is essential to have a clear understanding of meaning of a behavior problems. Buhler defined behavior problems as a hindrance that disrupts the continuity of processes within the individual or in a group. Under the light of this definition any behavior is that disrupts the teaching-learning process, which disrupts the individual group. Interaction or which disrupts the individual's propensities to function adequately, constitute a behavior problem. In addition to be truly a behavior problem, it must to an extreme, must persist and develop and must result in the maladjustment of the individual. Personality of individual will show an influence on behavior. Kimball Young defined personality as "a sum total of psycho-physical systems within the individual which organize and determined the unique behavioural of an individual in majority of life situations. Based on this if you notice a student who shows aggressive behavior on a particular day, at a particular time, it cannot be termed a problem. If the behavior persists and occurs continually, it constitutes a behavior problem.

Insecurity can be taken as a persistent discrepancy between the behavior of a child and the demands placed on him by the group and society. Insecurity is a resultant phenomenon with the forces within him and the societal forces which arises from the outside society. Rivlin suggests that 'the problem child who is insecure cannot be distinguished from the normal child nearly by enumerating behavior tendencies. But it can easily be noticed by the tense nature of behavior problems. Valentine rightly stated that 'an insecure child is a child whose behavior and personality to some extent when it is seriously abnormal. All backward children with low pace of learning are not problematic and



insecure. An insecure child is tinged with the behavior problems like fearfulness, shyness, suspicious nature, exhibiting temper tantrums, careless and possess inferiority feelings.

The most common causes for insecurity and possession of behavior problems related to family background are –

- Ø Parents who quarrels constantly
- Ø Parents who mismanage children due to bad child rearing practices
- Ø Parents who are too occupied with their own emotional conflicts
- Ø Parents who are over-indulgent
- Ø Parents who are too aggressive and have negligence towards their children
- Ø Parents who prefer one child over other
- Ø Parents who are over-anxious - and
- Ø Parents who often complain against and ridicule the achievement of their children

Symptoms of Insecurity:

- Feeling of rejection of being unloved of being despised.
- Feeling of isolation ostracism aloneness and thought of being rejected.
- Perceiving the world and life as dangerous threatening and challenging.
- Constant feeling of anxiety, tension and threat.
- Feeling of mistrust, envy, jealousy towards others



- Developing hatred and prejudice towards others
- Extreme pessimism and tendency to expect the worst.
- Being extremely unhappy and disappointed.
- Feeling of fatigue, irritability emotional instability, uncertainty and inconsistency.
- Feeling of fatigue, self condemnation, guilt and name discouragement.
- Continuously strives for safety and security
- Possession of Psychotic tendencies, hallucinations delusions
- Being totally selfish, ego centric and un individualistic.
- Suffer with inferiority feelings of weakness and helplessness.
- Craves for false goals false to restage escape trends by being defensive.
- Guilt and shame feelings sin feelings and finally developing suicidal tendencies by feeling severely dejected and discouraged.

Adolescence and Adolescent problems:

Adolescence is a crucial stage of development. This stage ranges from the age group of 13 to 21. This period is popularly known as 'Teen age'. This stage is a transition period between childhood and adulthood. This is a stage of uncertainty. The person in this stage can be labeled as an adolescent. Students in High Schools will normally possess an age group of above 16 and below 18. This period is the crux of the period of adolescence. In this stage, an adolescent has innumerable, puzzling problems related to physical, intellectual, social and emotional developments.



The inconsistency of discipline imposed by the teachers in the class, the uncertain behavior in exhibiting care and concern by the parents and most probably the failure of getting recognition for the work done by them are the actual causes for this uncertainty in this period. As the gulf between the ideals, aspirations and attempts is highly pervading, tension, anxiety, stress and insecurity will be resulted at. Due to this many problems emerge and distract the equilibrium of an adolescent child. Disparity in behavior, possibility of presence of behavior problems, rude tendency are the alarming affects which can be noticed by any one in such an adolescent. Behaviour problems range from mild to tense with moderate problems in between. Abusive languages, aggressive behavior, sexual offenses, temper tantrums, bullying, truancy and juvenile delinquency can be labeled as tense behavior problems. Telling lies, day dreaming and disobedience are some of the moderate behavior problems. Lack of concentration of the studies, lack of memory, failure of getting mastery over the concepts and stammering are among mild problems. Whatever might be the intensity of the behavior problem, it will evidently influence the normal behavior of a person, slowly making him abnormal by being possessed with behavioural aberrations. Evidently, insecurity will be resulted at.

The behaviour of adolescent boys and girls are rather uncertain and in some ways they unnatural too. Adolescence is a period of expansion of one's mental capacity. Intelligence grows to the maximum level to stage. One's capacity to think, argue, grasp, general aspects and understand appreciably. The adolescents are more prone to day dreaming and fantasy. The fantasy is quite different from that of the earlier stage. Reality is often unpleasant for them and possibility of arising anxiety and may adversely affect one's efforts. Hence, Stanly Hall felt that adolescence is



a period of uncertainty, a transition stage and a period of storm of stress and strain.

Method:

The investigator proposed to follow the survey method and considered to administer the questionnaire.

1. To study insecurity feeling among the students in High schools.
2. To make a study of insecurity among the sample with the help of the intervening variables – Sex, Locality, Subject Studied, Type of Institution and Type of Management.

Variables of the Study:

- * The study is pertinent to the existing inferiority feelings.
- * Intervening Variables in the study are Sex, Locality, Subject studied, Type of Institution and Type of Management.

Objectives:

- Ø To find out the level and extent of insecurity feeling among the selected sample.
- Ø To establish the relation between aspects of insecurity with total insecurity.
- Ø To measure the level of impact of all the aspects of insecurity on total insecurity.
- Ø To pursue the research study with the help of the four intervening variables sex, locality, subject studied and type of Management.



Hypotheses:

- There is no significant difference among the three aspects of questionnaire in exhibiting impact of insecurity.
- There is no significant relation between each one of the three aspects of Insecurity feeling rating scale.
- There lies no significant relation among the three aspects of study with Total insecurity.
- There is no significant difference between the boys and girls in possession of insecurity feelings.
- There is no significant difference between students of rural and urban localities in possession of their insecurity feelings.
- There is no significant difference between the students who pursue different school subjects in possession of their insecurity feelings.
- There is no significant difference between students studying in different schools under different managements in possession of insecurity feelings.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The present study is intended to investigate the insecurity feelings among higher Secondary students. The study was conducted on representative final sample of 250 students from 8 schools in Vizianagaram District.

1. Though there are many districts in Kerala, the investigator restricted her study to Vizianagaram District only.
2. Though there are many High School in Vizianagaram District, the present study is pertinent to 8 High school of Krishna.



3. As the study is time specific and contextual, the investigator restricted her study to a random purposive sample of 250 students among a huge population.

4. Based on the availability of the sample the investigator restricted her study on sample student pursuing science and arts leaving language and commerce students.

Srivastva (1988) conducted a study on the relationship between self concept and aggression. The study found no significant correlation between self concept and aggression. However there was a positive correlation between aggression and academic achievement. **Green et. al (1992)** conducted a study to assess the proposition that self esteem serves an anxiety raising self esteem would reduce anxiety in response to vivid images of death. **PRASAD, S.D and GOTHWAL, V (1995)** opined that the study attempted to examine the influence of personality factors such as anxiety and insecurity on job awareness and occupational choice. High anxiety would lead to greater job awareness and vice versa. High insecurity feeling would lead to less awareness to vice versa. **Sandu, T.S (1997)** in his study, 'A factorial of adolescent problems through using piaget Type Tasks' opined that Personality traits like outgoing tendencies abstract thinking, emotional stability phlegmatic tendency, obedience, conscientiousness, adventurousness, feeling of insecurity self-discipline and relaxedness, concrete thinking, emotional instability, excitability, assertiveness, expedience, shyness, feeling of insecurity uncontrollability and tenseness were found to be significantly related to the non development of adolescent thoughts.

Bruce G.Simons et.al (1999) studied "Student - School Bonding and Adolescent Problem Behaviour". This study disclosed that Adolescent problem behavior, including substance use, school misconduct and



delinquency, is a national concern. Implicit in the concept of middle school is the recognition that students who develop positive social bonds with their school are more likely to perform well academically, and refrain from misconduct and other antisocial behavior. However, little scientific attention has been given to the complex interactions between middle school students and the school environment. **Sperulla and S Karunanidhi (2000)** conducted a study to find out the relation amongst behavioural problems, self esteem focus of causality and adjustment of adolescent girls. The sample size was 100 adolescent girls. The result indicated there is significant relation between behaviour problems self esteem and adjustment and also found that low Self-esteem and adjustment problems tend to increase the behaviour of adolescent girls. There are very many research studies which take adolescents as their sample. This is rather incidental since the concern need not to study adolescents. However there are few studies which seem clarify problems of adolescents. Problems of adolescents after all have been one of the traditional concerns of educational Psychologists. Such studies are reviewed below.

Results and Discussion:

Before diving deep into the actual research work, the investigator listed out the hypotheses. The tenability of all the listed out hypotheses will be discussed herewith.

Hypothesis - 1. 'There is no significant difference among the three aspects of the questionnaire in exhibiting equal impact on the component insecurity'

As the impact exhibited by all the three aspects of the questionnaire on total insecurity is not uniform and same, this hypothesis is rejected.



Hypothesis -2 "There is no significant relation between each one of the three aspects of Insecurity feeling rating scale."

A glance at the correlation values revealed that "in between the aspects Friendly nature and self assessment the correlation value is significant. The remaining correlation values i.e., in between self assessment and dissatisfied nature and in between friendly nature and dissatisfied nature are not significant at any level. Hence, the hypothesis is partially accepted and partially rejected.

Hypothesis -3 "There lies no significant relation among the three aspects of the questionnaire with Total insecurity".

A glance at the correlation values among the three aspects of the questionnaire with total insecurity reveals that all of them possess high significant relation. Hence, this hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis – 4 "There is no significant difference between boys and girls in possession of insecurity feelings". A glance at the 't' test values reveals that there lies no significant difference between boys and girls not only in possession of total of insecurity but also in all the three aspect of the questionnaire. Hence, the hypothesis is retained.

Hypothesis – 5 "There is no significant difference between students of rural and urban localities in possession of their insecurity feelings."

A glance at the 't' test values clearly reveals that there lies no significant difference between the students pursuing their studies in rural and urban localities not only in possession of total of insecurity but also in all the three aspect of the questionnaire. Hence, the hypothesis is retained.



Hypothesis – 6 “There is no significant difference between boys and girls pursuing their studies in science and arts for total insecurity”

A glance at the ‘t’ test values clearly reveals that there lies no significant difference between the science students and arts students not only in possession of total of insecurity but also in all the three aspect of the questionnaire. Hence, the hypothesis is retained.

Hypothesis – 7 “There is no significant difference between boys and girls pursuing their studies in different schools under different categories of management i.e., Government, Aided, Minority and Local body for total insecurity”.

A glance at the F-ratios clearly reveals that there lies no significant difference among the students pursuing their studies in different schools under different managements in possession of total insecurity and one of the aspects i.e., third aspect dissatisfied nature. Regarding the F-ratios of the remaining two aspects of the questionnaire i.e., Friendly nature and Self-assessment, there lies a slight significant difference among the students pursuing their studies in different schools under different managements.

Educational Implications:

A man is a social animal. The success of the life of an individual evidently depends on the way in which he got accustomed to society. According to Sociology, personality is the aspect which makes a man to fit in social milieu. As the aspirations and achievements of the individual are to be confronted with other members in the society, there is every chance for a person to possess insecurity at times. Insecurity is common phenomena present in every person and it may be defined as emotional instability, feeling of rejection, inferiority, anxiety, isolation, jealousy,



hostility, irritability, inconsistency and the tendency to accept the worst possible general pessimism and being unhappy.

The necessary evil which exists in every person i.e., insecurity along with innumerable behavior problems is as common as sweat for a human being. We cannot expect any person without anxiety, tension, stress, conflict and insecurity. The way in which a human being copes up with the existing stress and insecurity is vital and significant. Every person should possess a positive attitude towards life and his profession. We call that as "meaning in life" and "meaning in profession". With a strong feeling in mind about the success formula "you can, if you think you can" will make a person to be away from the pessimistic feelings. Strong attitudinal change in a person will make him to reach the pinnacle of success in his life. Hence, every individual should be studied with a positive attitude in his life.

For the stable nature of the behavior of an individual, his family climate will evidently help to a lot. Parents should be cordial, cooperative and friendly with their children without imposing any inconsistent discipline on them. Parents should not dictate the aspirations and press the individual for their achievement. The aspiration levels of their children should be away from the intelligence level and their study habits. If undue pressure was exerted on a child, slowly he will turn to be a person with inconsistent, instable, individual tinged with failure to an extent. Hence, the parents are to be counseled in such a way to enable their children to grow and succeed in their life in tune with the pace of their learning.

School is an effective agency to impart effective education to the children. Teacher, though placed on the highest pedestal in the educative process should not be away from the achievement level of an individual



while imparting education in the class. The whims and fancies of a teacher should not act as a stumbling block for the success of a child in the class. Teachers are to be trained in a psychological way so as to accept the clever answer of the student besides the correct answer. Teachers should possess a feeling of acceptance and clarify the doubts of a child without curbing them or teasing them with pungent comments. As and when the textbooks and methodology of a subject are varied, teachers were to be trained with the help of a orientation programme. Basic knowledge about principles of psychology thus helps not only the teachers but also the parents at their home.

For avoiding insecurity the following steps are suggested by the investigator.

- a) Since insecurity once is created, it will be very difficult to change such individual. Hence proper attention, care and prevention measures are to be given to the students so as to enable them not to be problematic and insecure in nature.
- b) The home environment and the school climate should provide ample opportunities for the child to grow in a routine stable way. For that guidance has to be extended for children in the school and at the home.
- c) Society and concerned authorities should provide ample opportunities in good institution for better educational achievement through which high security can be developed.
- d) In school, adequate facility has to be provided to extend guidance and counseling to the students.
- e) The child should be given with proper understanding about their personality and life.



f) A Teacher should be committed, creative and competent in his profession and he should feel that the process and the product as equally important by feeling his job not as a tedious burden but as a joyous journey as they play good and great role in curtailing insecurity and make every child to be accommodated in the society successfully.

g) Teacher should exhibit proper care and give positive guidance to the students.

Suggestions for further Research:

Review of related studies and the research findings of the study made the investigator to suggest the following new areas for further research.

A similar study may be attempted at primary and secondary levels.

An attempt may be made to study the impact of insecurity on academic achievement of the students at High level.

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SANITATION PROGRAMMES IN THE VICINITY OF TMML PLANT - DHARWAD

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INTRODUCTION:

The present day concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implies that companies voluntarily integrate social and environmental concerns into their operations and in their interaction with stakeholders. The social obligations of corporations were highlighted as a strong reaction to certain practices of business which undermine human rights, healthcare, labour standards, environment, poverty, and minimum education among others. One of the developments has been the creation of voluntary organisations, which serve the underprivileged sections of the civil society (NGOs).

Modern corporation experts have considerable influence on civil society, polity, and the economy of a nation. Since the 1980s and more particularly 1990s, there have been significant changes in geo-politics and market-places the world all over. Since the 1990s a number of developments such as increasing democratisation of governments, creation of newer social and economic institutions, rapid growth of volunteerism in the form of non-profit organisations, increasing consumer awareness, focus on the need for reducing poverty, and dealing with the human rights issues, among others, have reinforced the need to articulate policies and actions to incorporate corporate social action and emphasise the concept and practice of corporate responsiveness. (Wood, 1991; McWilliams, Siegel, 2001).



CSR in Indian context

The concept of CSR is not new in India although the term may be. Traditional Indian culture has for thousands of years in the past focused attention on the social responsibilities of business managers and administrators. The Maurya and Gupta periods could be considered as the golden era from this point of view (Kulkarni et al., 1991). The process though acclaimed recently, has been followed since ancient times, albeit informally. Philosophers like Kautilya from India and pre-Christian era philosophers in the West preached and promoted ethical principles while doing business. The concept of helping the poor and disadvantaged was cited in much of ancient literature. The idea was also supported by several religions where it has been intertwined with religious laws.

Today, Corporate Social Responsibility has become a worldwide concept whereby organisations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities, and the environment in all aspects of their operations. It is one of the most important global issues with serious challenges and implications on almost all sectors. Surging economies, including India, are coping with issues related to poverty, child rights, community welfare, etc. and are a hotbed for an innovative CSR scenario which is still shaping up. As India rides the wave of economic boom and commercial success, Corporate Social Responsibility is presenting itself both as an opportunity and an important requirement for corporate to be engaged in. This will help corporate in their brand building and also contribute towards a faster and more balanced growth of our society.

The Societal responsibility of companies

The voluntary compliance of social and ecological responsibility of companies is called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Corporate



Social Responsibility is basically a concept whereby companies decide voluntarily to contribute to a better society and a cleaner environment. Corporate Social Responsibility is represented by contributions undertaken by the companies to the society through its business activities and social investment. This is also to connect the concept of sustainable development to the company's level. The term Corporate Social Responsibility is imprecise and its application differs. CSR can not only refer to the compliance of human right standards, labour, and social security arrangements, but also to the fight against climate change, sustainable management of natural resources, and consumer protection.

Sanitation has a strong connection not only with personal hygiene, but also with human dignity and well-being, public health, nutrition, and even education. Mahatma Gandhi had once said, sanitation is more important than independence. He made cleanliness and sanitation an integral part of the Gandhian way of living. His dream was total sanitation for all. The TATA's are pioneers in carrying out CSR activities all over India. It is essential for the practitioners of cost and management accounting to develop an appropriate conceptual framework of the components of social responsibilities of business with a view to evolving appropriate media for the development of suitable links between the cost and benefit of this activity in direct co-relationship with the existing conditions.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the personal profile of the respondents.
2. To study the awareness regarding health and hygiene of the villagers.
3. To study the beneficiarie's perception of TMML's CSR programmes.



Methods and materials:

Universe and Sample Size:

All beneficiaries (324) of the concerned villages of Beluru and Kurubugatti Grama Panchayat in which TMML operates under its CSR project. To satisfy the objectives of the study descriptive design was adopted. A simple random sampling technique was adopted and random table was prepared to collect data. Of the 324 beneficiaries, 50 (around 15%) people were selected (every 15th representative from the concerned villages of the project).

Table1: Details of households covered for the study

Name of the Grama Panchayat	Number of house holds	Before TMML intervention number of toilets	No. of toilets constructed by TMML	No. of households covered for study
Kurubugatti	0805	00	164	27
Beluru	1313	00	160	23
Total	2118	00	324	50

Table 1 depicts the information about the number of households covered under the two Grama Panchayats. Total Sanitation was the common programme of the Zilla Panchayats. All over Karnataka, Zilla Panchayats are implementing programmes through the Grama Panchayats or NGO's. In the case of Belur and Kurabgatti Grama Panchayats of Dharwad district, TMML joined hands with them for the effective implementation of the sanitation programmes. For the construction of the toilets, the Zilla Panchayaths sanctioned Rs. 3700/- for BPL families and Rs.1000/- for APL families and through MGNREGA six man days labour (worth of Rs 125X 6=Rs.750/-) was to be given. This money is not sufficient to construct good toilets. So TMML joined hands to provide Rs 2000/- through the Grama Panchayats. And TMML also trained the families in using the toilets; maintaining it clean and healthy, etc. For training these beneficiaries TMML spent an average of Rs. 400/



- per family. At the end, each beneficiary gets benefits worth Rs.5700 (BPL) and Rs. 3000/- (APL) in cash and their contribution of Rs 750/- or six man days labour and training from TMML. Table 1 reveals that fifty households are covered under the study.

Research design

The project has a definite purpose with a well defined issue. I have inculcated a descriptive design with a semi - structured interview schedule.

Tools of data collection

In order to collect primary data, interviews have been conducted to know the attitude and perception of the respondents towards the sanitation programme. So an **interview schedule** was prepared which consisted of both closed and open ended questions. Secondary resources were collected from newspapers, journals, text books, magazines, and reports of different companies who are running CSR programmes. Thus, necessary information has been collected from both primary and secondary resources.

Data analysis and interpretation:

Table 2: Age - wise distribution of the respondents

Age	Respondents	Percentage
20-30	16	32
31-40	13	26
41-50	12	24
51-60	05	10
61 and above	04	08
Total	50	100
Mean age:40.83		

Table 2 depicts the age of the respondents. Out of 50 (100%) respondents, 16(32%) belong to age group 20-30. 13(26%) respondents belong to 31-40 age group, 12(24%) belong to 41-50 age group, rest of the respondents are belongs to the 51 and above years. From this data it is

clear that majority of the respondents 16(32%) belong to 20-30 age group. From the above data it is clear that majority of the respondents (32%) belong to 20 - 30 years of age. The mean age of the respondents is 40.83.

Figure One: Occupation of respondents

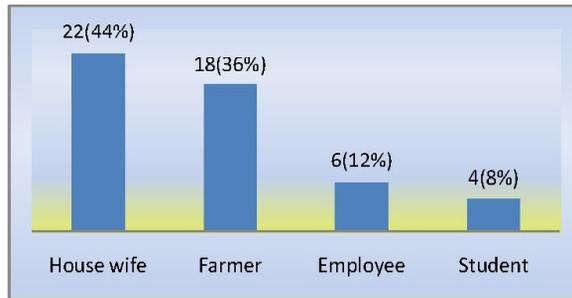


Figure one shows the different types of occupation of the respondents. Of the 50 respondents (100%), 22(44%) respondents are housewives whom we have interviewed since they were available at home when we took up the study, 18 (36%) respondents occupation are farmers, 6 (12%) respondents are employees in companies and other such organisations, 4 (8%) respondents are students. From the analysis, it can be seen that majority of the respondents (44%) are housewives and they are significant to the present study because they spend the most time in the house and the sanitation of the house moreover the maintenance of the health and hygiene of the family depends on them. Also they are the key players and followers of the family health and hygiene practices in daily life.



Table 3: Annual Income of the family

Income of the family	N=50	%
Less than 10000	25	50
10001 to 20000	10	20
20001 to 30000	06	12
30001 to 40000	00	00
40001 to 50000	05	10
50001 and above	04	08
Total	50	100

Table 3 depicts the details of the annual income of the respondents. Of the 50 respondents (100%), 25 (50%) respondents annual income is less than 10,000, 10(20%) respondents annual income is between 10001-20000, 6(12%) respondents annual income is between 20001 to 30000. From Table 3, it is found that most of the respondents (50%) annual income is low and only few people are earning above the average income.

Table 4: Number of male members correlated with number of female members in the family

Number of male members in the family	Number of female members in the family						Total (%)
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	
One	0	2(4)	0	1(2)	0	0	03(06)
Two	2(4)	3(6)	2(4)	2(4)	0	0	09(18)
Three	3(6)	6(12)	4(8)	3(6)	0	1(2)	17(34)
Four	3(6)	1(2)	1(2)	3(6)	0	2(4)	10(20)
Five	0	0	2(4)	0	1(2)	1(2)	04(08)
Six	0	1(2)	0	0	2(4)	0	03(06)
Seven	0	0	1(2)	1(2)	0	0	02(04)
Eight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nine	0	1(2)	0	0	0	0	01(02)
None	0	0	1(2)	0	0	0	01(02)
Total (%)	8 (16)	14 (28)	11 (22)	10 (20)	03 (06)	04 (08)	50 (100)

Table 4 explores the information about the number of male and female members in each family. The table indicates that all the families have male members as well as female members. The table depicts that most of the families (70%) have 2 to 4 female members in the family,



another 14% have five to six female members in the family, while 16% of them have only females in the family. Accounting for male members in the family, the table reveals that 72% of the male members are spread across the two to four members families. But in one family there are no male members, but there are three females in the family. The study reveals the gender distribution in the family and the need and importance of toilet facilities for each family.

Health and Personal Hygiene

Table 5: Frequent Illness in the village

Type of illness	N=50	%
Diarrhoea ¹ (Dysentery)	44	88
Filarial	03	06
Others (fever, cough, cold)	03	06
Total	50	100

Table 5 shows the frequency of illness in the village. Of the 50 respondents, 44 (88%) of them felt that in their village they are frequently sick with Diarrhoea, 3(6%) of them are felt that in their village they have filarial disease, and another 3 (6%) of them opine that in their village they face other illnesses like fever, cough, and cold. This indicates that most of the people were quite concerned about falling sick with diarrhoea which seemed to be a major issue to them so this is a fact and also one of the major criteria for assessment of concern in the study related to health.

Table 6: Sufferer in the family and Most sufferers in the village

Number of people affecting	Sufferer in the family		Most sufferers in the village	
	N=50	%	N=50	%
Children	11	22	19	38
Women	06	12	01	02
Elderly people	33	66	26	52
Men	00	00	02	04
None	00	00	02	04
Total	50	100	50	100



Table shows the frequent sufferers in the family. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 11(22%) of them felt that in their family children are often the sufferers, 6(12%) of them felt that in their family women are mostly ill, 33 (66%) of them felt that in their family elderly people are often sick. From the above data it is also clear that majority of the elderly people often suffer from the above illnesses in their families. The table also explores information about the most sufferers at the village level. Of the 50 respondents, 19(38%) are of the opinion that children are the most sufferers, 1 (2%) respondent is of the opinion that women are the most sufferers, 2(4%) respondents are of the opinion that men are the most sufferers, 26(52%) respondents are of the opinion that elderly people are the most sufferers, and 2(4%) respondents are of the opinion that they cannot identify any one in the village. The data presented in Table Eight shows that in the village most sufferers are children and elderly people. The reason can be that children are receptive to any disease because they have less immunity power as compared to adults, and elderly people are also are in same condition due to advancing age. It shows that children and elderly people need medical facilities in their villages.

Table 7: People defecate far away from the source of drinking water

Response	N=50	%
Yes	27	54
No	23	46
Total	50	100

Table 7 reveals the problem of the respondents defecating near the source of drinking water. Of the 50 respondents, 27(54%) are of the opinion that open defecation is harmful to health and 23(46%) are of the opinion that open defecation is not harmful to health. The data presented in the table show that respondent are of two opinions that open defecation is harmful and according to some not harmful. This shows that



many people are still not aware of the harm of open defecation which makes them go to open places. There is urgency for awareness on the problem of open defecation on health.

Beneficiaries' perception about the total sanitation programme undertaken by TMML, Dharwad

Table 8: Opinion of the respondents concerning the activities of TMML

Responses	N=50	%
Yes	50	100
No	00	00
Total	50	100

Table 8 explores the opinion of the respondents about the activities of TMML in the development of the village. All the 50(100%) respondents have expressed that they are happy about the developmental activities. The above data reveals that they are aware of the activities of the company in developing their village. People have collaborated in achieving the desired goal and they have made best use of the activities. It is worthwhile to continue the welfare activities.

Table 9: Expectation of the villagers from TMML

Expectation of the villagers	N=50	%
Need of health facilities in the village	36	72
Need for establishment of schools	14	28
Need for transportation facilities	33	66
Awareness on health aspects	17	34
Employment	07	14

Table 9 shows the opinion of the respondents in having health facilities in the village. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 36(72%) have expressed that there is a need for health facilities like clinics and 14(28%) did not express any opinion on the subject. The above data shows the need for health facilities in the village. They are very far from the city and transport facilities are rare in the village. There is an acute need for



a clinic, which will allow the people to have access to health facilities and to enjoy good health. Table 9 gives the information about the need for schools. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 14(28%) have expressed the need for schools and 36(72%) did not have much to say on this subject. There is a need for awareness as well as possibility for higher education. Due to the lack of transportation facilities many discontinue their education after their higher secondary schooling, specially the females. The above table gives information about the need for transportation. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 33(66%) have expressed the need for transportation and 17(34%) of them have not expressed any opinion.

The data shows that there is an acute need for proper transportation in some villages like Belur and Mangalgatti. Transportation is very important in attaining good health conditions. It is not the sole component of health but a part of it. When facilities are not available in the village, they need transportation to reach the city. Many people, specially elderly people are the victims of illness due to lack of proper transportation facilities. The above table gives information about the need for awareness on health aspects. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 17(34%) have expressed the need for awareness and 33(66%) have not expressed their need for awareness on health aspects. The above data gives the opinion of the respondents about the need for awareness on health aspects. Health is wealth. It is fast lost but recovery takes a much longer time with heavy expenses. According to the data there is no need for awareness on health facilities, but awareness on health aspects to keep the disease at a distance. It is good to have awareness on health aspects by the health workers. Table 9 also gives information about the need for employment. Of the 50(100%) respondents, 7(14%) have expressed



the need for employment and 43(86%) did not have much to say as they are engaged in different occupations.

The data shows that the respondents are employed. People own land and even though they are educated they are happy to work the land. It is good sign that there is not much unemployment problem in this area. The presence of the company is also a source of employment to the local people.

CONCLUSION

Today, businesses have realised that, in order to continue thriving, they have to adopt a more holistic and inclusive business model, which has a direct correlation with the business performance. A large number of corporate contribute voluntarily to several social causes. The TATA Group, one of the oldest, which has been in the business for 140 years draws respect for its adherence to strong values and business ethics. TATA Steel is a pioneer in the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility. The study which we have conducted is on the health and sanitation activities of TATA-Marco Polo at Dharwad and reflects on the outcome of the programmes. In particular the construction of toilets in collaboration with the Zilla Panchayat in implementing its programme in better way and providing training on different issues, which makes them to take care of their health. The study revealed the perception of the beneficiaries in using the toilets as having tremendous benefit on health. On the national level the Central government has announced an award for sanitation. The company strove to make the village win the 'Nirmal Gram Award' through effective implementation of the 'Total Sanitation' programme.



The study is also clear cut about the concern of the company towards the development of nearby villages like Belur and Kurubbagatti Grama Panchayats. The collaboration of the Zilla Panchayat through the Grama Panchayat, TMML has joined hands to work for the effective and qualitative implementation of the programmes. We could experience the difference through the words of beneficiaries as well as through our observation. To some extent we can say that people are protected from many diseases like cholera and malaria through the sanitation programmes in the villages. People have experienced the pain of ill health and gained the knowledge to protect their health.

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आधुनिक तेलुगु गद्य-साहित्य नवजागरण की भूमिका एवं गद्यात्मक साहित्यकार

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आन्ध्र प्रदेश की भाषा तेलुगु है। तेलुगु देश की उन भाषाओं में से है, जिनका साहित्य-भण्डार समृद्ध और आकर्षक है। तेलुगु भाषा की प्रशस्ति को जानने से पहले आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भौगोलिक स्वरूप को तथा यहाँ के लोगों की सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति की जानकारी प्राप्त करना आवश्यक ही नहीं बल्कि समीचीन भी प्रतीत होता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की उत्तरी-पूर्वी दिशा में उड़ीसा, उत्तर में मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम में महाराष्ट्र, दक्षिण में मैसूर तथा पूरव में बंगाल की खाड़ी है। “आन्ध्र” शब्द सर्वप्रथम जातिपरक रूप में प्रयुक्त हुआ, उसका वाद क्रमशः देश और भाषा परक रूप में। यह कहना कठिन है कि आन्ध्र जाति का अस्तित्व कब से प्रारंभ हुआ है। लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि “आन्ध्र” शब्द का प्रयोग “ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण” में हुआ, जिसका रचना काल ई.पू. 1000 वर्ष माना जाता है। महाभारत के सभा पर्व में आन्ध्र जाति का चित्रिकरण हुआ है। इसके बाद जब उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में विभक्त हो गया था तब गंगा तथा यमुना नदी के तटीय निवासी दक्षिण की ओर अग्रसर हुए और उनमें आन्ध्र के भी लोग थे और उन्होंने वहाँ अपने राज्य की स्थापना भी की। इस प्रकार प्रवासी आन्ध्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करनेवाले राजा शातवाहन थे। ई.पू. 4-3 शती तक आन्ध्र वासियों ने अपना एक बड़ा साम्राज्य स्थापित किया। इसकी पृष्टि मैगस्थनीस के शब्दों में यों व्यक्त होता है “मौर्यों के बाद शक्तिशाली लोग आंध्र ही हैं।” फिर अशोक के शिलालेखों में आंध्रों का नाम आता है। ई. सन् प्रथम शताब्दी के प्राकृत शिलालेखों में आंध्र शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। “आंध्र” शब्द, ने भाषा परक रूप में भी अपनी पहचान पाई। तेलुगु भाषा के प्रथम महाकवि नन्नय भट्ट ने नंदपूडि के शिलालेख में अपने वारे में यों लिखा है, “आंध्र कवित्व विशारदंडु” (आंध्र तेलुगु भाषा की



कविता का विशारद हूँ)। इसके पश्चात् इतिहास में “आंध्र” और “तेलुगु” शब्द एक दूसरे के पूरक शब्दों के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने लगे।

तेलुगु शब्द के लिए ‘तेनुगु’ शब्द का भी प्रयोग किया जाना जाता है। तेनुगु का अर्थ है तेने (मधु) + अगु (हो) अर्थात् जो मधु की भाँति मधुर हो। वस्तुतः इसका साहित्य ही मधुर है। तेलुगु की एक और विशेषता यह है कि “तेलुगु” दिशावाचक शब्द भी है। जिसका अर्थ होता है ‘दक्षिण’। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और भाषाओं से समलंकृत इस देश में अनेक विविधताओं में भी राष्ट्रीय एकता का एक भव्य चित्र सम्मिलित है। इस दिशा में अग्रसर होते हुए भारत की सुसंपन्न भाषाओं में एक, तेलुगु भाषा की अपनी भी एक प्रशस्ति है।

तेलुगु वाङ्मय के आधुनिक युग का प्रारंभ 19 वीं शती के उत्तरार्ध में हुआ। भारत के इतिहास में यह युग अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण एवं परिवर्तनशील माना जा सकता है। सन् 1851 से ही भारतीय जनता में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति की अभिलाषा बढ़ती गयी। सन् 1857 में भारतवासियों का प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम प्रारंभ हुआ। इसके पश्चात् सन् 1885 में कांग्रेस की स्थापना हुई। क्रमशः स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन जोर पकड़ने लगा। सन् 1905 में वंग-भंग घटना के बाद भारतीयों के मन में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह एवं घृणा पैदा हुए। तब से सामूहिक रूप से इनके विरुद्ध आंदोलन प्रारंभ हुए। हालांकि आंध्र प्रांत प्राकृतिक संपदा से भरपूर है। फिर भी प्राचीन परंपराओं, रूढ़िगत मान्यताओं एवं अंधविश्वासों के शिकंजे में आंध्र की जनता धँसती चली गयी। तभी युगीन परिस्थितियों से प्रेरित अनेक समाज-सुधारवादी आंदोलनों के फलस्वरूप आंध्र के समाज-सुधारकों ने भी आंध्र प्रांत में नवीन जागृति लाने का भरसक प्रयास किया। उनमें कंदुकूरी वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु प्रमुख रहे। इन के पूर्व भी कुछ समाज सुधारकों के नाम लिये जा सकते हैं, जिनमें एनुगुलु वीरास्वामी और कोमलेश्वरपुरम श्रीनिवास पिल्लै जी मुख्य हैं। नारी चेतना संबंधी कार्यक्रमों में इनका योगदान प्रमुख रहा है। फिर सोमिनेनि मुदु नरसिंहम् नायुडु जी ने “हितसूचनी” नामक ग्रंथ लिखकर अंधविश्वासों के निर्मूलन के साथ-साथ नारी समस्याओं के प्रति



भी चेतना जागृत की। फिर नेल्लुरु प्रांत के पुदुरु अनंतराम शास्त्री जी ने हरिजनोद्धार निमित्त उच्च कुल के लोगों का वहिष्कार भी किया। विशाखपट्टणम के परवस्तु वेंकट रंगाचार्युलु ने स्त्री के पुनर्विवाह संबंधी बातों का समर्थन किया। इन की प्रेरणा पाकर कंदुकूरी वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु जी ने आजीवन अपने साहित्य द्वारा तथा सुधारवादी सामाजिक संस्थाओं द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश में जागृति लाने का भरसक प्रयास किया। इन के प्रयास ने दूसरे लोगों को भी प्रभावित किया। उन में से मछलीपट्टणम के रघुपति वेंकटरत्नम नायडु जी प्रमुख है। उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण कर वे आंध्र प्रांत के प्राध्यापक नियुक्त हुए। इसके बाद मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति भी बने। इन्होंने वेश्या समस्या पर अधिक ध्यान दिया। समाज में उन्हें उचित स्थान दिलवाने हेतु कई कार्य किये। इसके साथ अछूत समस्या के निर्मूलन की दिशा में आगे बढ़े, क्योंकि इन का प्रगाढ़ विश्वास था कि इस समस्या के कारण समाज प्रगति के रास्तों पर आगे बढ़ नहीं पायेगा, वे ब्रह्म समाज के सिद्धांतों से प्रभावित थे। कहा जाता है कि कंदुकूरी कर्मवीर थे तो नायडु जी धर्मवीर थे। इनके पश्चात् काकिनाड़ा के पैड़ा रामकृष्णय्या ने विधवा समस्या पर ध्यान देते हुए विधवा-विवाह संपन्न कराने में आगे रहे। इसके लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी की। फिर वापटला के देशिराजु पेद वापय्या जी का नाम आता है। ब्रह्म समाज के सिद्धांतों से प्रभावित होकर इन्होंने जनेऊ को त्याग दिया। फिर कंदुकूरी जी के साथ मिलकर अनेक समाज-सुधारक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया था। इसके लिए उन्हें कई पारिवारिक संकट झेलने भी पड़े। इन के बाद कंदुकूरी जी के रास्ते पर चलकर उन्नव लक्ष्मीनारायण ने अनेक विधवा-विवाह करवाए। नारी शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए “शारदा निकेतन” नामक एक पाठशाला की स्थापना की। फिर तेलंगाना प्रांत के आरिगे रामस्वामी ने अछूत समस्या के निर्मूलन के कार्यक्रमों में अपना हाथ बँटाया तथा अंतर्जातीय विवाहों का समर्थन किया। फिर इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने वाले समाज-सुधारकों में त्रिपुरनेमि रामस्वामी चौधरी का नाम लिया जा सकता है। चौधरी जी लंदन में वैरिस्टरी पास कर के लौटने के पश्चात् अपने वकालत के साथ-साथ समाज-सुधार कार्यक्रमों में भी संलग्न रहे। जाति-व्यवस्था तथा अंधविश्वास एवं कुरीतियों का खण्डन करते हुए अनेक



सभाओं में भाषण भी दिये। उन्होंने वेद-पठन तथा पुरोहिताई का अधिकार किसी जाति विशेष के लिए नहीं माना। इन सब का बड़ी वीरतर के साथ खण्डन किया। अन्य धर्मों के लोगों को पुनः हिन्दू-धर्म में दीक्षित करने के लिए इन्होंने “शुद्धि” संप्रदाय का प्रचलन भी किया।

आंध्र में नवजागरण और आधुनिक बोध की स्थिति एकाएक संभव नहीं हुयी है। इस प्रकार की नवचेतना के पीछे कई परिस्थितियों और महामनीषियों का योगदान रहा है। 19 वीं सदी में भारतीय जनमानस में जो परिवर्तन हुए उन में आंध्र प्रांत के कई समाज-सुधारकों का योगदान तो था ही, लेकिन इन्ही के साथ अंग्रेजों की देन को भी अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस समय की आधुनिक सोच के कारण कई रूढ़िगत मान्यताओं को तोड़ सकने का प्रयास लोगों ने किया है। इसी कारण इस युग के अधिकांश समाज-सुधारक साहित्यकार भी हुए। इस युग में गद्य एवं पद्य दोनों का विकास साथ-साथ चला।

श्री पशवस्तु चिन्मय सूरि (ई. सन् 1806 से सन् 1862) तेलुगु साहित्य में मर्मज्ञ विद्वानों में एक हैं। इन्होंने “वाल-व्याकरण” की रचना की। इस व्याकरण द्वारा उन्होंने आधुनिक तेलुगु भाषा का स्वरूप निर्धारित किया और “नीति चंद्रिका” नाम से प्रथम प्रामाणिक गद्य-ग्रंथ का प्रणयन किया। इस प्रकार आधुनिक गद्य शैली का बीजारोपण हुआ और भाषा का अनुशासन भी। इसी कारण कविता की भाँति गद्य की रचनाएँ भी व्याकरण सम्मत विकसित हुयीं।

श्री कंदुकूरी वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलुजी गद्यात्मक साहित्य के विकास में अधिकतम श्रेय श्री इन को ही दिया जा सकता है। “गद्य-वत्स” तथा “गद्य तिक्रन” नाम से विख्यात वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु ई. सन् 1848 से 1919 की सेव अविस्मरणीय है। विरेशलिंगम पंतुलु जी ने साहित्य को समाज-सुधार का साधन भी बनाया। नारी समाज को शिक्षित करने के लिए इन्होंने विवेक-वर्धिनी नामक पत्रिका निकाली। साहित्य क्षेत्र में भी इन का योगदान अतुलनीय है। प्रारंभ में इन्होंने संस्कृत-निष्ठ काव्य ग्रंथ जैसे “शुद्धांधनिरोष्ठट्य निर्वचन-नैषधमु”, “शुद्धांधभारत-संगहमु” नामक काव्य रचे। उसके बाद उन्होंने अनुभव किया कि इस प्रकार कठिन समास-युक्त भाषा के



माध्यम से जन-जागृति कार्य संपन्न नहीं हो सकेंगे। तभी से वीरेशलिंगम जी के जीवन में नया अध्याय प्रारंभ हुआ। वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु जी ने कुल मिलाकर 13 ग्रंथ लिखे। इन्होंने तेलुगु में सर्वप्रथम “प्रहसन” का आरंभ किया। समाज सुधार को लक्ष्य बनाकर इन्होंने कई प्रहसनों की रचना की। उन में “अपूर्व-व्रह्मचर्यप्रहसन”, “विचित्र-विवाह”, “कलह-प्रिया”, “वलात्कार-गान-विनोद”, “वेश्या-प्रिय”, “महावंचक”, “असहायशूर”, “कौतुक वद्धनी” आदि उल्लेखनीय है। नारी चेतना संबंधी विचारों के प्रस्तुत करते हुए इन्होंने “सत्यवती चरित्र”, “चंद्रमती-चरित्र”, “सत्यसंजीवनी”, “सतीमणि-विजयमु”, “भानुमती-कल्याण” आदि स्त्री उपयोगी साहित्य की रचनाएँ भी की। “श्री विक्टोरिया महारानी चरित्र”, “जीसस-चरित्र” आदि जीवनियाँ लिखकर इन्होंने “जीवनी-साहित्य” का भी श्री गणेश किया। सन् 1910 में “स्वीय-चरित्र” नाम से आत्मकथा साहित्य का भी शुभारंभ, इन्हीं के द्वारा संपन्न हुआ। इन्होंने “आंध्र कवुल चरित्र” (आंध्र कवियों की जीवनी) नामक ग्रंथ तीन भागों में प्रस्तुत किया। तेलुगु साहित्य का इतिहास लिखने में ये ग्रंथ आज भी महत्वपूर्ण सावित होता है।

वेंकटरमण पंतुलुजी “आंध्र-जाक्सन” नाम से प्रख्यात हैं। वे तेलुगु एवं संस्कृत के प्रकांड पंडित हैं। इनके गद्य-ग्रंथों में नीतिचंद्रिका का पूरक ग्रंथ “विग्रह-तंत्रमु” उल्लेखनीय है। “महा-महोपाध्याय” की उपाधि से इन्हें सम्मानित भी किया गया। आप विजयनगर के संस्थान के आस्थान कवि थे। इन्होंने “कवि-जीवितमुलू” (कवियों की जीवनियाँ) नामक ग्रंथ लिखा है। “मर्चेट आफ वेनिस” का तेलुगु रूपांतर इन्होंने किया। इनकी अन्य कृतियों में “कलापूर्णोदय कथा-संग्रह”, “तेनालि रामकृष्णुनि कथलु”, “तिम्मरुसु चरित्र” आदि मुख्य हैं। आपने “राजयोगी” नामक पत्रिका का संपादन कार्य भी संभाला है।

श्री शास्त्रीजी आंध्र के विद्वानों में अनुपम है। आप एक ही साथ समालोचक, नाटककार और संपादक भी हुए। श्री शास्त्रीजी ने संस्कृत से “उत्तर-रामचरित”, “अभिज्ञान-शाकुंतल”, “मालविकाग्नि-मित्र”, “नागानंद”, “रत्नावली” आदि नाटकों का तेलुगु में



अनुवाद किया। इन्हीं के साथ “प्रताप रुद्रियमु”, “उपा-नाटक”, आदि मौलिक नाटक का प्रणयन भी किया। साहित्यिक सिद्धांत को व्यावहारिक रूप देने निमित्त “कथा-सरित्सागर” की रचना प्रस्तुत की। इन्हीं कारणों से शास्त्री जी आधुनिक तेलुगु गद्य के निर्माताओं में गिने जाते हैं। शास्त्रीजी साहित्यिक सेवाओं से प्रभावित होकर सन् 1920 में “आंध्र-महासभा” ने उन्हें “महोपाध्याय” उपाधि प्रदान की, उसके बाद सन् 1922 में द्वारकापीठ शंकर भगवत्पाद ने शास्त्री जी को “महामहोपाध्याय” और “विद्यादानव्रत-महोदधि” उपाधियों से सम्मानित की। तदुपरांत सन् 1927 में आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उन्हें “कलापूर्ण” उपाधि प्रदान की है।

गुराजाडा अप्पाराव (सन् 1862 से 1915 तक) आधुनिक तेलुगु साहित्य के युगकर्ताओं के अत्यंत प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के अंतर्गत गुराजाडा अप्पाराव का नाम आदरपूर्वक लिया जा सकता है। उन की गद्यात्मक कृतियों के अंतर्गत लिखित नाटक “कन्चाशुक्लम” अत्यंत प्रसिद्ध एवं लोकप्रिय नाटक के रूप में आज भी प्रसिद्ध है। इनका दूसरा नाटक “कोंडु चट्टीयमु” भी लोकप्रिय नाटक रहा है। “दिदुवाटु” तथा “भी पेरुमिटि” प्रमुख कहानियाँ हैं।

धर्मराजु कृष्णमाचार्युलु (सन् 1853 से 1913 तक) पाश्चात्य नाटक संप्रदायों के अनुकरण पर तेलुगु में मौलिक नाटकों की रचना करके उन्हें सफलता के साथ प्रदर्शित करने का श्रेय इन्हें ही मिला है। तेलुगु में सर्वप्रथम इन्होंने ही “विषाद-सारंगधर” नाम से एक दुःखांत नाटक प्रस्तुत किया। इनकी कलम से 30 नाटक निकले, जिसमें 12 तेलुगु नाटक मुद्रित हैं।

गिडुगु वेंकटराम्मूर्ति पंतुलु साहित्यिक तेलुगु की प्राधान्यता देते हुए भी उन्होंने जन साधारण तक साहित्य को पहुँचाने निमित्त व्यावहारिक तेलुगु भाषा का प्रयोग सर्वप्रथम इन्होंने ही किया है। इनका एक और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है “स्वर” (शवर) जाति की भाषा का अनुसंधान कार्य बहन करना। तेलुगु भाषा में इन “स्वर” जातियों से संबंधित कहानियाँ और गीत भी इन्होंने लिखे हैं। इन की कलम से “गद्य चिंतामणि” नामक ग्रंथ भी निकला है।



नादेल्ल पुरूषोत्तम कवि (सन् 1863 से 1938 तक) नादेल्ल जी उत्तम कवि, नाटककार और संपादक थे। इन्होंने कोश और उपन्यास-शास्त्र-ग्रंथों का प्रणयन किया है। “बुधविधेयिनी” नामक मासिक पत्रिका का संपादन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय विचारों को इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित किया। इनके द्वारा रचित तेलुगु नाटकों में “पारिजातापहरण”, “हरिश्चंद्र” और “सारंगधर” प्रमुख हैं।

पानुगंटी लक्ष्मीनरसिंह राय (ई 1865 से 1940) इन्होंने ‘साक्षी’ नाम से समाज, जाति, साहित्य, संप्रदाय तथा अत्याचारों का खण्डन-मण्डन करते हुए अनेकानेक निबंध लिखे, जो छः भागों में प्रकाशित हैं। ये निबंध तेलुगु साहित्य की निधियाँ हैं। यह इन की अपूर्व सृष्टि है।

चिलकमूर्ति लक्ष्मी नरसिंहम् (सन् 1807 से 1946 तक) इन्होंने कई नाटक, उपन्यास, कहानियाँ लिखें। इनके अलावा “देश-माता”, “मनाराम” आदि पत्रों का कार्य संभाला। उस में उनके रचित उपन्यास “रामचंद्र विजय” को “चिंतामणि” पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ है। इन के अलावा इनके अन्य मौलिक उपन्यास हैं - “अहिल्या वाई”, “हेमलता”, “गणपति”, “सौंदर्य तिलक”, “द्वीपदी-परिणय”, “नल चरित्र” आदि प्रमुख हैं।

कोम्मराजु वेंकट लक्ष्मण कवि (सन् 1877 से 1923 तक) तेलुगु भाषा सुसमृद्ध बनाने की दिशा में आपने “विज्ञान-चंद्रिका-मंडली” नामक ग्रंथ-माला का प्रकाशन आरंभ किया। अपने ही सर्वप्रथम सन् 1913 में तेलुगु में विश्वकोश के निर्माण का श्री गणेश किया। इनके जीवन कला में केवल प्रथम भाग ही प्रकाशित हो पाया। इतिहास संबंधी इनके ग्रंथों में “हिन्दु-मुहम्मदीय-युगमुलु”, “शिवाजी चरित्र”, “हिन्दु-देश-कथा-संग्रहमु” उल्लेखनीय माने जाते हैं। “लक्ष्मणराय-व्यासालु” आपके आलोचनात्मक निबंधों का संग्रह है।

काशीनाथुनि नागेश्वर राय (सन् 1867 से 1993 तक) तेलुगु की सर्वप्रथम दैनिक पत्रिका “आंध्र-पत्रिका” के शुभारंभ का श्रेय आपको ही जाता है। इसके बाद इन्होंने “भारती” नामक तेलुगु में मासिक साहित्यिक पत्रिका का संपादन कार्य वहन किया। इनके अलावा “आंध्र



वाड.मय चरित्र” नाम से तेलुगु-साहित्य का इतिहास भी आपने लिखा है। आप साहित्यकार ही नहीं बल्कि बड़े दानी भी हैं इस कारण आपको “कलाप्रपूर्ण” उपाधि के साथ “विश्वदाता”, “देशोद्धारक” नामक उपाधियाँ भी मिली।

तंजनगरमु तेवप्पेरूमालय्या (सन् 1872 से 1921 तक) आपका जन्म एवं निवास स्थान मद्रास है। इन्होंने गद्य-साहित्य की अपूर्व सेवा की। तेवप्पेरूमालय्या जी “महाभारत”, “रामायण”, “भागवत्” जैसे गद्य साहित्य का रचना की हैं। “वसुचरित्र”, “मधुचरित्र” आदि प्राचीन काव्यों की भूमिकाएँ तथा व्याख्याएँ भी लिखीं। वे महान पंडित थे। साथ-साथ आलोचक और नाटककार भी हैं। “मंजुवाणी” नामक पत्रिका का संपादन किया। आपने 233 पंडित-कवियों की जीवनियाँ “आधुनिकांध कवि-जीवितमुलु” नाम से प्रकाशित करवाया। इन के अतिरिक्त “दिलीप-चरित्र”, “गोखले चरित्र”, “आंध कथा सरित्सागरमु” आदि आपकी अत्य गद्य कृतियाँ हैं।

कट्टमंचि रामलिंगा रेड्डी (सन् 1880 से 1951 तक) आप आंध विश्वविद्यालय के प्रथम उपाध्याय रहे। इनके द्वारा रचित निबंधों का संग्रह “व्यास-मंजरी” नाम से प्रकाशित है जो पाँच भागों में पाया जाता है। तेलुगु-साहित्य का प्रामाणिक, प्रौढ एवं प्रथम समीक्षा ग्रंथ के रूप में “कवित-तत्व विचारमु” आपके द्वारा रचित प्रशस्त ग्रंथ है।

इस प्रकार इस आधुनिक एवं नवजागरण युग के प्रारंभ में कई समाज-सुधारकों में अथक प्रयासों से प्रभावित होकर कई साहित्यकारों ने गद्यात्मक साहित्यिक कृतियाँ लिखीं। इनकी कृतियों से उस समय के समाज-सुधारक स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण में योगदान प्राप्त हुआ। इसके अलावा गद्यात्मक विधाओं में सामाजिक कुरीतियों का खण्डन करते हुए समाज में क्रांति की लहर दौड़ा दी। इसी समय तेलुगु भाषा एवं साहित्य को नया रूप मिला है। केवल भाषा में ही परिवर्तन नहीं बरन् जाति-धर्म-वर्गगत वैमनस्यों के निर्मूलन भी इनका नवीन प्रयास आधुनिक आंध्र समाज के निर्माण में इन सब का योगदान प्रशंसनीय है।



ON SP-GPR-CLOSED SETS IN TOPOLOGY

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1. Introduction

Levine introduced the notion of generalized closed sets in topological spaces. He established that generalized closed (g-closed) sets behave like closed sets in certain aspects in topology. Following Levine, several mathematicians generalized the notion of generalized closed sets. Thangavelu and Anitha introduced the concept of pre-generalized pre-regular closed sets in topology and investigated their properties. In this paper, the concept of semi-pre-gpr-closed sets in topological spaces is introduced and their properties are investigated.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper X denotes a topological space. A subset A of a space X is called regular open [18] if $A = \text{int } clA$ and regular closed if $A = cl \text{ int}A$; \acute{a} -open[15] if $A \subseteq \text{int } cl \text{ int}A$ and \acute{a} -closed if $cl \text{ int } clA \subseteq A$; semi-open [10] if $A \subseteq cl \text{ int}A$ and semi-closed if $\text{int } clA \subseteq A$; pre-open [12] if $A \subseteq \text{int } clA$ and pre-closed if $cl \text{ int}A \subseteq A$; semi-pre-open [1] if $A \subseteq cl \text{ int } clA$ and semi-pre-closed if $\text{int } cl \text{ int}A \subseteq A$.

The pre-closure of a subset A of X is the intersection of all pre-closed sets containing A and is denoted by pcA . The semi-closure of A , \acute{a} -closure of A and semi-pre-closure of A are analogously defined and that are respectively denoted by $scl(A)$, $\acute{a}cl(A)$ and $spcl(A)$. The pre-interior of a subset A of X is the union of all pre-open sets contained in A and is denoted by $pint(A)$. The semi-interior of A , \acute{a} -interior of A and semi-pre-interior of A are analogously defined and that are respectively denoted by $sint(A)$, $\acute{a}int(A)$ and $spint(A)$. Andrijevic established the relationships among the above operators as described in the next lemma.

Lemma 2.1. [1] For any subset A of X , the following relations hold.



- (i) $aclA = A \cup cl\ int\ clA$; (ii) $sclA = A \cup int\ clA$; (iii) $pclA = A \cup cl\ intA$;
 (iv) $spelA = A \cup int\ cl\ intA$; (v) $aint\ A = A \cap int\ cl\ intA$; (vi) $sint\ A = A \cap cl\ intA$;
 (vii) $pint\ A = A \cap int\ clA$; (viii) $spint\ A = A \cap cl\ int\ clA$.

Definition 2.2. A subset A of a space X is called

- (i) g -closed [11] if $clA \subseteq U$; gs -closed[4] if $sclA \subseteq U$; gp -closed[13] if $pclA \subseteq U$;
 wg -closed[19] if $cl\ intA \subseteq U$; gsp -closed[7] if $spelA \subseteq U$; αg -closed [14] if $aclA \subseteq U$; whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is open in X ,
- (ii) rg -closed[16] if $clA \subseteq U$; gpr -closed [8]if $pclA \subseteq U$; rwg -closed [20] if $cl\ intA \subseteq U$;
 $gspr$ -closed [9] if $spelA \subseteq U$; whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is regular-open in X ,
- (iii) sg -closed[5] if $sclA \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is semi-open set in X ;
- (iv) $pgpr$ closed [2] if $pcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is rg -open;
- (v) pre-semi-closed [21] if $spelA \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is g -open;
- (vi) rps - closed [17] if $spel(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is rg -open.

The complement of a g -closed set is g -open. The gs -open, gp -open, wg -open, gsp -open, rg -open, gpr -open, $gspr$ -open, rwg -open, sg -open, $pgpr$ -open, pre-semi-open, $gspr$ -open, αg -open, $g\alpha$ -open, and rps -open sets can be analogously defined. A space X is submaximal[6] if every dense subset of X is open and is extremally disconnected[22] if the closure of every subset of X is open.

Lemma 2.3[8]. If A is regular open and gpr -closed then A is pre-closed and hence open.

Lemma 2.4[16]. If A is g -closed, then A is rg -closed.

Lemma 2.5[8]. Every regular generalized closed set is gpr -closed.

Lemma 2.6[3]. In an extremally disconnected sub-maximal space, $spel\ A \cup B = spelA \cup spelB$.

Lemma 2.7[3]. In a submaximal space X , every gpr -closed set is rg -closed.

The next two diagrams describe the relationship among various types of closed sets in topology.

Diagram 2.8

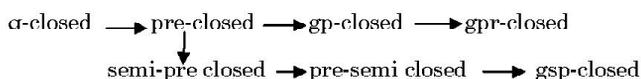
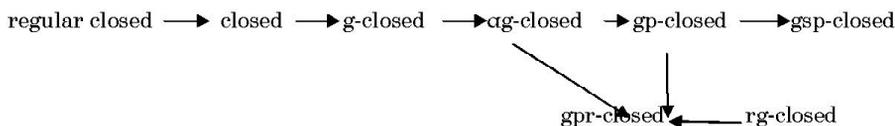




Diagram 2.9



3 sp-gpr-closed sets

According to Levine, a subset A of a topological space X is g-closed in X if every open neighbourhood of A contains the closure of A . This motivates to introduce the notion of a sp-gpr-closed set. That is a subset A of a topological space X is sp-gpr-closed if every gpr-open neighbourhood of A contains the semi-pre-closure of A .

Definition 3.1. A subset A of a space X is called semi-pre-generalized preregular closed (briefly sp-gpr-closed) if $spclA \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is gpr-open. The family of all sp-gpr-closed subsets of (X, τ) is denoted by $SPGPRC(X, \tau)$.

Proposition 3.2. Every semi-pre-closed set is sp-gpr-closed.

Proof. Let A be a semi-pre-closed subset of a space X . Let $A \subseteq U$, where U is gpr-open. Then $spcl A = A$ and $spcl A = A \subseteq U$. By using Definition 3.1, A is sp-gpr-closed. This completes the proof.

The following corollary follows from Diagram 2.8, Diagram 2.9 and Definition 3.1.

Corollary 3.3. If A is closed (resp. pre-closed, resp. regular closed, resp. α -closed) then it is sp-gpr-closed.

Examples can be constructed to show that the converses of Corollary 3.3 and Proposition 3.2 are not true.

Proposition 3.4. If A is sp-gpr-closed then it is gsp-closed (resp. gsp-closed, resp. rps-closed , resp. pre-semi-closed).

Proof. Let A be a sp-gpr-closed subset of a space X . Let $A \subseteq U$ such that U is regular open (resp. open, resp. rg-open, resp. g-open). Then the proposition follows from Diagram 2.9 and Definition 2.2.

Examples can be constructed to show that the converses of the above proposition are not true.



Proposition 3.5. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. If a subset A of X is g -closed (resp. rg -closed, resp. gp -closed, resp. gs -closed, resp. sg -closed, resp. wg -closed, resp. rwg -closed, resp. αg -closed, resp. $pgpr$ -closed) then it need not be sp - gpr -closed.

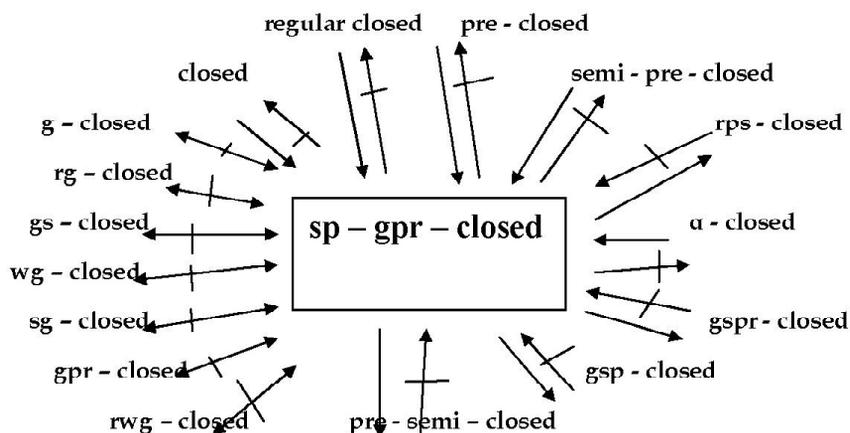
Proof. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a, b\}, X\}$. Then the set $\{a, b\}$ is g -closed but not sp - gpr closed in X . Now let $Y = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, Y\}$. Then the set $\{a, b, d\}$ is $pgpr$ -closed but not sp - gpr closed in Y . Other cases can be similarly verified.

Proposition 3.6. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. If a subset A of X is sp - gpr -closed then it need not be g -closed (resp. rg -closed, resp. gp -closed, resp. gs -closed, resp. sg -closed, resp. wg -closed, resp. rwg -closed, resp. αg -closed, resp. $pgpr$ -closed) in X .

Proof. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a, b\}, X\}$. Then the sets $\{a\}, \{b\}$ are sp - gpr closed but not gs -closed in X . Now let $Y = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, Y\}$. Then the set $\{a\}$ is sp - gpr closed but not αg -closed in Y . Other cases can be similarly verified.

The concepts of g -closed, rg -closed, gp -closed, gs -closed, sg -closed, wg -closed, rwg -closed, $pgpr$ -closed and αg -closed in topological spaces are independent with the concept of sp - gpr -closed in topological spaces. The following diagram summarizes the implications of sp - gpr -closed set with other sets in the literature of topology.

In this diagram $A \rightarrow B$ means A implies B , $A \not\rightarrow B$ means A does not imply B and $A \leftrightarrow B$ means A and B are independent.





The next two examples show that union of two sp-gpr-closed sets need not be sp-gpr-closed and intersection of two sp-gpr-closed sets need not be sp-gpr-closed.

Example 3.7. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$. Here $\{a\}$ and $\{b\}$ are sp-gpr-closed sets, but $\{a, b\}$ is not sp-gpr-closed.

Example 3.8. Let $Y = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, Y\}$. Here $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, c\}$ are sp-gpr-closed sets, but $\{c\}$ is not sp-gpr-closed.

Theorem 3.9. If a subset A of X is sp-gpr-closed then $spclA \setminus A$ contains no non-empty gpr-closed set in X .

Proof. Let A be sp-gpr-closed in X . Suppose that F is a non-empty gpr-closed subset of $spclA \setminus A$. Now $F \subseteq spclA \setminus A$. Then $F \subseteq spclA \cap (X \setminus A)$. Therefore $F \subseteq spclA$ and $F \subseteq (X \setminus A)$. Hence $A \subseteq (X \setminus F)$. Since $(X \setminus F)$ is gpr-open, by using Definition 3.7, $spclA \subseteq (X \setminus F)$. That is $F \subseteq [X \setminus spclA]$. Hence $F \subseteq spclA \cap (X \setminus spclA) = \emptyset$. That is $F = \emptyset$, a contradiction. Thus $spclA \setminus A$ contain no non-empty gpr-closed set in X .

The reverse implication is not true as shown by the following example.

Example 3.10. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}, X\}$. Let $A = \{c\}$. Then $spclA = \{b, c\}$ and $spclA \setminus A = \{b\}$ does not contain a non-empty gpr-closed set in X and A is not sp-gpr-closed.

Theorem 3.11. Let $A \subseteq X$. If $spclA \setminus A$ contains no non-empty gpr-closed set in X then A is sp-gpr-closed when intersection of a gpr-closed set with a semi-pre-closed set is gpr-closed.

Proof. Assume that $spclA \setminus A$ contains no non-empty gpr-closed set. Let $A \subseteq U$, U is gpr-open. Suppose that $spclA$ is not contained in U . Then $spclA \cap (X \setminus U)$ is a non-empty gpr-closed subset of $spclA \setminus A$ which is a contradiction. Therefore $spclA \subseteq U$ and hence by Definition 3.1, A is sp-gpr-closed.

Theorem 3.12. Suppose A is a sp-gpr-closed set in X such that $A \subset B \subset spclA$. Then B is also a sp-gpr-closed subset of X .

Proof. Let U be a gpr-open set such that $B \subseteq U$. Then $A \subseteq B \subseteq U$. Since A is sp-gpr-closed, by Definition 3.1, $spclA \subseteq U$. Now $spclA \subseteq spclB \subseteq spcl spclA$. This implies that $spclA = spclB$. Therefore B is sp-gpr-closed.



Theorem 3.13. In an extremally disconnected submaximal space X , union of two sp-gpr-closed sets is sp-gpr-closed.

Proof. Let A and B be two sp-gpr-closed sets in an extremally disconnected submaximal space X . Let $A \cup B \subseteq U$, where U is gpr-open. Then $A \subseteq U$ and $B \subseteq U$. Since A and B are sp-gpr-closed, $spclA \subseteq U$ and $spclB \subseteq U$. Therefore, $spclA \cup spclB \subseteq U$. Since X is an extremally disconnected submaximal space, by Lemma 2.6, $spcl(A \cup B) \subseteq U$. Thus by Definition 3.1, $A \cup B$ is sp-gpr-closed.

Theorem 3.14. Let A be sp-gpr-closed. Then A is semi-pre-closed if and only if $spclA \setminus A$ is gpr-closed.

Proof. If A is semi-pre-closed then $spclA = A$ and so $spclA \setminus A = \phi$ which is gpr-closed. Conversely, suppose that $spclA \setminus A$ is gpr-closed. Since A is sp-gpr-closed, by Theorem 3.9, $spclA \setminus A = \phi$. That is $spclA = A$. Therefore A is semi-pre-closed.

Theorem 3.15. For every point x of a space X , $X \setminus \{x\}$ is sp-gpr-closed or gpr-open.

Proof. Suppose $X \setminus \{x\}$ is not gpr-open. Then X is the only gpr-open set containing $X \setminus \{x\}$. This implies $spcl(X \setminus \{x\}) \subseteq X$. Therefore $X \setminus \{x\}$ is sp-gpr-closed in X .

Theorem 3.16. Suppose A is sp-gpr-closed.

- (i) If A is gpr-open then A is semi-pre-closed.
- (ii) If $cl\ int A$ is open then A is pgpr-closed.

Proof. Suppose A is gpr-open and sp-gpr-closed. Since $A \subseteq A$, $spclA \subseteq A$ that implies $spclA = A$. This implies A is semi-pre-closed. This proves (i). Now suppose $cl\ int A$ is open. Let $A \subseteq U$ and U be rg-open. Since A is sp-gpr-closed and since every rg-open set is gpr-open, $spclA \subseteq U$. By using Lemma 2.1, $A \cup int\ cl\ int A \subseteq U$. Since $cl\ int A$ is open, $A \cup cl\ int A \subseteq U$. Again by using Lemma 2.1, $pcclA \subseteq U$ that implies A is pgpr-closed.

Theorem 3.17. If A is regular open and gpr-closed then A is sp-gpr-closed.

Proof. Suppose A is regular open and gpr-closed. Then by Lemma 2.3, A is pre-closed and hence semi-pre-closed. Therefore by Proposition 3.2, A is sp-gpr-closed.

Theorem 3.18. In a submaximal space X every rps closed set is sp-gpr-closed.



Proof. Let A be a rps-closed subset in X . Let $A \subseteq U$, where U is gpr-open in X . Since X is submaximal, by Lemma 2.7, U is rg-open in X . Hence by Definition 2.2, $spcl A \subseteq U$. Therefore by Definition 3.1, A is sp-gpr-closed.

Lemma 3.19. If $A \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ and Y is open in X , then $spcl_Y(A) = spcl_X(A) \cap Y$.

Proof. $spcl_Y(A) = A \cup int_Y(cl_Y(int_Y A)) = A \cup int_Y(cl_Y int A)$
 $= A \cup [int_Y [(cl int A) \cap Y]]$
 $= A \cup \{ [int [(cl int A) \cap Y]] \cap Y \}$
 $= (A \cup int(cl(int A))) \cap (A \cup Y)$
 $= (A \cup int(cl(int A) \cap Y)) \cap Y$
 $= spcl(A) \cap Y$

Lemma 3.20 . If $A \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ and Y is open and semi-pre-closed, then $spcl_Y(A) = spcl(A)$

Proof. By Lemma 3.19, $spcl_Y(A) = spcl(A) \cap Y$. Since Y is semi-pre-closed, $spcl(A) \subseteq Y$ that implies $spcl_Y(A) = spcl(A)$.

Theorem 3.21. In an extremally disconnected submaximal space X , $SPGPRC(X, \tau)$ is closed under finite union.

Proof. Let X be an extremally disconnected submaximal space. Let $A, B \in SPGPRC(X, \tau)$ and let $A \cup B \subseteq U$ where U is gpr-open in X . Then $A \subseteq U$ and $B \subseteq U$. Therefore $spcl(A) \subseteq U$ and $spcl(B) \subseteq U$ that implies $spcl(A) \cup spcl(B) \subseteq U$. Since X is an extremally disconnected submaximal space by Lemma 2.6, $spcl(A \cup B) \subseteq U$. That is $A \cup B \in SPGPRC(X, \tau)$.

The intersection of sp-gpr-closed sets is not sp-gpr-closed. However we define the sp-gpr-closure of A as the intersection of sp-gpr-closed sets containing A and study its properties.

Definition 3.22. For a subset A of (X, τ) , $sp-gpr-cl(A) = \cap \{F: A \subseteq F, F \text{ is sp-gpr-closed in } X\}$

If $A \subseteq (X, \tau)$ is sp-gpr-closed then $sp-gpr-cl(A) = A$. But the converse is not true. For let $X = \{a,b,c,d\}$, $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a,b\}, \{b,c\}, \{a,b,c\}, X\}$. Let $A = \{c\}$. Then $sp-gpr-cl(A) = \{c\}$ but A is not sp-gpr-closed. The following lemma follows immediately from Definition 3.22.

Lemma 3.23. Let A and B be subsets of (X, τ) . Then



- i) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(\phi) = \phi$ and $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(X) = X$,
- ii) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(B)$ for $A \subseteq B$,
- iii) $A \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A)$,
- iv) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A) = sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A))$,
- v) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A) \cup sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(B) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A \cup B)$,
- vi) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A \cap B) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A) \cap sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(B)$.

Theorem 3.24. For any $x \in X$, $x \in sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(A)$ if and only if $V \cap A \neq \phi$ for every $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ set V containing x .

Proof . Straight forward.

4. $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ sets

In this section we introduce $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ sets and characterize their properties.

Definition 4.1. A set $A \subseteq X$ is called semi pre generalized pre regular open (briefly $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$) if its complement is $sp\text{-}gpr$ closed. The family of all $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ subsets of (X, τ) is denoted by $SPGPRO(X, \tau)$.

Clearly A is $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ if and only if $X \setminus A$ is $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}closed$.

Proposition 4.2. Every semi-pre-open set is $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$.

Proof. Follows from Definition 4.1 and Proposition 3.2.

Corollary 4.3. If A is open (resp. pre-open, resp. regular open, resp. α -open) then it is $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$.

Proof. Follows from Definition 4.1 and Corollary 3.3.

Examples can be constructed to show that the converses of Corollary 4.3 and Proposition 4.2 are not true.

Proposition 4.4. If A is $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}open$ then it is $gspr\text{-}open$ (resp. $gsp\text{-}open$, resp. $rps\text{-}open$, resp. pre-semi-open).

Proof. Follows from Definition 4.1 and Corollary 3.4.



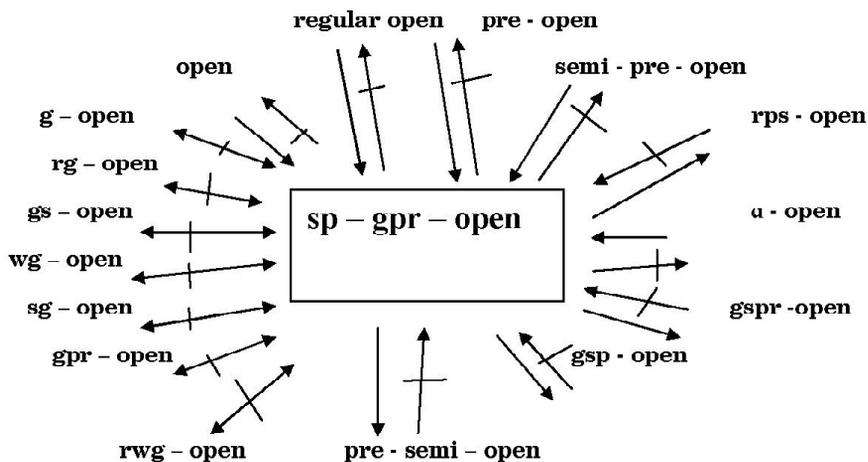
Examples can be constructed to show that the converses of the above proposition are not true. The next two propositions are the easy consequences Proposition 3.5, Proposition 3.6 and Definition 4.1.

Proposition 4.5. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. If a subset A of X is g -open (resp. rg -open, resp. gp -open, resp. gs -open, resp. sg -open, resp. wg -open, resp. rwg -open, resp. αg -open, resp. $pgpr$ -open) then it need not be sp - gpr -open.

Proposition 4.6. Let (X, τ) be a topological space. If a subset A of X is sp - gpr -open then it need not be g -open (resp. rg -open, resp. gp -open, resp. gs -open, resp. open, resp. wg -open, resp. rwg -open, resp. αg -open, resp. $pgpr$ -open) in X .

The concept of g -open, rg -open, gp -open, gs -open, sg -open, pre-semi-open, wg -open, rwg -open, $pgpr$ -open and αg -open are independent with the concept of sp - gpr -open in topology. The following diagram summarizes the implications of sp - gpr -open set with other sets in the literature of topology.

Diagram 4.7





Theorem 4.8. A sub set A of X is sp-gpr open if and only if $F \subseteq \text{spint } A$ whenever $F \subseteq A$, F is gpr-closed.

Proof. Let $A \subseteq X$ be sp-gpr open. Let F be gpr-closed and $F \subseteq A$. Then $X \setminus A \subseteq X \setminus F$ where $X \setminus F$ is gpr-open. Since $X \setminus A$ is sp-gpr closed, by Definition 4.1, $\text{spcl}(X \setminus A) \subseteq X \setminus F$ that implies $X \setminus \text{spint } A \subseteq X \setminus F$. This proves $F \subseteq \text{spint } A$.

Conversely, we assume that $F \subseteq \text{spint } A$ whenever $F \subseteq A$, F is gpr-closed. Suppose $X \setminus A \subseteq U$ where U is gpr-open. Then $X \setminus U \subseteq A$ where $X \setminus U$ is gpr-closed. By assumption $X \setminus U \subseteq \text{spint } A$ that implies $X \setminus \text{spint}(A) \subseteq U$ which proves $\text{spcl}(X \setminus A) \subseteq U$. This proves that $X \setminus A$ is sp-gpr-closed. By Definition 4.1, A is sp-gpr open.

Theorem 4.9. If $\text{spint } A \subseteq B \subseteq A$ and A is sp-gpr open then B is sp-gpr open.

Proof. Follows from Theorem 3.12 and Definition 4.1.

Theorem 4.10. If $A \subseteq X$ is sp-gpr closed then $\text{spcl } A \setminus A$ is sp-gpr open.

Proof. Let $A \subseteq X$ be sp-gpr closed and let F be a gpr-closed set such that $F \subseteq \text{spcl } A \setminus A$. Then by Theorem 3.9, $F = \emptyset$ that implies $F \subseteq \text{spint}(\text{spcl } A \setminus A)$. By Theorem 4.8, $\text{spcl } A \setminus A$ is sp-gpr-open.

Theorem 4.11. Let A and B be sp-gpr-open in (X, τ) .

- (i) If $A \supseteq \text{spint}(B)$ then $A \cap B$ is sp-gpr-open.
- (ii) If X is an extremally disconnected and submaximal space then $A \cap B$ is sp-gpr-open.

Proof. Since $A \supseteq \text{spint}(B)$, $\text{spint}(B) \subseteq A \cap B \subseteq B$. Since B is sp-gpr-open by using Theorem 4.9, $A \cap B$ is sp-gpr-open. This proves (i). (ii) follows from Theorem 3.13 and Definition 4.1.

Definition 4.12. For any $A \subseteq X$, $\text{sp-gpr-int}(A)$ is defined as the union of all sp-gpr-open sets contained in A .

Remark 4.13. If $A \subseteq (X, \tau)$ is sp-gpr-open then $\text{sp-gpr-int}(A) = A$. But the converse is not true.

The following lemma follows immediately from Definition 4.12.



Lemma 4.14. Let A and B be any two subsets of (X, τ) . Then

- i) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(\phi) = \phi$ and $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(X) = X$,
- ii) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A) \subseteq A$,
- iii) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(B)$ whenever $A \subseteq B$,
- iv) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A) \cup sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(B) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A \cup B)$,
- v) $sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A \cap B) \subseteq sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A) \cap sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(B)$.

Lemma 4.15. $X \setminus sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}int(A) = sp\text{-}gpr\text{-}cl(X \setminus A)$.

Proof. Follows from Definition 3.22 and Definition 4.12 and Definition 4.1

Conclusion

The concepts of $sp\text{-}gpr$ -closed sets, $sp\text{-}gpr$ -open sets, $sp\text{-}gpr$ -closure and $sp\text{-}gpr$ -interior are introduced and their basic properties are studied.

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RELIGIOUS AMITY AND CULTURAL TRANSMISSION; PROMULGATIONS OF *MAPPILA RAMAYANA*

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Religion, as indicates in the modern sense, was not seen in the primitive society of Kerala. The foreign traders, especially the Arabian culture, and their influence on society did not give a clear picture on the 'other' religions before the time of the last prophet. It is noted that the connection of Kerala society with the Arabian culture was earlier than Islam. Colonial intervention made considerable changes in the field of religion. Thus the introduction of modern religions like Hindu, Muslim and Christian is considered as a colonial product. Long before the colonial supremacy in Kerala, different cultures like Arabian, Christian and other indigenous cultures such as Dravidian, Brahminic, Buddhist and Jain way of living were prevalent in the society; and these cultures were entirely different from that of the colonial concepts. The word 'culture' cannot be defined easily because its basic principles are always dynamic even in a particular society. Thus the concept of identity is also considered as one of the process of evolution of the way of humanity. Cultural identity, therefore, makes various probabilities and it creates internal differences in the same way of living. It is noted that the culture cannot be used in singular form in this sense. It is the sum total of collective elements of the way of living and, at the same time these collective elements of the way of living have been derived from various streams of the process of various social relations. In this state, every culture has its own totality and collectiveness with its internal contradictions. The binaries always lead a culture internally. And, thus, these contradictions are said as the



identity of a particular way of living. So, basically culture is polyphonic and the studies on cultural transition are believed as a complex one. The so called grand cultures always influence on the 'local or sub cultures' and sometimes it is considered as a process of hegemony. The deep influence of elite cultures on the indigenous way of life developed through a process of intellectual invasion in the history of mankind. The present paper is an attempt to reveal the cultural transition of north Kerala, better known as Malabar, through an oral text, *Mappila Ramayana* or *Mappila Lamayana*.

Many versions of the Ramayana are prevalent in India and in different parts of the world. The story of the ideal man 'Rama' is popular in Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and many other countries. The Buddha-Jain versions of Ramayana are also seen in the world.¹ Like the other parts of India, Kerala has a rich tradition in the field of literature related with the tale of Rama. It is argued that every regional language in India absorbed the story of Rama to develop the earliest stage of its literary attempts. *Ramacarita* of Cirkamakavi, for example, is considered as the first poetry in Malayalam. Besides this, lots of works are written in the language of Malayalam based on the story of Rama. Most of them are influenced by the popular work, *Adhyatma Ramayana* of Tuncatt Ramanujan Ezhuttacchan. It is noted that Ramanujan Ezhuttacchan is considered as the father of modern Malayalam. Malayalam reworked the Ramayana partially or as a whole in different forms through songs, poems, dramas, *champus*, *attakkathas*, *thullalkathas* and so on.²

The long-standing Arab, Greek, Persian, and later Portuguese contact with the coastal areas of India left its permanent mark in the form of several communities. Malabar and Kochi were two important



princely states on the western coast of India where the Arabs and Persians found fertile soil for their trade activities.³ The Mappila community of Kerala came into existence through the immigration of Arab traders to these regions. There had been considerable trade relations between Arabia and Kerala even before the time of Islamic prophet Muhammad. Islam might have been introduced in the region by the Arab traders in the 7th or 8th century AD itself.⁴ Like the Jews and Christians, the Arabs also settled down at Cranganore and established a separate colony of their part of the town. According to a tradition, Cheraman Perumal, the last of the Chera kings, became a convert to Islam and traveled to Mecca and this event helped the spread of Islam. But this tradition hasn't found any historical evidence.⁵ There are a few more legends of the Mappila which relate them with early Hindu culture in Kerala; first one is regarding one *Uppukutan Mappila* who appears in the legend of *Parayi petta panthirukulam* (The twelve tribes born of a Pariah Woman) and another one is the story of *Ouwayi*, a *Jonaka Mappila*, who through extreme devotion made the goddess of Kozhikode appear before him. The patronage of the Zamorins of Kozhikode was also an important factor in the spread of Islam in north Kerala. The Muslims were a major power to be reckoned with in the kingdom and had great influence in the court. The monopoly of overseas trade in Malabar was safe with Arab-Mappila alliance until the arrival of Portuguese in Kerala.⁶ At the time; a good number of Mappilas were enlisted in the naval force of Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. The naval chiefs of Zamorin were usually from Mappila community; they were given the title of Kunhali Marakkar.⁷ The arrival of the Portuguese in 1498 checked the then well-established community's progress. However in the later Colonial period Muslims increased by conversion chiefly among the outcaste Hindu groups of southern interior Malabar as Muslim



traders turned inland in search of alternative occupations to commerce. By the mid-18th century the majority of the Muslims of Kerala were landless laborers, poor fishermen and petty traders, and they were in a psychological retreat. This trend was reversed during the Mysore invasions of the late 18th century. For a little over a quarter of a century after 1766 the Muslims were a dominant community. The victory of the British and princely Hindu confederacy in 1792 placed the Muslims once again in economical and cultural subjection.⁸

Mappila, also known as Muslim Mappila or Jonaka Mappila, is a member of the largest Muslim group in the Indian state of Kerala. The community arose primarily as a result of the pre- and post-Islamic Arab contacts. Mappilas chiefly reside in the Malabar region. They share the common language of Malayalam with the other inhabitants of Kerala. There's a difference of opinion on the exact origin of the word "Mappila" ("Moplah" in Colonial sources). By and large it is considered to be derived from a combination of ancient Tamil or Malayalam language words "maham" (great) or "mam" (mother) and "pillai" (son). Some people believe that Mappila means Son-in-Law as the Muslim visitors often married local women and thus became son-in-laws. The term Mappilai is used to denote son in law in Tamil.

Islam was assimilated with the culture and traditions of the local people. Over the centuries, the strong relations of the Mappilas with the traders from Arabia have created a profound impact on their life and culture. This has resulted in the formation of a unique tradition in literature, art, music, and history of the Mappilas. They form an integral part of the unique blend of the culture of the Malayalam language speaking population in south India.



As a result of the cultural assimilation of the Mappilas of Malabar, lots of the forms of art and literary attempts in Malayalam came in to exist. These genres of art and literature deserve a prominent place in the process of modernization of the society and language in the history of Kerala. *Oppana*, *kolkaly*, *daff mutt* and *Mappila Patt* are the main cultural productions contributed by the Muslims to the language, art and literature in Kerala. *Mappila Patt* or Mappila Song is a folklore Muslim devotional song genre rendered to lyrics in Arabic-laced Malayalam. Mappila songs have a distinct cultural identity, as they sound a mix of the ethos and culture of Kerala as well as West Asia. They deal with themes such as religion, love, satire and heroism. Most of the *Mappila Patt* are mixed with Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Tamil etc. and it keeps many *ishals* (tunes), *prasams* (rhyming parts) and other specialties. The themes of these songs are purely related with Muslim culture in Malabar, and no stories about the other groups or communities could be seen in ancient periods. Moyinkutty Vaidyar is one of the oldest poets in *Mappila Patt*.⁹ *Mappila Ramayana* can be included in the group of *Mappila Patt* genre; not considering its theme. The language, moods, frame works and tunes of *Mappila Ramayana* are similar to that of the *Mappila Patt*; except its plot.

According to TH Kunhraman Nambiar, the famous *vatakkann patt* exponent in north Malabar, Pirantan Hassankutty (The Mad Hassan) was the last man who used to recite the *Mappila Ramayana* in the streets of villages and small cities. This wandering mendicant would go from place to place, with a stick supporting him, and a cloth bag on his back to sing an 'off the norm' ballad. Audiences were similarly amused by the playfully sarcastic or gentle ironic take on a famous epic, but sung in the *Mappila Patt* style. TH Kunhraman Nambiar listened to him a few times



around 1926 and committed some 700 lines to memory. After the death of Hassankutty, Nambiar made it a point to narrate and popularize these lines in his private musical gatherings. Many a year later, Dr MN Karassery, Professor of Calicut University knew about this ballad at the end of his Research works on Mappila Patt in 1976.¹⁰ The text as he heard and recorded it, was published both by Dr Karassery in Kurimanam and another book of Northern ballads by Kunhiraman Nambiar was later released. The ballad did have a formal title, for it was a take on the epic Ramayana.

Like every oral folk traditions of literature, *Mappila Ramayana* does not keep a uniform structure. As described earlier, most of the parts of this genre are lost after the time of Hassan. Except the invaluable attention of TH Kunhiraman Nambiar, no one gave interest to preserve the Islamized version of Ramayana. So the available abstract do not give a clear picture on tale of Rama. The *Mappila Ramayana* covers songs such as *surpanakhayute chamannorungal*(adornment of Surpanakha) *hanumante punkavanapravesam*(the entry of Hanuman to the garden), *ravanante pranayabhyarthana*(love proposal of Ravana), *surpanakhayute pranayabhyarthana*(love proposal of Surpanakha), and *hanumante punkavana nasikaranam*(destruction of garden by Hanuman). Many other songs are lost. The titles of these songs were not recorded statically, and these are nothing but mere indications of the themes of such songs.

The *Mappila Ramayana* has an introductory song which gives a brief of the story of Ramayana. It begins with the following lines:

*'pant tatikkaranauli pativannoru patt
kantatalle nammali lamayanam kata patt.'*¹¹

(This is the song the old bearded saint sang a long time ago



The song, that we saw as depicting the Lamayana story.)

The hero of the *patt* is Lama and the tale is called *Lamayana*. The R is often used as L several times. *Laja* for *raja*, *Lavana* and *loma* for *roma* are used. The introductory part of *Mappila Ramayana* says that the tale of Lama is recited in the Malayalam month of *karkitaka* (cancer). It is noted that the recitation of Ramayana in the rainy month of *karkitaka*, as a custom in Kerala, started only after the popularization of *Adhyatma Ramayana* of Ezhuttacchan, not Vatmiki Ramayana. So the date of *Lamayana* is not placed before sixteenth century AD. The linguistic evidences state the date more lately.

Most of the words are in the style of Malayalam dialect, and have the folk beauty due to the oral transmission of the cultural production. Except the theme of the song, all other elements are connected with that of a *Mappila Patt* of north Malabar. The local language is highly accepted and the words from Arabic and other languages can be seen. The words indicating family relations are completely changed into a Mappila context. *Bappa* (father), *umma* (mother) and *beebi* (wife) are some examples. The words such as *sultan*, *khalb*¹², *monch*¹³, *biriyani*¹⁴, *nikkah*¹⁵ etc try to depict a Mappila background in the song.

The song, *adornment of Surpanakha*, gives a clear picture on the manner of the narration of *Mappila Ramayana*. Here, it is said that the friend of Surpanakha is Pattumma (Fatima) and she is ordered to decorate Surpanakha. Moreover, the dress and ornaments of Surpanakha are said as that of a Mappila woman of Malabar.¹⁶

The relation of *Mappila Ramayana* with the *Hikayat Seri Rama*¹⁷ of Indonesia and the *Serat Kanda*¹⁸ of Java is disputable, but the resemblances of *Mappila Ramayana* with these Muslim versions of



Ramayana in South East Asia cannot be rejected. The influence of *Ramayana* in various parts of South East Asia like Myanmar, Thailand, Java, Indonesia and Malaysia made considerable changes in their cultures, and as a result of these cultural processes, the Islamic concepts and characters were absorbed in to it. The epic probably reached SE Asia by way of Javanese traders who brought their shadow play, *Wayang Kulit*.¹⁹ This is a very popular puppet theater in those areas and versions of the Indonesian *Wayang Kulit* became popular in Balinese, Malay, and Siamese cultures. When Islam began spreading in Indonesia, the display of gods in human form was prohibited, and thus the style of painting and on stage play was suppressed and instead of the forbidden figures, their shadow pictures from leather puppets were displayed, and thus *Wayang Kulit* was born. *Wayang Kulit* was later even given Muslim characters and the Hindu myths of *Ramayana* or *Mahabharata* were Islamised over time.

It is argued that the trade relations of South East countries with the south east coasts of India like Tamil areas were very possible in ancient times. *Wayang* obviously follows the *pattu* tradition in ancient South India and appears to have originally followed Indians to Indonesia from perhaps Kerala. The puppet theatre tradition (*tolppavakuthu*) at Palakkad near Kavalappara is also considerable in this context. So it is inferable that this kind of South Indian Theatre was the forerunner to the *Wayang*.

Thus it is not a negligible thought that the cultural relations of South East Asian Muslims with south Indians through trade brought about these resemblances. Moreover, a large group of South Indians, especially Mappilas of north Kerala, visited, sometimes migrated, for trade and other manual jobs to the countries like Burma, Java, Malaysia



and Indonesia and the peak time was the second half of 18th century. *Mappila Ramayana* itself gives some indications on these voyages. Ravana, when conciliating Sita, says that Rama voyaged somewhere not considering the love of Sita.²⁰

Now it is very easy to connect up with Hassankutty. As a Mappila of south Kerala, Hassankutty or his forefathers, perhaps, worked in South East Asian countries and brought back the Muslim version of *Ramayana* tradition. The socio cultural condition of north Kerala gave more space to this tradition in early phases. As discussed earlier, considering the linguistic sides, the language of the *Mappila Ramayana* cannot state before 18th century, and therefore, it must not be a pre colonial cultural product.

As mentioned above, the usage of the name Lama instead of Rama in *Mappila Ramayana* supports the aforesaid argument. This is exactly how it is in the Chinese sections of South East Asia and China; since they pronounce R as L. It gives a clear picture on the arrival or origin of *Mappila Ramayana*.

Mappila Ramayana is a best example for the product of religious amity of that period in north Kerala. Several studies on society do not view religion as a multifactoral historical and cultural process but as a decontextualised phenomenon not linked to material realities on the ground. Social contacts always reshape the culture and religion based on the productive relations. The influence of some cultural productions whether it is a part of dominated or suppressed culture, on the other religious surroundings make considerable remarks. Due to the socio political situations in the north Kerala, before the invasion of Mysore, created a favorable condition to the religious amity between Muslims and indigenous people of the society. The trade relations of the Zamorins (Samutiries), the rulers of Calicut, with Arabians also reflected in the



socio cultural patterns of north Kerala. Thus *Mappila Ramayana* is the result of the strong influence of the tale of Rama on the society, at the same time it is noted as the prime example for religious amity in Malabar.

Notes:

- 1 Bulcke Kamil, *Ramakatha*, pp.252-271.
- 2 Parameswaran Pillai Erumely, *Malayalasaahityam Kalaghattangalilute*, pp.133-148
- 3 For more details see Thomas R Metcalf, *Imperial Connections*, pp.46-68.
- 4 Abdul Samad M, *Islam in Kerala*, pp.12-24.
- 5 Ganesh KN, *Keralattinte Innalekal*, pp.344-363.
- 6 Nainar MH, (trans.), *Tulfatul Mujahidin*, pp.49-55.
- 7 Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *The Career and Legend of Vasco Da Gama*, pp.293-294.
- 8 Abdul Samad M, op.cit, pp.18-24.
- 9 Parameswaran Pillai Erumely, op.cit, pp.90-96.
- 10 KunhIRaman TH, *mappilaramayanavum natan pattukalum* (Mal), pp.7-14.
- 11 Ibid, p.25.
- 12 'Khalb' means the heart. See ibid, p.30.
- 13 'Monch' means beauty. See ibid.
- 14 Ibid, p.31.
- 15 'Nikkah' is marriage. See ibid, p.25.
- 16 Ibid, pp.26-27.
- 17 Bulcke Kamil, op.cit, pp.255-270.



- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Samuel L Leiter, *Encyclopedia of Asian Theatre (vol.2)*, pp.571-577.
- 20 Kunhiraman TH, *op.cit*, p.31.

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DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS DISABLE PERSONS: A STUDY IN VISAKHAPATNAM

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Introduction

Discrimination is the harmful and/or distinguishing treatment of an individual based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or category. This kind of behavior is in a way that is worse than the way people are usually treated. It involves the group's initial reaction or interaction, influencing the individual's actual behavior towards the group or the group leader, restricting members of one group from opportunities or privileges that are available to another group, leading to the exclusion of the individual or entities based on logical or irrational decision making.

Discriminatory traditions, policies, ideas, practices, and laws exist not only in India but also in many other countries and institutions in every part of the world, even in ones where discrimination is generally looked down upon. In some places, controversial attempts such as quotas or affirmative action have been used to benefit those believed to be current or past victims of discrimination, but have sometimes been called reverse discrimination themselves.

The present article projects on the discrimination against people with disabilities in the society and how they are facing troubles and ill treated by the others living around them. Disability discrimination, which treats non-disabled individuals as the standard of 'normal living', results



in public and private places and services, education, and social work that are built to serve 'standard' people, thereby excluding those with various disability.

Discrimination of disability

It is against the law to discriminate against disabled people in various areas of their lives. In general people with disabled get discrimination at work, when providing goods, facilities and services, when renting or buying property and in education. There are some important areas where it is not against the law to discriminate against disabled people. But still disabled are neglected and discriminated either be direct or indirect. Direct discrimination is where they are treated less favourably because of their disability than someone without a disability would be treated in the same circumstances. The families with the disabled persons are not given the same choices that other families have. Indirect discrimination is where there is a rule, policy or practice which seems to apply equally to everyone, but which actually puts disabled people at an unfair disadvantage compared with people who aren't disabled. It is also disability discrimination if someone does not make adjustments to allow disabled to access a service or carry out a job.

Areas of disability discrimination

Generally disable people are discriminated at different levels and at different areas. Sometimes we may found disabled persons harassed by others by making jokes, put nicknames, teasing etc., about ones disability and victimise if they take legal action because of discrimination against disabilities, or if anyone help someone else to take legal action because of discrimination. It may be notices somewhere not to take steps to make sure that disabled people can have access to things like goods,



facilities and services, a workplace, an educational establishment, an association, or a public building. This is called making reasonable adjustments. It is very unfortunate that if someone discriminates because of connection with disabled partner or child. This is known as discrimination by association. Hence, in the present article the author concentrate on the limited areas where the disable people observe discrimination by the public towards their disability. The areas of discrimination in the present investigation has been limited to public places, public transport services and food courts where various eatables and drinking fluids available.

Earlier studies reveled that majority of the disable people suffering from discrimination at work because of ill treated by the co-workers and at sometimes they are discriminated by the higher authorities also (Petersen, L.A. and Dietz, J., 2008). In most countries, the unemployment rates of people with disabilities are several times higher than those of the non-disabled population and, in keeping with this, the employment rates of people with disabilities are much lower (Gouvier, et.al. 2003). Majority of aged and disable persons discriminated by others at public places (Bjelland, et.al. 2009). Many times we may observe disable persons discriminated by other normal persons at public places like parks, museums, entertainment clubs, etc,. Normal people do not like to sit beside disable persons or even they do not allow handicapped persons to dance or sing at the time of public functions (Paul, A. 2003).

Need and significance

Providers of goods, facilities and services must not treat a disabled person less favourably than they would treat a person who is not disabled. Sometimes we may found less favourable treatment where a hotel refuses a booking from a person with a disability, saying that the hotel is not



suitable for people with a disability. Service providers must make 'reasonable adjustments' to allow a disabled person to use their services. If they don't do this, they must be able to show that their failure to do so is reasonable. Examples of making reasonable adjustments include providing information on audiotape as well as in writing, or installing a ramp to allow wheelchair access. The government has produced a set of guidelines on the rights as a consumer of good, facilities and services. Even though the disabled persons discriminated at many place like parks, museums, cinema halls, traveling in journey, hotels, restaurants, canteens, etc.,.

Objectives

1. To study how the disabled are discriminated at different areas by normal people.
2. To analyse the significant level of discrimination experienced by various types of disabled people.
3. To suggest for the welfare of disabled people in protect their rights for better life.

Methodology

Visakhapatnam is a port city on the southeast coast of India. The population of Visakhapatnam on September 14th 2012 is approximately 3,802,874. This city is the second-largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh (after Hyderabad), and the third-largest city on the east coast (after Chennai and Kolkata). Hence, the investigator has identified 90 disabled persons among which he covered three types of disabilities, where 30 are physically handicapped, 30 are visually challenged and 30 are hearing impairment. All the selected samples from both male and female categories presently live in Visakhapatnam with different age and social



groups with different education levels and occupational pattern. The selection of sample based on the random sampling method. The following table denotes the distribution of sample and sampling method of data for the present study.

Tool

The main intention of this article is to study how disabled are discriminated at different areas and different level by others who are normal. For this the opinion questionnaire is the main tool of investigation. In this regard the investigator has pre-designed a questionnaire and collected opinions of disabled person of three categories, i.e. physically handicapped, visually challenged and hearing impaired, regarding how they are discriminated by normal people at different areas in the society. The total questionnaire is divided in to four parts, where the first part covered the demographic characters of the respondents and the remaining three parts are the three areas (i.e. public places, travelling and food courts) where the disable persons are discriminated by the normal people. In each area there are ten statements relating to how the disabled are discriminated in those areas. The respondents are requested to rate each statement with strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree under five point scale method.

The opinions of disabled persons on how they are discriminated by others at three area has been measured with their response on opinion based questions. In each area there are 10 statements relating to who the disabled are discriminated in those areas by other normal people. The response of the disable sample should be observed by five options i.e. 'Strongly agree', 'Agree', 'Un-decided', 'Disagree' and 'Strongly disagree'. These opinions of the disabled students later measured by five



point scale, where 'Strongly agree' scored with 5 points, 'Agree' with 4 points, 'Un-decided' with 3 points, 'Disagree' with 2 points and 'Strongly disagree' with 1 point.

The data was collected with the help of a questionnaire and the tables were drawn with the help of statistical package. The univariate and bi-variate tables were designed for the analyse the data on the basis of opinion and response from the respondents (disabled of physically, visually and hearing). A statistical tool called SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) has been adopted for testing the results of the data with the help of t-test and f-test calculations.

Sample

The sample is the main source of information for the assessing level of discrimination observed by the three types of disabled persons in the study area. The sample was collected from the disabled persons who are living with physically handicapped, visually challenged and hearing impairment in Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh. The following Table-1 analyses the distribution of sample respondents by their demographic characteristics.

The investigator has observed equal sampling method in selection of respondents from three types of disability groups i.e. physical, visual and hearing disabled persons. Therefore, the Table-1 denotes that the distribution of the respondents by nature of their disability indicates 33.3 percent of each group. Regarding gent it shows that male respondents (56.7%) are dominating female respondents (43.3%), and the age group indicates more than one-third of the respondents are between 20 to 30 years of age group (36.7%) followed by between 21 to 30 years age group (34.4 %) and less than thirty percent of respondents are above



40 years of age group (28.9%). The community-wise distribution of the respondents shows that a dominated group Schedule Caste (35.6%) followed by Open Category (27.8%) and from the remaining 22.2 percent respondents belongs to Backward Caste and least group counted by Schedule Tribe (14.4%). The literacy levels of the sample respondents indicates nearly one-third of the sample disabled are possessing primary level education, 30.0 percent are qualified secondary level and 17.8 percent are having higher secondary education, while twenty percent are illiterates. The occupational pattern of the disabled respondents infers that just above one-fourth are government employees (25.6%), 23.3 percent of are private employees, 18.9 percent are students and 11.1 percent are business persons, whereas more than twenty percent are unemployed who are depending on other for their livelihood (21.1%).

Table-1: Distribution of sample respondents in the study area

SL. No	Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Nature of disability	Physical	30	33.3
		Visual	30	33.3
		Hearing	30	33.3
2	Gender	Male	51	56.7
		Female	39	43.3
3	Age of the respondent	20 to 30 years	33	36.7
		21 to 30 years	31	34.4
		Above 40 years	26	28.9
4	Social group	Open Category	25	27.8
		Backward Caste	20	22.2
		Schedule Caste	32	35.6
		Schedule Tribe	13	14.4
5	Education	Illiterates	18	20.0
		Primary	29	32.2
		Secondary	27	30.0
		Higher Secondary	16	17.8
6	Occupation	Un-employcc	19	21.1
		Student	17	18.9
		Government employcc	23	25.6
		Private employee	21	23.3
		Business	10	11.1



Disable discrimination at public places (parks, museums, cinema halls, etc.)

The response of the sample disable persons on how they are discriminated at public places like parks, museums, cinema theatres etc., has been collected with the help of pre-designed questionnaire and presented in the Table-2.

Table-2: Opinions of the respondents on disable discrimination at public places

Sl. No	Discrimination	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
1	People do not allow disabled to sit with them at public places like parks, cinema halls, clubs etc.	7 (7.8)	20 (22.2)	2 (2.2)	22 (24.4)	39 (43.3)	90 (100.0)
2	Normal people keep distance with disable at public places	5 (5.6)	12 (13.3)	6 (6.7)	54 (60.0)	13 (14.4)	90 (100.0)
3	People do not like to participate with disabled people in entertainment activities.	2 (2.2)	15 (16.7)	13 (14.4)	53 (58.9)	7 (7.8)	90 (100.0)
4	Whenever any disables sit by the side of normal person, immediately normal person move to some other place	3 (3.3)	8 (8.9)	3 (3.3)	65 (72.2)	11 (12.2)	90 (100.0)
5	Most of the people do not like to share their enjoyment with disable persons	7 (7.8)	6 (6.7)	18 (20.0)	49 (54.4)	10 (11.1)	90 (100.0)
6	There is no special care about disable persons at public places like parks, cinema halls, museums etc.	12 (13.3)	59 (65.6)	2 (2.2)	10 (11.1)	7 (7.8)	90 (100.0)
7	Disable persons do not get respect from others when compared to the normal persons	45 (50.0)	39 (43.3)	2 (2.2)	3 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	90 (100.0)
8	People do not like to play or dance with disable persons	5 (5.6)	26 (28.9)	9 (10.0)	39 (43.3)	11 (12.2)	90 (100.0)
9	People do not allow disable persons to shows their talent in any event or activity	8 (8.9)	29 (32.2)	11 (12.2)	18 (20.0)	24 (26.7)	90 (100.0)
10	Most of the talented disable persons kept hide due to lack of encouragement by others	7 (7.8)	38 (42.2)	23 (25.6)	17 (18.9)	5 (5.6)	90 (100.0)



It may be noticed from the Table-2 that a majority group of disabled persons felt strongly disagree (43.3%), followed by disagree (24.4%) that people do not allow disabled to sit with them at public places, while a significant number of respondents agree (22.0%) strongly agree (7.8%) with this. Most of the disabled people do not agree with normal people keep distance with them at public places, but nearly twenty percent of the respondents agree with this. It shows that people do not like to participate with disabled people in entertainment activities is a false statement because more than fifty percent (58.9) of respondents disagree and 7.8 percent strongly disagree with this. Most of the respondents disagreed that normal people never avoid disables to sit by their side. The data also revealed that majority of normal person like to share their enjoyments with disable persons but it is found that nearly eighty percent of the respondents opined no special care about them at public places. It is very unfortunate to express that most of the disable persons felt that they never get respect from others like normal people at public places. It may be noticed from the response of the sample that more than one-third of the disable person not allowed to play or dance with normal people at functions or festivals. It may be miserable to said that more than forty percent of the respondents expressed that the disable person never encouraged by the normal to show their talent in any event or activity. And it is also notices from the data that more than fifty percent of the respondents opined most of the talented disable persons kept hide due to lack of encouragement by others.

Disable discrimination at traveling (bus journey, train journey, private transport)

Most of the times the disable persons discriminated by the others when they are travelling by bus or train or by any other transport services belongs to either public or private. In this context the following Table-3 will explain about the opinions of the sample disable persons about how they are discriminated by others at the time of travelling.



Table-3: Opinion of the respondents on disable discrimination at traveling

Sl. No	Discrimination	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
1	The normal people do not like to travel with disable persons	7 (7.8)	20 (22.2)	27 (30.0)	31 (34.4)	5 (5.6)	90 (100.0)
2	Disabled persons are not allowed by the normal people to sit beside them at the time of traveling	9 (10.0)	27 (30.0)	9 (10.0)	31 (34.4)	14 (15.6)	90 (100.0)
3	Most of the people feel shy to travel with disabled people	3 (3.3)	27 (30.0)	10 (11.1)	35 (38.9)	15 (16.7)	90 (100.0)
4	People do not help disables who are traveling along with them	11 (12.2)	24 (26.7)	2 (2.2)	40 (44.4)	13 (14.4)	90 (100.0)
5	Instead of render helping hands to disables many people make satires on them	37 (41.1)	31 (34.4)	7 (7.8)	12 (13.3)	3 (3.3)	90 (100.0)
6	The traveling authorities do not provide facilities for disabled passengers	7 (7.8)	38 (42.2)	8 (8.9)	30 (33.3)	7 (7.8)	90 (100.0)
7	No provisions are arranged by the transport authorities for get in and get down of disabled passengers.	12 (13.3)	37 (41.1)	8 (8.9)	25 (27.8)	8 (8.9)	90 (100.0)
8	Sometimes private transport authorities charge more for disable persons in traveling	4 (4.4)	19 (21.1)	16 (17.8)	38 (42.2)	13 (14.4)	90 (100.0)
9	The facilities provided by the government to disable persons in traveling are not sufficient	8 (8.9)	38 (42.2)	14 (15.6)	24 (26.7)	6 (6.7)	90 (100.0)
10	The seats reserved for physically handicapped in transport services are not properly allot to the disable persons.	4 (4.4)	23 (25.6)	38 (42.2)	18 (20.0)	7 (7.8)	90 (100.0)

It may be revealed from the data that while thirty percent of the respondents felt normal people do not like to travel with disable person, forty percent opined that disable persons are not allowed to sit beside normal people at the time of journey. Still one-third of the respondents expressed that normal people feel shy to travel along with disable persons, but majority of the disable persons disagree with normal people make comments on them. Even though the travelling authorities provide special



provisions to the disable persons while they are travelling, fifty percent of the respondents are not satisfied with the facilities and more than fifty percent complained that the transport authorities failed to arrange provisions for get-in and get-down of disabled passengers. Majority group of disable persons opined the private transport services never charge additional charges from disable person, but more than fifty percent of the respondents felt that the facilities provided by the public transport services found not sufficient to the requirements. In every public transport vehicle a fixed number of seats are reserved for disable persons. In this connection a significant number of respondents felt that those seats are not properly allowed disable people to occupy or sit.

Disable discrimination at food courts (hotels, restaurants, canteens, etc.)

In general disable people are discriminated at the places like hotels, restaurants, canteens, food courts where everyone eat food and take drinks. Especially in rural villages many road side hotels and canteens maintain separate plates and glasses for disable people. Sometimes disable persons are not allowed to sit beside normal persons to eat or drink in hotels or food courts. In this context an attempt has been made to know the response of the disable persons on how they are experienced discrimination at hotels, restaurants, canteens, food courts etc.,.



Table-4: Opinions of the respondents on disable discrimination at food courts

Sl. No	Discrimination	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
1	People do not like to eat food along with disables	2 (2.2)	26 (28.9)	43 (47.8)	11 (12.2)	8 (8.9)	90 (100.0)
2	In hotels or restaurants normal people do not allow disables to sit with them for eat or drink	6 (6.7)	16 (17.8)	8 (8.9)	57 (63.3)	3 (3.3)	90 (100.0)
3	Especially in rural areas disable persons keep separate while dining at functions	2 (2.2)	42 (46.7)	19 (21.1)	18 (20.0)	9 (10.0)	90 (100.0)
4	In rural areas the hotels and restaurants keep separate plates and glasses for disabled persons	2 (2.2)	30 (33.3)	38 (42.2)	14 (15.6)	6 (6.7)	90 (100.0)
5	Disable persons do not get good services at food courts or parlors.	5 (5.6)	41 (45.6)	17 (18.9)	22 (24.4)	5 (5.6)	90 (100.0)
6	People do not come forwards to help disable person while they felt difficult in eating or drinking	3 (3.3)	62 (68.9)	11 (12.2)	2 (2.2)	12 (13.3)	90 (100.0)
7	Sometimes the family members also avoid to accompany with disable people to take food	4 (4.4)	41 (45.6)	10 (11.1)	27 (30.0)	8 (8.9)	90 (100.0)
8	The quality of food provided at hostels for handicapped students indicates poor	4 (4.4)	41 (45.6)	11 (12.2)	26 (28.9)	8 (8.9)	90 (100.0)
9	People fetch ruin fruits and soured food items to the handicapped beggars	5 (5.6)	45 (50.0)	8 (8.9)	18 (20.0)	14 (15.6)	90 (100.0)
10	Because of their disability many times handicapped people adjust with contaminated water and food items	4 (4.4)	46 (51.1)	20 (22.2)	7 (7.8)	13 (14.4)	90 (100.0)

The data revealed from the Table-4 that nearly one-third of the respondents opined people do not like to eat food along with them, while more than sixty percent of the respondents disagreed that normal people do not allow them to sit in hotels or restaurants. It may be notices from the response of the disable persons that more than fifty percent agreed in rural areas disable persons keep separate while eating food or drinking and above one-third of the respondents expressed that in rural areas



the hotels and restaurants keep separate plates and glasses for disabled persons. It is very unfortunate to express that more than fifty percent of the disable persons opined they do not get good services at food courts or parlors. It is very miserable incident to notice that majority group of respondents agreed that people do not come forwards to help them while they felt difficult in eating or drinking. It may be sad to express that half of the respondents opined that sometimes family members also avoid accompanying with disable persons to take food. Fifty percent of the respondents felt the hostels for disable students provide poor quality of food, and more than fifty percent agreed that people fetch ruin fruits and soured food items to the beggars who are handicapped or disabled. It is also noticed from the response of the disable persons that more than fifty percent of them adjust with contaminated food and water at many times because of their disability.

Table-5: Discrimination observed by different types of disable persons

Areas of discrimination	Nature of disability	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Discrimination at public places	Physical	30	28.00	3.677	0.671	0.542	0.584
	Visual	30	28.83	3.621	0.661		
	Hearing	30	28.77	3.002	0.548		
	Total	90	28.53	3.429	0.361		
Discrimination at travelling	Physical	30	31.67	4.054	0.740	2.907	0.060
	Visual	30	28.97	4.803	0.877		
	Hearing	30	30.10	4.172	0.762		
	Total	90	30.24	4.448	0.469		
Discrimination at taking food	Physical	30	31.03	3.378	0.617	0.787	0.458
	Visual	30	30.37	3.690	0.674		
	Hearing	30	31.60	4.304	0.786		
	Total	90	31.00	3.801	0.401		



The Table-5 analyses the average volume of discrimination observed by different types of disable persons at different areas. Regarding discrimination at public places, the mean score of discrimination observed by visually challenged persons found (28.83) little higher than hearing impaired (28.77) and physically handicapped (28.00). Hence, the observed f-value 0.542 indicates no significant because of the p-value is more than 0.05. Towards discrimination at travelling, the mean performance of discrimination incurred by physical handicapped persons (31.67) shows higher than hearing impaired (30.10) and visually challenged (28.97) and the calculated f-value 2.907 found no significant because of the p-value is 0.060. It shows about discrimination at food courts, the mean score of hearing impaired (31.60) found little more than physically handicapped (31.03) and visually challenged (30.37) and the tested f-value 0.787 found not significant because the p-value is higher than 0.05.

Table-6: Discrimination observed by different age-group respondents

Statement	Age of the respondent	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	f-value	Sig.
Discrimination at public places	20 to 30 years	33	27.70	3.820	0.665	2.563	0.083
	31 to 40 years	31	28.45	3.244	0.583		
	Above 40 years	26	29.69	2.867	0.562		
	Total	90	28.53	3.429	0.361		
Discrimination at travelling	20 to 30 years	33	30.42	4.803	0.836	0.065	0.937
	31 to 40 years	31	30.26	3.966	0.712		
	Above 40 years	26	30.00	4.682	0.918		
	Total	90	30.24	4.448	0.469		
Discrimination at food courts	20 to 30 years	33	31.24	2.979	0.519	0.272	0.762
	31 to 40 years	31	31.13	4.551	0.817		
	Above 40 years	26	30.54	3.860	0.757		
	Total	90	31.00	3.801	0.401		



The age-group wise disable persons discriminated at different areas indicates that in public places the above 40 years age-group disable persons (29.69) discriminated little higher than 21-30 years age-group (28.45) and 20-30 years age-group (27.70) persons. Hence, the tested f-value 2.563 found not significant because the p-value more than 0.05. Regarding discrimination at traveling, the disable persons whose age is between 20-30 years shows more discriminated than 21-30 years age-group and above 40 years age-group disable persons and the calculated f-value 0.065 indicate no significant level. It may be explained about the discrimination of disable persons at food courts like hotels, restaurants, canteens etc., while they are eating food or drinking tea, coffee, cool drinks etc., the average score of discrimination encountered by 20-30 years of age-group respondents (31.24) found higher than 21-30 years age-group (31.13) and above 40 years age-group (30.54) respondents, but the observed f-value is 0.272 found no significant because of the p-value is 0.762.

Table-7: Difference in discrimination between male and female disabled persons

Statement	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	t-value	Sig.
Discrimination at public places	Male	51	28.29	3.164	0.443	0.738	0.463
	Female	39	28.85	3.766	0.603		
Discrimination at travelling	Male	51	29.49	3.844	0.538	1.801	0.076
	Female	39	31.23	5.013	0.803		
Discrimination at taking food	Male	51	31.24	3.587	0.502	0.658	0.513
	Female	39	30.69	4.092	0.655		

The difference between male and female disable person in observing discrimination in different areas is presented in the Table-7. The average discrimination at public places and travelling scored by female respondents found higher than male respondents, and the respective t-values are 0.738 and 1.801 and both are found not significant because the



p-values of these two parameters are more than 0.05. But in discrimination at food courts, the average score incurred by male respondents (31.24) found little higher than female respondents (30.69) and the calculated t-value 0.658 also found no significant because the p-value is 0.513. It can be concluded from the above analysis that both male and female disable persons are discriminated at public places, travelling and food courts.

Table-8: The observation of discrimination among different social group respondents

Statement	Social group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	f-value	Sig.
Discrimination at public places	Open Category	25	28.84	3.716	0.743	2.473	0.067
	Backward Caste	20	30.05	3.410	0.763		
	Schedule Caste	32	27.84	3.224	0.570		
	Schedule Tribe	13	27.31	2.720	0.754		
	Total	90	28.53	3.429	0.361		
Discrimination at travelling	Open Category	25	30.12	4.034	0.807	0.405	0.750
	Backward Caste	20	29.45	5.365	1.200		
	Schedule Caste	32	30.84	4.326	0.765		
	Schedule Tribe	13	30.23	4.265	1.183		
	Total	90	30.24	4.448	0.469		
Discrimination at food courts	Open Category	25	31.64	3.650	0.730	0.707	0.551
	Backward Caste	20	31.50	4.968	1.111		
	Schedule Caste	32	30.34	3.086	0.546		
	Schedule Tribe	13	30.62	3.776	1.047		
	Total	90	31.00	3.801	0.401		

The Table-8 presents the level of discrimination observed by different social group disabled persons in different areas. It shows that the mean discrimination observed by Backward Caste respondents (30.05) found little more than Open Category respondents (28.84), Schedule Caste respondents (27.84) and Schedule Tribe respondents (27.31). Even though,



the f-value 2.473 indicates no significant because the p-value is more than 0.05. While in the areas of travelling and food courts the average discrimination pertained by Open Category disable persons found higher than other community disable persons. Hence, the tested f-values of these two parameters 0.405 and 0.707 respectively found no significant because the projected t-values of these two shows high then 0.05. Even though there is no significant difference found between and within the groups of disable people based on their castes, all the disable persons irrespective of their castes discriminated at public places, travelling and food courts.

Table-9: The observation of disable discrimination by different education level respondents

Statement	Education	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	f-value	Sig.
Discrimination at public places	Illiterates	18	29.72	2.803	0.661	1.061	0.370
	Primary	29	28.48	3.398	0.631		
	Secondary	27	28.26	3.986	0.767		
	Higher Secondary	16	27.75	3.044	0.761		
	Total	90	28.53	3.429	0.361		
Discrimination at travelling	Illiterates	18	31.00	4.215	0.993	0.562	0.642
	Primary	29	30.55	4.429	0.822		
	Secondary	27	30.07	5.030	0.968		
	Higher Secondary	16	29.13	3.810	0.953		
	Total	90	30.24	4.448	0.469		
Discrimination at taking food	Illiterates	18	31.83	3.959	0.933	1.955	0.127
	Primary	29	31.72	2.491	0.463		
	Secondary	27	30.74	4.230	0.814		
	Higher Secondary	16	29.19	4.460	1.115		
	Total	90	31.00	3.801	0.401		

The Table-9 shows about the discrimination of different literacy level disabled persons observed at various places. It may be noticed from the table that the average discriminated score perceived by illiterate disable persons at public places, travelling and food courts found higher than primary, secondary and higher secondary level educated respondents, and the least discrimination score performed by higher secondary level



educated disable persons. Hence, the tested f-values of these three parameters are 1.061, 0.562 and 1.955 respectively and all are found not significant because the p-values are more than 0.05. Therefore, the analysis infers that even though there are differences observed in discrimination against disable persons based on their education levels, the difference is not at significant level. But it can be concluded that the low level educated disable persons are discriminated more than high level educated persons.

The Table-10 reveals about the occupation-wise disable discrimination at different arias, and it shows that in public places the unemployed disable persons observed more discrimination than other occupational groups, while in travelling business people perceived high discrimination then others, but at food courts the students experienced more discrimination than other occupational disable persons. Even though there is little difference between and within groups of different occupational disable persons in perceiving discrimination at different areas, it is not at significant level.

Table-10: The discrimination on disability among occupational pattern of persons

Statement	Occupation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	f-value	Sig.
Discrimination at public places	Un-employee	19	29.95	2.392	0.549	1.698	0.158
	Student	17	27.53	4.332	1.051		
	Govt. employee	23	28.65	3.069	0.640		
	Private employee	21	27.62	3.500	0.764		
	Business	10	29.20	3.553	1.123		
	Total	90	28.53	3.429	0.361		
Discrimination at travelling	Un-employee	19	29.11	4.280	0.982	0.722	0.580
	Student	17	29.47	3.793	0.920		
	Govt. employee	23	30.83	4.097	0.854		
	Private employee	21	30.86	5.189	1.132		
	Business	10	31.10	5.109	1.616		
	Total	90	30.24	4.448	0.469		
Discrimination at food courts	Un-employee	19	31.16	3.716	0.852	1.362	0.254
	Student	17	31.94	3.992	0.968		
	Govt. employee	23	31.48	4.100	0.855		
	Private employee	21	29.38	3.324	0.725		
	Business	10	31.40	3.565	1.127		
	Total	90	31.00	3.801	0.401		



Hence, the analysis may concludes that the elderly disable persons discriminated at public places because nobody care for them and dislike to move along with them, while disabled business persons discriminated at travelling because any pretty trader sells his goods in travelling (busses or trains) nobody like to buy from him because of his disability. And finally the disable students in hostels discriminated highly at the time of dining by the other normal people and also by the organizers of the hostels.

Discussion

The data revealed that nearly thirty percent of respondents felt the normal people do not allow disabled to sit with them at public places like parks, cinema halls, clubs etc., and keep distance with them. While a dominated group of respondents opined that the normal people like to share their enjoyments with disable persons but it is found that nearly eighty percent of the respondents felt no special care taken at public places. According to the study most of the disable persons felt that they never get respect from others like normal people at public places, and more than one-third of the disable person experienced that they are not allowed to play or dance with normal people at functions or festivals. More than forty percent of the respondents expressed that the disable person never encouraged by the normal to show their talent in any event or activity. Above half of the respondents opined that the talented disable persons kept hide due to lack of encouragement by others.

It is evident from the data that normal people do not like to travel with disable persons, and not allowed to sit beside them at the time of journey because of shy. While the travelling authorities make arrangement to disable persons in bus, train and air ways, half of the respondents not satisfied with these facilities and they complained that the authorities



failed to arrange provisions for get-in and get-down of disabled passengers. It has been noticed from the opinions of the respondents that the reserved seats for disable persons not properly cater to the eligible.

It is found social un-justice that nearly one-third of the disable respondents experienced normal people avoid them at the time of eating food. The response of the disable persons reveals that in rural areas disable persons discriminated by keep them separate while eating food or drinking and some of the hotels and restaurants in remote areas keep separate plates and glasses for disabled persons. It is very unfortunate to express that more than half of the disable persons are not get good services at food courts or parlors. It is very miserable incident to notice that majority group of respondents felt that normal people do not come forwards to help disabled while they face difficult in eat or drink. It may be noticed from the data that half of the disable people in the society discriminated by their family members by avoiding them to take food. According to the data it shows that the hostels for disable students are not providing quality food, and it also evident from the response of more than fifty percent disable person that people fetch ruin fruits and soured food items to the beggars who are handicapped or disabled. It is very unfortunate thing to express that more than fifty percent of disable person adjust with contaminated food and water at many times because of their disability.

Conclusion

The rules about what the law counts as a disability, when considering whether or not discrimination has taken place. The law says that 'disability' means a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term negative effect on your ability to carry out



normal day-to-day activities. According to this definition, the physically handicapped, visually challenged and hearing impairment treated as disability. The law insists that the disable people should not be discriminated by others at any circumstances. The employers can treat disabled people less favourably only if they have a sufficiently justifiable reason for doing so, and only if the problem cannot be overcome by making reasonable adjustments. In addition to the basic rights as a consumer, the disabled persons also have other rights which protect them against discrimination when they buy goods and services or use certain facilities. The services which must not discriminate against disabled include services provided by: hotels, banks, building societies, solicitors, local authorities, advice agencies, pubs, theatres, shops, telesales, railway stations, churches, doctors, law courts and public transport. It does not matter whether the service is free or has to be paid for. The physically handicapped and visually challenged can only walk short distances without help. When they travel by air or train or bus, they need help by providing facilities like wheelchair to get-in and get-down of platform or lounge. The travelling authorities have to arrange such facilities without any charge.

In educational institutions the disabled students must not be discriminated in their studies or go for further education, higher education, adult and community education. The providers of education must not discriminate against students or applicants by treating them less favourably than students who are not disabled, unless they can justify this treatment. The disabled students should not refuse to offer a place because of their disability or offer them a place on less favourable terms than a student who is not disabled and they must not be treated by anyone as less favourably in any aspect of educational life including trips,



excursions and extra-curricular activities, and also should not exclude a disabled student from school because of their disability

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PROSPECTS IN TOURISM MARKETING : A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KERALA AS TOURISM DESTINATION

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism in recent times has shown phenomenal growth. This has emerged as flourishing industry with bright prospects. Tourism has indeed been a rapidly growing sector and wide-sweeping socio-economic phenomenon with broad economic, social, cultural and environment Consequences. It is likely that tourism will continue to dominate the international scene for many years to come. In the eyes of many decision and policy makers tourism has magic potential. It generates income and is based on the indigenous resources of the tourist areas concerned. Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy, which account for about 11 percent of the Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employ about 200 million people worldwide. There are about 700 million international travelers per year. Tourism and travel related sectors have become dynamic sources of income and a major strategic sector for development in many countries. Tourism businesses operate globally and many have opted for a competitive advantage of internationalization. Tourism has become one of the most crucial sectors in a large number of emerging countries. Moreover, the tourism industry in such markets is forecasted to keep increasing in the next decade. Hence, understanding and accurately forecast tourism trends in the industry are essential in order to manage this sector effectively. In this paper it is



discussed about the emerging trends in tourism with special reference to Kerala tourism.

TOURISM MARKETING

Travel and tourism have been considered as an important industry in the service sector. The service sector consists of various kinds of industries such as financial services, health care services, and information sector services. Among these industries, tourism is one of the most important indicators of economic contributions for both developed and developing countries. Tourism is today emerging as a leading sector in the world and is now considered by some as the number one industry. International tourism in emerging & developing markets has grown at an average rate of 6-8% over the past decade.

COMPONENTS OF TOURISM

Tourism has many components comprising

- Travel experience
- Accommodations
- Food
- Beverage services
- Entertainment
- Aesthetics and
- Special events

MARKETING MIX FOR TOURISM

The marketing mix for any service industry is discussed as 8Ps. They are,



1. Product:

Product in Tourism is basically the experience and hospitality provided by the service provider. In general the experience has to be expressed in such a way that the tourists see a value in them.

2. Process:

The process in Tourism includes, trip planning and anticipation, travel to the site/area and recollection, trip planning packages. The trip planning packages include, maps, attractions enroute and on site, information regarding lodging, food, quality souvenirs and mementoes.

3. Place and Time – Location and Accessibility:

The place and time in tourism is providing directions and maps, providing estimates of travel time and distances from different market areas, recommending direct and scenic travel routes, identifying attractions and support facilities along different travel routes and informing potential customers of alternative travel methods to the area such as airlines and railroads.

4. Productivity and Quality:

This is similar to other service industries. The quality is assessed by time taken for a service, the promptness of the service, reliability and so on.

5. Promotion and Education:

Like other services, the promotion should address the accurate and timely information helping to decide whether to visit target audience, the image to be created for the organization, objectives, budget, timing of campaign, media to be selected, and evaluation methods.



6. People:

People are the centre for Tourism. It is more a human intensive sector. For hospitality and guest relations it is very important to focus on people. It also plays a vital role in quality control, personal selling, and employee morale.

7. Price and other user costs:

The price of the tourism services depend on business and target market objectives, cost of producing, delivering and promoting the product, willingness of the target, prices charged by competitors offering similar product/service to the same target markets, availability and prices of substitute products/services, and economic climate.

8. Physical Evidence:

In Tourism the physical evidence is basically depends on travel experience, stay, and comfort. Here, the core product is bed in case of stay.

KERALA TOURISM: THE "GOD'S OWN COUNTRY"

Kerala is often referred to as 'God's own country', because of its extraordinary natural beauty resembling the heaven. "Gods own country" has been recognized as an official slogan even by the State Government's tourism ministry. Kerala, the pioneer tourism state in the country, has got a number of unique distinctions in the tourism front among the states in the Indian union. The state's tourism has bagged many awards and recognitions, both at national and international levels. These include the following:

Kerala has got one of the largest developed tourism destinations, among all states in the Indian union.



- The state is the only tourism destination selected for 'Super brand' in India. The state has got the nomination as one of the three finalists at the WTTC (World Tourism & Travel Council).
- The state has won the 'Tourism for Tomorrow' award in the destination category in 2005.
- Kerala has won three Awards from Government of India in 2005, viz. (i) Best Performing Tourism state, (ii) Best Maintained Tourist-friendly Monument, and (iii) Best Publishing.
- Kerala has been pioneering in among the Indian states in health and medical tourism. Kerala and Ayurveda have become synonymous with each other. The state has been making concerted efforts to promote health and medical tourism in a big way, particularly Ayurveda-based health tourism. This has resulted in a substantial rise in the rate of tourist arrivals.

IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE OF KERALA IN THE INDIAN TOURISM

The performance of Kerala's tourism in the Indian union has been observed to be impressive both in absolute and relative terms. As shown in Table, it may be noted that there has been a generally increasing trend in respect of foreign tourist arrivals to Kerala over the years and also the share of Kerala's share in the total for the Indian union. As is evident from Table 1, it may be noted that as in the case of international tourist arrivals, there has generally been a commendable improvement in respect of Kerala state in respect of domestic tourists arrivals as well. There has been positive growth rate at about 5 percent throughout the period, except for one year viz. 2011 when there was a small negative growth rate. All these point to the prominent position of Kerala in India's tourism



map and hence its promising future as an important tourism destination in the whole India.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India and Kerala (2007-2012)

Year	India (No's)	Percentage Change	Kerala (No's)	Percentage Change	Kerala's share in Indian tourism (%)
2007	2537282	(-03.31)	208830	(-0.53)	08.23
2008	2384364	(-06.03)	232564	11.37	09.75
2009	2726214	14.34	294621	26.68	10.81
2010	3457477	26.82	345546	17.28	09.99
2011	3915324	13.24	346499	0.28	08.85
2012	4447000	13.58	428534	23.68	09.63

Table: 1

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala.
 Domestic Tourist Arrivals to Kerala (2007-2012)

Year	Number of Tourists Arrivals (Kerala)	Percentage Change over the Previous Year
2007	5239692	04.52
2008	5568256	06.27
2009	5871228	05.44
2010	5972182	01.72
2011	5946423	(-0.43)
2012	6271724	05.47

Table: 2

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala.

THE STRENGTH AREAS OF KERALA TOURISM

It has been observed that there are a few areas wherein Kerala has got a comparative advantage over other countries in respect tourism development. The unique socio-economic and geographic profile of the state has added significantly towards making it one of the sought after tourism destinations of the entire world. The lengthy coastal belt, peculiar geographical location, lushy backwaters, a large number of beaches, serene hillocks, moderate climate throughout the year, highly



literate populace etc. are some of the factors. Health tourism (Ayurveda fame) and Medical tourism (cost effectiveness) have got excellent prospects in Kerala. Whether it is based on Ayurveda or modern medicine, Kerala has got an excellent brand either because of reputation or cost effectiveness. Besides, Kerala has got immense potential for being developed as the best ecotourism destination in India. Thenmala in Kerala (near to the capital city, Thiruvananthapuram) is the first ecotourism project in the country.

TOURISM VISION 2020

Kerala has drawn up a comprehensive policy document “Vision 2020” in the year 2000. This document gives due consideration to the sustainability aspects of tourism growth along with the economic and feasibility considerations. The new policy seeks to develop tourism as one of the core competencies of the State and also to regulate the tourism initiatives properly taking into account the broader and long-term interests of the State, like, environmental conservation, protection of heritage and culture, development of tourism infrastructure, quality standards etc. In short, it aims at using a sustainable and integrated approach to tourism promotion in Kerala. The Department of Tourism (DoT) of Kerala state has formulated a three-pronged strategy to maintain and further improve the superior position of Kerala in the global tourism map. Accordingly, the three broad strategies are as follows:

1. Product Innovation,
2. Innovative Marketing,
3. Strategic alliance with the Government of Rajasthan.



PROBLEMS OF KERALA'S TOURISM SECTOR

In spite of the appreciable growth rates and also tremendous potential of the State in the tourism front, the fact remains that Kerala tourism is at present fraught with its own share of sustainability and other problems. Referring to the problems faced by Kerala from a wider perspective, Oommen (2008) considers Kerala's ecological problems also in detail, and calls the current scenario as 'Ecological Overkill'. He points out that the emerging ecological scenario is affected by four major crises. They are as follows:

1. Hydrological cycle is seriously damaged, probably irreversibly. Natural systems like forests and the river systems are irreparably destroyed. Kerala's abundant wetland's sometimes referred to as "kidney of the economic system" is fast disappearing. Despite the copious monsoon rainfall, Kerala has the lowest per capita availability of fresh water. Conservation of fresh water is done only at a very modest scale. No worthwhile efforts have been made to conserve the fast disappearing forests.
2. Kerala with its vast coastal system of 580 kms, mountains and undulating terrains has a peculiar geography which has been considerably distorted. Kerala's rich bio-diversity is being fatally interfered to the leveling of paddy lands, mountain regions and heavy quarrying.
3. Few parts of the world have such a rich and diversified natural base of bio-resources which over the years have been culturally dependent on the people who protected them. Unfortunately, this beautiful matrix of agro-eco system is being badly destroyed. The traditional know-how is virtually vanishing.



4. A consumerist society throws out heavy solid, liquid and medical wastes. The hospitals alone generate around 1.5 lakh tones of solid waste per day. It is estimated that about one million cubic metres of sewage is generated per day in the coastal areas alone.

NEED FOR FOCUSING ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL TOURISM IN KERALA

The excellent brand equity for Ayurveda treatment that Kerala possess ensures excellent prospects for Ayurvedic health tourism. Similarly, the state has got globally competitive medical facilities in respect of modern medicine also. For cardiac surgery, dental surgery, heart transplantation etc. the charges in Kerala have been observed to be quite low, often in the range of one-fifth to one-tenth of the international tariffs, while the services available are internationally competitive.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Of late, there has been increased thrust on tourism development in India. While tourism has got excellent prospects for promotion of rapid economic development particularly in respect of the developing nations, as is evident from the experiences of many a developing nation, it may be stated that the sustainability aspect of tourism has not often been given adequate consideration in designing tourism policies of government. This in turn results in excessive burden the nature beyond its carrying capacity adversely affecting its ecological balance. Besides, often there are instances wherein the interests of tourists alone are protected in a bid to garner maximum tourism earnings, unmindful of the consequences of the same on the local people. All these point to the growing relevance of the need for adoption of ecotourism in its true letter and spirit, rather than simply from the point of view of compliance with regulatory stipulations or



norms. This in turn necessitates a concerted action from the part of all concerned, for the cause of sustainable tourism development. Above all, in view of the resource constraints of the government in respect of developing countries like in India private sector participation seems imminent, thus underlining the need for a PPP approach towards a holistic, integrated and sustainable tourism development.

Kerala is emerging as a promising tourist destination in the country for both domestic and foreign tourist and it needs aggressive marketing and support from the state government. District-wise tourist project should be undertaken and a distinct project implementation committee should be formed. The development of micro level database like a Management Information System to capture the number of domestic and foreigners visiting the site, number of people staying in the destination, duration of stay, places visited etc, should be maintained by district level. The main objective for developing various tourism facilities in kerala is to promote our rich cultural heritage and environment. This, in turn, enhances eco-tourism for sustainable livelihoods. The strategies involved for sustainability of state tourism projects should also include aggressive Marketing Strategies.

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PERFORMANCE OF SLPES IN SOUTHERN INDIA

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Introduction

The State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) are an important component of the public enterprise system in India. They are the instruments of public policy implementation of the state governments and affect the lives of people in the economy. Engaged in diverse activities, the SLPEs carry enormous investment and huge number of human resources. The contribution of the SLPEs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is about 5 per cent as compared to 10 per cent by Central Public Enterprises (CPEs). The role of SLPEs can be assessed from the total turnover as percentage of GDP. There was no consistent pattern among states and this percentage generally varied from 1 to 17 per cent of the GDP, with most states falling in the range of 6 to 15 per cent. There were 1129 SLPEs as on March 31, 2005 and the total investment is Rs. 2,59,184 Crores. The average investment in a SLPE is 15 percent of the CPE. Although the SLPEs constitute 80 percent of the total investment of the CPEs, they are more than four times the number of CPEs. However, the SLPEs in terms of the resource use and control depict a different picture as compared to their counterparts in the central sector in that they directly impact the functioning of the state economies and have a greater exposure of the state political systems. The classification of SLPEs in south India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu) is as depicted in the below table.



Table-1. Classification of SLPEs in southern India as on 2004-05

Category	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamilnadu
Manufacturing	28	35	77	26
Financial	5	2	3	5
Rade & Service	5	3	4	3
Promotional	13	20	12	22
Welfare	1	7	10	4
Utility	8	15	3	20
Total	54	82	109	80

(Source: Classified form list of enterprises given reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Commercial), on respective states for 2002-03 to 2004-05)

There are 28 states and 7 union territories. It is proposed to discuss the state wise dimensions of the SLPEs in India pertaining to the various states. The dimensions relate to the profile, classification, financial performance and budgetary support from their governments. The Financial profile of SLPEs in South India is given in the following table.

Table-2. Financial profile of SLPEs in Southern India as on 2004-05

Years Items	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamilnadu
1.Total no.of SLPEs	54	82	109	85
2.No.of Working SLPEs	366	65	88	71
3.No.of Non-Working SLPEs	18	17	21	14
I. Under liquidation	10			2
II. Under Closure	4	8	13	8
III. Under merger	1	4		2
IV. Others	3	5	8	2
4. Total Equity	8346	12698	3436	2300
5. Total Debt	25567	22499	7608	11877
6. Total Investment	33914	35197	11044	14177
7.No.of profit making enterprises	24	39	38	48
8.No.of Loos making enterprise	20	28	70	19
9.Net Profit/Loss	-393	378	-55	-1032
10. Accumulated Loss (-)/Profit	-2215	-808	-2343	-5251

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial), on A.P for 2002-03 to 2004-05)



The above clearly reveals that their financial performance continued to cause a great deal of concern. According to the Study Group Report on the Reforms in State Public Sector Undertakings (Planning Commission, 2002), instead of earning a 10 percent rate of return, these enterprises registered a compound annual growth of 17.36 per cent in their net losses. The fiscal impact of the viable working of the SLPEs has become a cause of concern as the total impact on the state finances to total revenue of states ratio and the gross fiscal impact on state finances to total revenue of states ratio and the gross fiscal impact on state finances rail have been found very adverse.

Table – 3 Total Investment pattern in South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
A. P	11761	23016	26672	29793	29476	31162	33209	30842	33914
Karnataka	497	1032	1196	1503	2018	2554	2889	2362	2994
Tamilnadu	9705	10739	10332	8591	12489	14489	10590	13665	14178
Kerala	7692	9162	11502	11444	14991	15998	10891	11900	11045

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial), on respective states from 1996-97 to 2004-05)

The total investment comprises sum total of the investments in the form of equity and debt capital by state government and others which includes the central government, holding company and financial institutions. The above table shows the total investment in SLPEs in south India. The lion's share of about 85 per cent total investment belonged to utility enterprises. The major portion of total investment was shared by Andhra Pradesh and followed by Karnataka and Tamilnadu. The growth was very much faster up to during 1997-98 to 2003-04 and recorded a marginal increase in 2004-05 except Kerala.



Capital Employed In South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
A. P	12769	29443	28429	22504	22115	20670	21402	22202	25314
Karnataka	13063	12634	18033	19253	21561	25092	25092	29926	39671
Tamil Nadu	13200	14965	15292	6035	5633	5631	5631	16945	18055
Kerala	517	7147	9600	9953	11270	12285	12680	0	0

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Commercial), on respective states from 1996-97 to 2004-053)

Capital Employed comprises the sum of total of the investment in the next fixed block and working capital. The net fixed assets indicate the investments in gross fixed assets minus accumulated depreciation. The investment in working capital represents the excess of current assets over current liabilities. The capital employed is also represented by the sum total of investments arising out of equity, long term debts and internal resources. The above table represents the investments by way of net fixed assets and working capital. Such investments are financed by debts, equity and internal funds. The capital employed in each state has increased nearly two to three times but in the case of kerala it was almost twelve times increased. The capital employed was 85 per cent of the total investment pointing to the face that the SLPEs system was not organic and required artificial respiration from time to time. The state where this phenomenon had a forceful presence included Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

Networth In South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
A. P	4317	6413	6572	4042	4157	4199	4450
Karnataka	3594	3284	4619	4790	4897	6545	6545
Tamil Nadu	3199	3570	3311	3311	3311	3311	3311
Kerala	968	1123	2640	2488	3492	3881	4101

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial), on respective states from 1996-97 to 2002-03)



The net worth is derived by subtracting intangible assets, accumulated losses and fictitious assets from paid-up capital, and serves and surplus. The network showed that excepts Andhra Pradesh there is an increase manifold indicated in the above table, turned out to a shade lower than 4 percent of the total equity which pointed to a negligible growth in net worth and erosion of shareholders basic capital in terms of real investment prices appearing to be a great cause of concern,

Total Revenue Earned In South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
A. P	7817	12956	13529	11605	9261	9665	9981
Karnataka	7214	5478	8812	9588	10196	11708	11708
Tamil Nadu	13398	15184	12094	7271	7560	7560	7560
Kerala	3771	4603	5432	6246	7341	7332	7443

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial), on respective states from 1996-97 to 2002-03)

The total revenue provides cushion against contingencies and the cover to meet expenses. This should grow at least at a compound annual growth rate of 10 percent to set off the loss caused by the real rate of inflation and meet the challenges of productivity arising out of technological advances and reorganisation of business processes. The total revenue comprised the income from mainstream operations and other yields. The total revenue scenario in Tamilnadu and A.P tells us many unfold facts concerning lack of marketing drive, quality consciousness and soft targeting, whereas in Karnataka and Kerala the total revenue is shows increase trend.

Net Profit after Tax In South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
A. P	-224	142	147	-108	-29	22	-188
Karnataka	-62	-22	17	44	40	45	45
Tamil Nadu	70	104	-90	-289	-190	-160	320
Kerala	-197	-165	-111	-156	-271	-711	-100

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial), on respective states from 1996-97 to 2002-03)



The net profit after tax is subtracting net of all expenses, interest and taxes from gross profit. They determine the scope for and extent of allocation to reserves and surplus, dividends. The Net Profit (NP) after tax is end of all businesses. It is important for any business but is also essential to ensure that the bottom should be positive. NP making helps in updating the technology, contribute to growth. The NP should at least be equivalent to prime lending rate (i.e. 10 per cent of the revenue) , which is bench mark prescribed in financial management of any company. The above table shows except Karnataka, the remaining states shows negative in consecutive years. The net profits incurred by these states are responsible for the phenomenon of loss making.

Accumulated Losses In South India (Rs. In Crores)

STATE/YEAR	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
A. P	1504	2002	2124	2155	2021	1916	1758	2872	2215
Karnataka	967	959	1856	1588	1779	2209	2209	843	808
Tamil Nadu	1067	1303	1884	2254	2254	2254	(+)570	4205	5251
Kerala	1625	1825	2320	2806	3214	3464	1896	2134	-2343

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial),on respective states from 1996-97 to 2004-05

The accumulated loss of the Karnataka state has declined. But in the case of A.P and Tamilnadu the accumulated losses almost more than two to five times increased from 1996 to 2004-05.



Table - 4 Budgetary Supports to SLPEs in South India as on 2004-05

Particulars	Andhra Pradesh				Karnataka				Tamilnadu				Kerala			
	Companies		Corp		Companies		Corp		Companies		Corp		Companies		Corp	
	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt
Equity Capital Support from Budget	8	189.61	1	2.5	9	2787.2	3	30	5	71.62	1	85	18	25.47	1	2
Loans given from Budget.	9	927.81	1	106	9	209.64	1	42	5	159	1	0.61	7	48.4	3	66.21
Grants	--	--	--	--	14	377.27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subsidy towards	10	981.94	--	--					3	85.62	1	0.05	18	51.03	2	43.39
1)Project/programmes/schemes		2681.8			4	215.05			4	1015.9						
(2) Other Subsidy	7		1	167.		1585					1	924.5				
					5		5	141.4	7	221.95						
Total Subsidy	15	3563.7	1	167.	9	1800.0	5	141.4	11	1237.9	1	924.5				
Total Support	19	4681.1	2	276	25	5174.2	5	213.4	19	1554.1	1	1010	33	124.9	4	111.6

(Source: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Commercial),on respective states for 2002-03 to 2004-05

Budgetary Support

The government of Andhra Pradesh had guaranteed loans aggregating Rs.2, 466.53 crore obtained by five working Government (Rs.2, 2, 91.53crore) and two Statutory corporation (Rs.175 crore). At the end of the year, guarantees of Rs.20, 54.66 crore against 13 working Government companies (Rs.20, 120.47) and two working Statutory corporation (Rs.444.19 crore) were outstanding. The Government had forgone Rs.5.25 crore by way of interest waiver in respect of two companies and allowed moratorium on loan repayment of Rs.728.42 crore to six companies during the year. The Government of Karnataka had guaranteed the loans aggregating Rs.1, 089.63 crore obtained by 15 working Government companies (Rs.1, 082.60 crore) and two statutory corporation (Rs.7.03 crore). At the end of the year, guarantees amounting to Rs.8, 425.02 crore against 22 working Government companies (Rs.7,



907.31 crore) and three working statutory corporation (Rs.517.71 crore) were outstanding. The Government had foregone Rs.0.36 crore by way of interest in one company during the year.

During 2004-05, the Government of Tamilnadu had guaranteed loans aggregating to Rs.499.010 crore obtained by 11 working Government companies. At the end of the year, guarantees amounting to Rs.5, 892.38 crore against 18 working Government companies (Rs.2, 047.42 crore) and one working Statutory corporation (Rs.3, 844.96 crore) were outstanding. The guarantee commission paid/payable to Government by Government companies and statutory corporation during 2004-05 was Rs.3.19 crore and Rs.20.79 crore respectively during the year, the Government waived interest/penal interest of Rs.97.28 lakh in respect of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation limited. The Government converted loan of Rs.61 crore of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation limited into equity during 2004-05. During the year 2004-05, the Government of Kerala had guaranteed loans aggregating Rs.445.61crore obtained by 15 working Government companies. At the end of the year, guarantees of Rs.6, 100.94 crore against 28 workings government companies (Rs.3, 277.79 crore) and four working statutory corporation (Rs.2, 823.15 crore) were outstanding. The guarantee commission paid payable to Government by government companies (rs.62.95 crore) and statutory corporation (rs.42.92 crore) during 2004-05 was Rs.105.87 crore

Problems and Issues

The SLPEs face both the internal and external problems. The former included unresolved issues in the areas of functional management. The basic elements of human resource management viz., manpower



planning, training, improvement of personnel productivity and conflict management continued to demand serious attention. The capital structuring, budgeting, financial information systems and profit improvement efforts need to be looked into on a case by case basis. The capacity utilization in the manufacturing enterprises had stabilized at a low operational level. The 4 Ps (product, price, promotion, positioning) of marketing had a great potential to further improve the performance of the SLPEs. Externally, the short tenures of chiefs and board members of this government despite its good intention has not been able to evolve a satisfactory performance evaluation system for the SLPEs.

The important area which is attracting serious attention from the state Government of karnataka is the lack of proper and prompt feedback from Government nominee directors on the boards of SLPEs. There have been many instances where nominee directors not only failed to attend important board meetings. In some case, patently inappropriate resolutions were passed, involving sizeable expenditure and outlays, without the state Government being aware of what was happening. While the state Government does not want to properly ands adequately represents the state's views, leaving it to board of directors to take an appropriate decision on the overall merits of a resolution. Carefully formulated guidelines have been issued in this behalf to all nominee directors and are these are reiterated from time to time. The state Government is also becoming increasingly aware of the importance of stability of tenure of chief executive of public sector enterprises. It is being increasingly realized that not only should the selection for the post of the chief executive of a public sector undertaking be based on proven flair and integrity, but once an appointments has been made, the



executive should be allowed a reasonable spell of time of at least 3 to 4 years.

The financial performance of the SLPEs in Tamil Nadu measured in items of addition to net worth is very dismal. Profit consciousness need to be infused in these enterprises. The basic elements of a good accounting and costing system should find a place in the working of all the SLPEs. The conventional methods of a administration have to give way to the modern of management.

Some peculiar features in relation to the public enterprises functioning in Kerala might be worth discussing in the context of trying to improve the overall performance. The production losses as a result of labour unrest and other reasons like power-cut and break down of machinery are fairly high in Kerala. It is well-known that multiplicity of trade unions causes losses in man-days with each one vying with the other for establishing a stranglehold on labour. There are instances of wild cat strikes being called even when disciplinary action is taken by the management on chronic cases of undisciplined. The domineering role of the unions and their nexus with the political executives result in frequent government intervention in pushing up wages even in loss-making units. A disturbing feature of the scenario in that most of the public enterprises in Kerala is today functioning almost as appendages of the state Government. The management very middle and lower level managers are appointees of the government. Easy access of such persons of the ministers causes friction between the chief executives and the ministers.

However, on implementation, several snags develop and the Government is forced to sanction upward revision of the final cost of the project from time to time. Employment generation being the prime



objective of the state Government, there is extreme reluctance on the part of the Government to lay off or retrench workers. Even the well established undertakings, are over-staffed both at the managerial and the workers level. The question of payment of bonus is considered, the government are forced to step in by the grant of ad hoc special; allowance to some of the undertakings. A sluggish marketing strategy emerges as a serious issue when one considers the overall performance of the enterprises. However, this is balanced by the availability of a ready for many of the goods produced by the SLPEs.

Conclusion

A dissection of the macro economic performance of the SLPEs clearly reveals that their financial performance continued to cause a great deal of concern. The fiscal impact of the viable working of SLPEs has become a cause of concern as the total impact on the state finances to total revenue of states. The fiscal impact of viable working of the SLPEs has become a cause of concern as the total impact on the state finances to total revenue of states ratios and gross fiscal impact on state finance ratio have been found very adverse. All the states explicitly realised that need for privatization of the SLPEs. The fiscal crunch presed them hard to go in for privatisation. However, the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka showed a clear performance for privatisation.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRAINED PRIMARY TEACHERS AND SPECIAL BTC TEACHERS ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL JOB SATISFACTION

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Introduction:

In this fast moving world no nation can move forward without paying attention for education to its civilization. Education is the strong tool by that one can maintain the balance in vitality of nation is, Education is the only tool by that we can measure the development of a country. After the independence some great educationist dreamed for "Literate Indian – Empowered Indian" and they determine to fulfill the dream of education as a national Responsibility. To implement this responsibility initially it should be used on primary education. In the reference of primary education K.G.Saidev wrote "Primary education is not concerned for a group of people but it is concerned to all the national civilization,. It touches every aspect of life. It needs to be done a lot of things for moral and national characters those who are concerned with primary education, they should inspect it and know its difficulties .

Above statement clearly shows the importance of primary education. Primary education is the backbone to the development of a country. This aim seems true for our country. So it is our duty that we should make it compulsory . This noble work is quite impossible without



the teachers of high moral values. Teachers as truly a movable unit of school. It is true that school, building, syllabus, Books, Activities and educational programs are very important but whenever Intelligent and experienced teachers will not give the vitality to education till all things will vain. Teacher is the power who influenced the coming generations. Teacher is only the source that cross the foundations of geography and forward to civilization, So it may be says that the development of a country and humanity is depend on great teachers. Humayu Kabeer said" Teacher creates the dusting of changes in modern education due the rising of scientific and psychological nature, that increased the responsibility of teachers and a teacher can ful fill these responsibilities in this modern time when he will be mentally fit. It is essential to have the level of expression and professional satisfaction with them. Teaching is mental work. It need to co-relate with Brain. Teacher should be professional satisfied for it. It is mandatory to know the reasons which effects the personal causes of a teachers. To the developing of good mentality and devotion to the profession. Utter Pradesh Government trained the graduates for special BTC and appoint them in primary school. In a new act to full fill the vacancies in primary school one candidate after the graduation with one year B.Ed or equivalent training and 3 month DIET training or 3 months primary school training is eligible for special BTC certificate and is appointing as a primary school teacher.

How far a teacher feels professional satisfaction after joining in primary school teaching. The personality of a teacher was always important in any Age , and it is increasing day by day. This is only the reason by that great schools advertise to a teacher as the producer of country. But a teacher can only perform his duties when he will feels self motivation. To implement it he needs to be professionally satisfied.



Need of Study:

Special BTC is a mile stone in the teaching learning process. In Utter Pradesh 2100 vacant seats of primary teachers were filled by special BTC on the merit base candidate and this work was implemented by the chief minister of Utter Pradesh. From that time to till now a lacks of teachers has been appointed in primary schools. There is no research work has been taken on the BTC and special BTC teachers and their professional satisfaetion.

In the ancient time teaching was a respected profession. Those who have interested in teaching can placed in this profession. But today teaching is the money making process. Soif there is no job available, most of the people are accepting this profession. This mean mentality is creating deficiency of moral and values in this profession. Teaching profession is always respectful in all ages. In present time it is increasing. day by day.

Objective of study:

1. Professional satisfaction of BTC Primary teachers.
2. Professional satisfaction of special BTC Primary teachers.
3. Comparative study of BTC and special BTC teachers on the basis of their professional satisfaction.

Hypothesis:

To find the research objective scholar creates the zero hypothesis.

1. There is no possible difference in the professional satisfaction of BTC trained teachers.
2. There is no possible difference in the professional satisfaction of trained special BTC teachers.



3. There is no difference in the professional satisfaction of trained BTC teachers and trained special BTC Teachers.

Research Method:

Present research work is a observatory research work scholar using observatory method (Explanatory research). In this research work some schools of Gautam Budh Nagar district has opted and Research scholar proceed the research work on the special BTC teachers of urban and rural schools. We opted 200 mael and 200 female teachers for sampling. For the study of professional satisfaction of teachers school use the questioner of scandalized observation given by Pramod Kumar and D.N.Mutha.

Result:-

A table of professional job satisfaction of BTC and special BTC Teachers.

Teachers	Mean	S.D	Correlation(r)
BTC	17.47	6.96	
special BTC	12.20	7.43	+ .99
BTC And special BTC	14.87	7.64	+ .99

Above table is based on job satisfaction questioners of teachers by percentile of BTC and special BTC male and female teachers is 14.87. The mean percentile is between P40 to P60 and standard deviation is 13.90 to 17.20. So the professional satisfaction lies under average category. T-Raito observation of male and female teachers on accounts of their professional satisfaction.

T-Ratio observation = 9.27

According to this value $df(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = (400 + 400 - 2) = 798$.

Level of satisfaction	0.05	0.01
Value	1.96	2.58



This value is lower than earlier value so this hypothesis thesis has been cancelled.

Conclusion:

Research scholar has taken care in the sampling of population that represent it completely. Scholar opt the authentic resource that represent sampling after the results on the population of male and females BTC and special BTC teachers working in Uttar Pradesh primary school it was observed that there was a difference in professional satisfaction of BTC and special BTC male and female teachers. It means the average mean of BTC male and female teachers is more than special BTC male and female teachers. It shows that professional satisfaction of trained BTC male female teachers is better than the trained special BTC male female teachers. Research scholar can say that the professional satisfaction of trained BTC teachers is better than special BTC teachers.

The observational results given by the research scholar show that BTC training is better than special BTC training.

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THE METAPHYSICAL AND RELIGIOUS POSITION OF VETHATHIRI MAHARISHI: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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The metaphysical position of Vethathiri Maharishi constitutes the nucleus of Vethathirium. Vethathirian philosophy of religion and his ethical philosophy are based upon his metaphysical insights. Thus Vethathirian metaphysics constitutes the core of his philosophy. In this context Vethathirian philosophy of magnetism is worth considering.

PHILOSOPHY OF MAGNETISM

Maharishi refers to the Supreme, all-powerful "divine fluid" as magnetism.¹ This powerful magnetism is the driving force in everything from the infinitesimal energy particle to the huge stars, from the micro-organism to the human beings. This magnetism is inherent in the totality, the absolute space, and is manifested as the waves emanating from the infinitesimal energy particles. Maharishi observes that our forefathers respectfully named the mingled effect of this force as "pranavam" and we, in this age of scientific advancement, refer to this supreme force as *magnetism*.

There is no place in this Universe where magnetism does not exist. However, the human mind has so far neither recognised this supreme force, nor devised ways for its successful utilisation.

Maharishi feels that it is only in the recent times that the scientists have started on concentrating their attention on magnetism. The absolute space, nature, the all-penetrating and all permeating divine fluid is the root and source magnetism. No doubt, the scientists have begun to return



to magnetism and the philosophers too of the present time should try to realise the truth of magnetism.

So far, mankind invented various devices and methods to generate electricity as and when needed by the intensification of magnetism. When magnetism is intensified, it can be transformed as electricity and utilised to generate light, sound and pressure at required places. Through technological process, mankind utilises the requisite magnetism.

In his pride at producing such magnetism on his own, man has forgotten the divine origin of the magnetic force. In his egoism, man forgets the immeasurable value of the mighty magnetic force pervading the universe. Just as the supreme divine state is forgotten or ignored due to man's egoism, similarly he ignores and neglects to respect and realize the importance of the magnetic force.

Such negligence is a great loss to mankind. At some point in time, realising the greatness of magnetism the word was coined from "mag" plus "net". "Mag" indicates something huge. Since this force permeates the universe as both the functions and results, connecting and interlinking everything, everywhere, it is referred to as a 'net'. Therefore from the etymology of the word itself we can understand something about the valuable truth of magnetism.

The religious leaders, who realised the concept of magnetism to a certain extent, introduced it to the common man in the form of God, naming him *Kaandan* in (Tamil) language². Magnetism is the wave-particle produced by the dissolution of the infinitesimal, spinning energy particle, as it comes in friction with the surrounding self-compressive force of the space. These two types of 'particles' were visualised as two different forces and thus the God "Kaandan" was imagined with these



forces as his wives who stand beside him. Though this is only the imaginative representation of the previous times, the concept of magnetism has continued through generations. We can take this as a factor for our research according to Maharishi.

Over time, in the South Indian culture "Kaandan" has been shortened to "Kandan" "Kaanadam", is the Tamil word for magnetism³. The fact that *Kandan*, the God, has two wives indicates the truth hidden within the imaginary concepts still prevailing in the society. Because religious concepts do not find a place in science, an explanation of the truth of magnetism follows.

Our concept is that magnetism is the outcome of the interaction of the divine state and the wave emanating from the infinitesimal energy particle. We can analyse and understand the functions and results of magnetism everywhere and in everything.

In the language of Maharishi there are three secrets of magnetism:

1. The primordial state of the universe, i.e. the Absolute space;
2. Its infinitesimal fraction, the energy particle; and
3. The dilution of the energy particle as magnetic wave⁴.

These are not perceptible to senses. However, their existence and functioning could be inferred through their results. Thiruvalluvar the poet saint of the South India observed that "Those who realised the true nature of pressure, sound, light, taste and smell realize this world"⁵. Pressure, sound, light, taste and smell are the five states of transformation of magnetism. 'Pressure' is the manifested result of magnetism. The sound, light, taste and smell, perceptible through the senses, are also manifestations of magnetism. As the bio-magnetism in a



human being transforms into the above five states, the mind is that which perceives the transformation and feels the pains and pleasures caused by it. Mind also is the transformed state of magnetism. Mind is that which understands the five sense perceptions, from pressure to smell. There is neither a person who is without mind nor one who has realised its full potential and derived the maximum benefits there from. Vethathiri Maharishi has often stated this as a maxim. "There is no one who is without mind, nor is there anyone who has truly realised the mind".

Mind is the final state of magnetic transformation. But where is it? According to its functioning, mind is known differently- the 'mind' that pervades and functions throughout the cosmos can be referred to as the mind of God; the mind in a human being can be referred to as the mind of man.

Man is the only being capable of realising the origin, functioning and results of mind, but so far he has not realised the concept of mind in its entirety. Many misconceptions about this divine power are prevalent. If we, realise the truth, then we can understand the secret that the divine state is the mind itself, just as water itself is its wave. As mind is not perceivable by the senses, it could be realised only through a system of meditation whereby mind is applied on itself. By such a practice the functioning frequency of mind can be reduced to the subtlest level.

When we succeed in realising the mind, then the divine state, which is the base and origin of mind, can also be realized. The fact that the divine state functions as consciousness and self is realised as an inner vision. Realisation of consciousness is known as realisation of the self; and realisation of the divine state is known as realisation of God. By realising either of these one realise both. At this stage concludes the chain of birth. When the supreme divine state is realised, the imprints of



experiences carried through evolution get diluted into the vast space, the divine fluid, just as a bit of sugar dissolves into the ocean and this state is referred to as "Liberation".

The present educational system, Maharishi feels, has enabled mankind to be linked throughout the world. Also, due to educational advances there is general understanding about the nature of magnetism, which will lead to realization of truth. With our global links and increased general knowledge, the realization of the divine state will inevitably and naturally spread to all.

Mankind is emotionally attached with money, fame, power and sensual pleasures, believing these to be the greatest things in life. But in the achievement and enjoyment of these, he falls into problems, suffers and yet cannot come out of his intoxication. Observing the state of mankind, many intellectuals are sincerely considering the way and means to elevate humanity to emerge from his predicament. To the best of Maharishi's knowledge, he assure his readers of one thing namely mankind is steadily progressing towards realisation of truth. But the illusionary concepts carried on for generations are obstructing its progress. Just as darkness is expelled at the stroke of dawn, such illusions are bound to be removed when man realizes the truth of magnetism.

The Universe is the creation of Nature, the divine force. Every living being that has emerged in this cosmos is constantly developing. When we inquire into the culmination of this development it is obvious that it ends only in the perfection of consciousness. At that stage the problem of mankind will come to an end.

Addressing the intellectuals and thinkers of the world Maharishi observes that their responsibility towards the society has become a



mission of compassion which is reflected in sincerity and care towards mankind. It is an undeniable truth and this mentality of the intellectuals will unite the mind of people across the globe through universal magnetism, thus leading mankind towards realisation of truth.

Understanding the truth of magnetism will lead to the realisation that its special feature is the functioning and development of the living being. In the birth of a living being the magnetic waves determine its four aspects. They are:

- Physical Body
- Astral Body
- Bio-magnetism
- The intensified magnetic domain, genetic center

Every thought and action of a person is compressed and stored as a magnetic knot in wave form in the genetic center. When mental frequencies re-occur, corresponding to a previous thought or action, the same 'Knot', as the characteristics of the previously stored imprints, manifests as thoughts or actions by the limbs and senses. We call this genetic center the soul.

Maharishi feels that the perceptions of the mind are only through the senses. In full, the living being is comprised of eight functional characteristics viz., physical body, life-force, biomagnetism, genetic center, brain, soul, mind and senses. Even if one of the above is missing, there cannot be animate life. To the extent one realized this truth, to that extent the divine consciousness will blossom in him.



PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING AND USE OF MAGNETISM

Maharishi argues that mankind should acquire the scientific capability for proper utilisation of the power of magnetism. Maharishi requests the scientists to pursue this end without delay. Contrary to popular belief, *magnetic force* is not created by instrument of machine. Mankind must realise that magnetic force is the invaluable force by which the universe itself is functioning. Magnetic force is life itself and it is also that which takes away the life. Hence, mankind should strive to understand the supreme value and the greatness of magnetism.

Generally, when we are affected by disease, it is cured by nature or by medication. If one realises the magnetic force, he can understand the secrets of life, including the genetic center and the chromosome.

Further, if one realises the secrets in the physical elements, he can realise, to a great extent, the nature of biological functions and their results.

Maharishi observes that over one hundred elements have been classified. If they are analysed, we can realise that they are comprised only of the infinitesimal energy particles and are differentiated only by the number of these particles. All elements are the association of infinitesimal energy particles.

Maharishi analyses how the individual elements differ in their functions and manifold results, He wants to consider two kinds of objects—one which is heavy, and the other which is light in weight. The weight factor is due to the variation of density of infinitesimal energy particles, which, in turn, is due to the spinning speeds of the individual energy particles.



When an infinitesimal energy particle gets reduced in its speed of rotation, the surrounding compressive force of the divine space compels it to come closer to others. We have recapitulated a fundamentals principle. The original speed of an infinitesimal energy particle cannot remain constant from its inception throughout its existence. The density in the elements occurs according to the spinning speed of the particles. Taking into account the basic fact that every infinitesimal energy particle is constantly spinning, an energy particle passes through different stages during its period of existence.

Suppose for example, that an infinitesimal energy particle's rotational speed at its inception is one million rotations per second, due to such a high speed, the friction between that particle and the surrounding pressure of the space will be very high. This friction results in the gradual dissolution of the particle as a continuously radiated, infinitesimal wave. As the energy particle gets reduced in its spinning speed by, say, one-fourth, its capacity to maintain distance from other energy particles also gets reduced to that extent.

Thus, the ever-present compressive force of the space serves to increase the density of the associations of infinitesimal energy particles. The aggregate wave form each element, as it is diluted in the space differs from others according to the element of origin. The difference in these waves results in the five transformation of magnetism viz., pressure, sound, light, taste, and smell.

According to the spinning speed of the individual energy particles and their characterized associations, the resultant transformations are conditioned and the natural functions of the universe occur. The chemical reactions transpiring from the above will also differ.



It is easy for the interested Scientists to understand the above concepts. A disease is caused as well as cured only due to alterations in the spinning speed of the infinitesimal energy particles comprising in the elements of the body chemistry. Based on the number of infinitesimal energy particles in each element, its magnetic character can be understood. If it is based on the above concept, medical science can reach great heights.

The magnetic force present in the world is a single force though it is named differently according to where it is working, the different names given to it are: universal magnetism, magnetism from celestial bodies, bio-magnetism in living beings etc. Vethathiri opines that it is possible, through human efforts, to convert the “universal magnetism” Into “bio-magnetism”, whereby medical science can perform wonders.⁵

Above all, scientists who successfully inquired into the nature and uses of magnetism will be able to contribute immensely to the success of mankind in multiple ways. The knowledge of magnetism is the base of all sciences, and must be inculcated through the educational curriculum. When science gives sufficient respect for the value of magnetism it can be thoroughly understood and utilised for maximum benefits of human life.

From the above discussion, it is obvious that Maharishi recognizes one absolute reality, behind the multiplicity of the universe. He calls such an absolute reality as *Magnetism*.

An inquiry into the ultimate/final reality is not novel in Maharishi's philosophy such an inquiry began from the dawn of philosophical pursuit. For instance Thales, the first ancient Greek Ionic Philosopher conceived that “water” is the primordial substance of this



universe. While Anaximander, the successor Thales, considered that it is just "formless and characterless matter" that comprises of the primary matter, Anaximander, another Ionic Greek thinker considered that "air" is the fundamental principle of this universe.

Similarly while Descartes brings the diversity of the Universe under two realities- body and mind, Spinoza considered one absolute reality and called it God. However Leibnitz considers the multiplicity of Reals and calls them as Monads (Metaphysical Forces). Thus in the history of philosophy, philosophers, were not contented with what is apparent to our senses, but attempt to discover the underlying reality, behind and beneath the diversity of worldly phenomena. Maharishi is not an exception to this kind inquiry. Through his penetrating philosophical insights, Maharishi opens that it is magnetism or the divine fluid, also called "Plenum"⁶ that constitutes the absolute reality.

Maharishi's conception of the absolute is scientific in nature and is referred to as magnetism. The modern science too accepts the language of magnetism. We thus find in Maharishi's Philosophy, a blend between science and metaphysics. He did not cut off his metaphysical inquiry with scientific truths. On the contrary he wanted to explain his metaphysical insights in a scientific language. This is obvious in his philosophy of magnetism. This is the unique feature we find in Maharishi's philosophical inquiry.

MAHARISHI'S PHILOSOPHY OF MIND & CONSCIOUSNESS

Maharishi perceives the play of reason in nature. He said that there is an order and planning in the functioning of the Universe and it is due to the presence of Consciousness. He observes that consciousness is present everywhere and in everything. It manifests as pattern, precision



and regularity. When you sow a seed, under favourable conditions it germinates, and a stem appears. It produces branches, leaves, fruits and seeds. There is an invisible order in the germination and growth of a plant.

The food we consume is transformed into different tissues like juice, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and sexual vital fluid. These transformations take place systematically. No scientist can carry out even one of these transformations with the help of instruments. For instance he cannot make blood out of food. Yet these functions are unfailingly carried out in a human body with precision and accuracy. Who would perform all these wonders in the body, other than consciousness?, asks Maharishi. Further, he argues that it is a wonder if we study the development of a child from its conception to the delivery in a mother's womb. The embryo is protected by a water- bag which allows the child to develop without being disturbed by the movements of the mother. The water-bag serves as a shock-absorber all through the period of the development of the embryo to its fullness. It breaks only at the time of delivery of the child. The systematic growth and development of the child in her mother's womb is none the less due to the universal consciousness.

In the whole cosmos there are innumerable stars and galaxies and each' has a certain weight, spinning speed, and its own orbit. There are neither irregularities nor delays in their function. Maharishi believes that it is the consciousness of gravity, the mighty power that guides all these activities.

Maharishi's conception for consciousness in the world is akin to the Hegelian conception of Rationality. Like Hegel, Maharishi also perceives plan and orderliness in the working of the world. But the only



distinction is that while Hegel identified reason with Reality, Maharishi considers reason as one of the inherent properties of reality, the other being plenum and force.

Mind of God and the Mind of Man

Consciousness, according to Maharishi, is two-fold-Universal and Individualistic. The universal consciousness is the Mind of God and it is present in the whole space as its inherent property. But it is confined to a human body, it becomes the mind of man. The mind of God and the mind of man are not different. The same consciousness works in the bio-magnetic wave of the organism-including man. Therefore the Mind of man and Mind of God are interlinked through the "ubiquitous existence of the magnetic field of the entire universe".⁷

Maharishi compares human mind with a modem computer⁸. He explains that mind is the bio-magnetic wave functioning between Genetic centre and brain and on the way it connects several complex physical systems like blood circulation, bio-magnetism, life-force, senses and sexual vital-fluid⁹.

Mind waves, emerge from the transformation of bio-magnetism in the living being. Its minimum and maximum are restricted from one to forty cycles per second (c.p.s). The human mental frequency works from 14 to 40 c.p.s, when one is perceiving with senses; or enjoying or suffering from their results. When the mind wave is focused inwardly in meditation, its frequency is reduced to one of the three subtler states of mind, i.e. alpha, theta and delta, which are 8 to 13, 4 to 7 and 1 to 3 c.p.s., respectively. Maharishi holds that there must be a psychic practice to reduce the mental frequency to touch delta wave, which is 1-3 c.p.s. Such a practice will streamline the mind, which is often disturbed by various



desires, experiences and emotional actions of several past generations, and will help a person to start implementing the spiritual pattern of living.

Maharishi is aware of the fact that both in biology and psychology, science has gone a long way towards understanding the nervous system. However he earnestly requested the researchers of psychic phenomena to focus their attention on the "divine qualities of mind which will help mankind develop spirituality in love, compassion, morality, satisfaction and peace¹⁰. Lack of spirituality in the scientific field. Maharishi feels, is responsible for unhappiness and chaos. The scientists who are without spiritual quality in their knowledge "will ruin mankind quicker than the others¹¹. Therefore, Maharishi suggests as the first step to save mankind, to impart spiritual knowledge in the scientific inquiry of consciousness. He said that the social-minded scientists must be entrusted with the task of reforming mankind.

The mind of man, observes Maharishi, should be disciplined and controlled because an uncontrolled mind is dangerous and leads to all atrocities of life. It is the mind that transforms our knowledge into action. Therefore a psychic practice to reduce the mental frequency is needed. Such practice will streamline the mind. The so streamlined moralises its desires, neutralizes of its anger and eradicates of its worries and it alone can lead to peace and harmony.

Envy, jealousy, excessive desires- all lead to frustration and misery. Just as an electronic machine is affected wholly or partially by any short-circuit, the mental conflict affects the whole physical body and all its intricate functions of the senses and limbs. Conflicts In the mind, will deterate the personality and peace of mind, when one suffers from such mental conflicts, he/she has to analyse, and introspect them and overcome



them. Greed, anger, miserliness, sexual passion, vanity and vengeance are the six moods that need to be streamlined to achieve tranquility. The attitudes of tolerance, adjustment and sacrifice are to be fostered and followed up in thought

and action wherever and whenever they are necessary for maintaining peace and quietness¹².

Human Consciousness and Economic Reformation

Maharishi views that most of the problems of human life are economic in nature. Therefore a total economic reform should be brought out. This is possible when human consciousness is free from the worldly attachments and grasps the holistic Spirit. Vethathiri believes that economic reformation cannot be brought out by any violent revolution. It is possible neither through political means nor through scientific techniques. On the contrary it is feasible when the rich voluntarily share their surplus commodities with the poor. This needs a psychic discipline and spiritual training. Therefore by providing spiritual education to realize self and God, a broad-minded plan for economic equality is to be laid down¹³. Let us now turn our attention on Maharishi's conception of God and religion.

MAHARISHI'S PHILOSOPHY OF GOD AND RELIGION

Maharishi opines that there is one universal truth and he calls it as God. He said that in the name of religion and God, people fight with one another and such a religion brought more horror than blessing. Therefore he wants people to realize the true nature of God and religion.

According to Maharishi religion comprises of two aspects- worship of God and virtuous living¹⁴. These two are interrelated. Maharishi wants



to cultivate an ideal culture. For this, he said "God realization is essential"¹⁵.

Maharishi observes that there is not a single person who is not in need of God realization; all are desirous of attaining knowledge of the truth and God realization. Hence, everyone gives high regard and respect for such religious leaders and submits to their advice unquestioningly. However, as times passes, many illusory stories have been propagated. Exploitation in the name of religion has become widespread and several wars have been waged in the name of religion.

In future, says Maharishi the virtuous way of life which was taught by all religions should be protected, respected and duly followed. The two dimensions of religion are God's worship and virtuous life. Therefore it is essential that the religious leaders that attain God's realization, should not deviate from it and perform their duties in the light of such awareness.

Reacting upon the nature of God's realization, Maharishi observes that it is a great mystery. It is complex to explain, but it constitutes the one absolute truth. In the Universe, we see countless celestial bodies and the earth with innumerable living beings is one among them. We also observe that precise and timely functional order every celestial body and every kind of living being, according to the laws of "cause and effect". There must be a primal force that makes of these things happen. What is that force? asks Maharishi.

If there is an action, it is obvious that it must be due to some kind of pressure. We can discover the fact that all the appearances and functions in this universe are subject to perfect and precise order of function. Pressure is the basic force of the universe. We realize that



fundamental power to be God, the almighty divine state; this omnipotent force is nothing other than the absolute space.

Human mind, says Maharishi, has mis-understood this absolute space to be nothing but a vacuum. However the truth is that the pressure inherent in the absolute space is the source for every movement in this universe. This immeasurable pressure cannot be perceived by senses. We call this nature, absolute space and Divine force. This divine power consists of three inseparable characters namely plenum, force and consciousness. This divine force penetrates and fills the entire cosmos.

Many people have tried to understand and merge with the almighty, but most could not achieve that state of understanding. Therefore, at various times and places different forms and characters were created by man's imagination to symbolically represent the supreme power, and such forms and characters are worshipped even today.

Vethathiri holds the view that with the passage of time the concept of God underwent changes according to the fancies of human minds. Due to the diverse conception of God, mankind suffered with multiple differences that led mindless battles. In this scientific age, when the people of the world have become united In various fields such as commerce, government and culture, it is necessary that mankind has to understand the absolute Truth, that is, God. There should be no enmity or confrontation between the religious leaders who are serving society by preaching about God. This harmony, according to Maharishi, among religious leaders is essential.

From time immemorial, the illusory ideas about God have been the cause of conflict enmity and even wars among people. Maharishi that



mankind should not continue to suffer due to different ideas about the nature of God.

Under the leadership of Maharishi a group of intellectuals formed the "Brain Trust" at Aliyar'6, and they have undertaken as their duty to respectfully and courteously call the religious leaders of the world for a global conference and addressed the following two important questions.

1. Is there one universal supreme power, that is, one God? or is there more than one?
2. If it is said that God is one, then what is that mighty Divine Power?

The Brain Trust has requested the religious authorities in this scientific age, to discuss the above questions with utmost concern for the welfare of humanity and declare the true state of Almighty, thereby leading humanity to realization¹⁷.

God realization is essential for an ideal culture, for the development of consciousness and for the fulfillment of the purpose of human life. A life bereft of God realization, observes Maharishi, "Is like journeying in darkness"¹⁸. Therefore mankind should realize the Almighty. One has to accept the notion of one God, and this is the true realization of God.

The different fancied and imagined forms and characters attributed to God in the past, and the superstitious belief in Heaven and Hell, have today degraded the human race to a state of mutual exploitation. They also led a life, deranged by greed. The intellectuals, feels Maharishi, must rectify this situation. In order to achieve this goal, Maharishi established the Brain Trust, to assist in the research and related activities in this field.



Furthermore, Vethathiri requested his readers and followers to join in his efforts by actively participating in practising the “Vethathirian principles of Life”. He requested all the political leaders, the heads of social welfare organizations and other thinkers, to work together in this divine service to humanity. The dictum of Maharishi is: “May the Whole World enjoy Prosperity, Wisdom and Peace!”.

Maharishi got unique ideas on the conception of religion. In the name of religion, he says, people are indulging in various rituals and festivals which are unwanted and undesirable.

He contends that when we wish to store water in a vessel we take care to use a vessel without holes. Similarly, every Individual has the responsibility to see to it that his knowledge, wealth, physical health and social harmony are not impaired or squandered in any manner. The entire universe, contends Vethathiri, in all its glory, is the Almighty itself. There is nothing that man can possibly do or give to this Almighty power. Man’s sole duty is to realise the infinite nature of the Almighty and act accordingly. Usually mankind engages in the commercial activities of trade and exchange. It is beyond doubt that such practices are necessary for life, but to think that such practices are necessary in connection with the divinity is nothing but imperfect understanding. Further exploring on this point Vethathiri Serves that the deities being worshipped in the various temples do not, in reality, have physical form. Therefore man should not attempt to give to the supreme divine, the possessor of the entire universe. What could man offer to the Almighty, who is the possession of everything?, asks Vethathiri.

There are many Superstitions beliefs and mythological stories viciously propagated in order to exploit and take advantage of the



innocent people. It is difficult for the ordinary man to realise the truth about God after being indoctrinated with these false stories.

It is falsely felt that God requires certain articles, and if these are offered to Him one would be accorded a place in heaven. Through fallacious principle, the innocent and ignorant people were and still are prompted to part with their hard-earned money to offer material goods to God. Such a practice continues even today. In human culture, it is a crime to grab other's properties by any means. Such crimes become stored in the genetic centre as negative characters. Today, mankind is suffering multiple miseries owing to such negative characters.

According to Maharishi there are seven factors for successful life. They are:

- Physical Structure
- Character
- Development of Mind
- Fame
- Physical Strength
- Physical Health
- Prosperity.

In order to acquire and enjoy the above qualities, various forms were created, and were given specific characteristics and were worshipped at the initial stages of devotional cult. Taking advantage of this belief system, forms and characters were assigned to the Divinity and the religious teachers hypnotized the people into believing that God requires certain commodities. It is beyond doubt that these commodities were actually required only for the enjoyment and survival of the pseudo



religious teachers. It is a fact that God has beyond physical form and therefore he needs no offerings as we often practice.

It is believed that after death, the soul has feelings and needs, and all the offerings made to God on earth are believed to reach the departed souls. Based upon this fallacious conception, even today mass religious ceremonies are conducted to present food and other offerings to God. However this is an unscientific assumption, to be shunned.

Maharishi feels that if any society has to prosper it is essential that the profits of man's labour be utilised in an appropriate and useful manner so as to be of help to others. The people are deceived by false religious teachers who are obstructing the truth and standing between the devotee and God.

The important factor damaging the prosperity of mankind today is religious ceremonies involving material offerings to God. In this scientific age, the scientists should take steps to stall this drain on our precious resources¹⁹. It could be achieved with least difficulty use in the present day human knowledge is far advancing _rough education, research and science.

In this context he wants analyzes the temple chariot festival. He contends that infact God does not require a Chariot. "Does man have to supply a vehicle to the Almighty for his travel?", he asks²⁰. When festivals are conducted in the name of religion, sacred and divine atmosphere should prevail. But, in contrast, our religious festivals lack any such spiritual atmosphere. They are endowed with unnecessary pomp. Maharishi wants that one should expand his mind and realise the relationship between man and the Almighty "Just as water is the inherent substance of a wave, the divine Almighty is inherent in the human being and the same is the omniscient providence guiding every person"²¹.



A person's labour and wisdom should be utilised only for the welfare of the society. A true virtue consists in not deceiving or exploiting any person. So also the virtue consists in not to be deceived or exploited by anybody. Maharishi opines that we have to analyze and understand the truth and identify the defects in our life in the form of unnecessary customs and practices, and thereby we can effectively eradicate them and lead a life of prosperity and purity. We have to develop our consciousness and avoid the blind beliefs and dogmas.

For Maharishi the absolute Truth is one and therefore he wants to establish one world religion. It is true there are many religious beliefs and practices such as Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism and so on. But they are all the different dimensions of the one Truth namely God. Therefore when man realizes the one Absolute Truth, there will be no religious differences and atrocities in the name of religion. Religious fanaticism vanishes, the moment man realizes the fundamental religion- i.e., world religion or universal religion. Infact great sages and thinkers like Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi plead for one universal religion, to be realized by man.

Referring to the fundamental characteristic of all religions, Swami Ramakrishna holds that as one and the same water is called by different names by different peoples, some calling it 'Water', some 'Vari', some 'Aqua' and some 'Pan!' so also the one Sachchidananda is involved by some as God, by some as Allah, by some as Han and by others as Brahman²². In a potter's shop there are vessels of different shapes and forms, but all are made of the same clay: So God is one, but He is worshipped in different ages and dines under different names and aspects"²³. Swami Vivekananda, the disciple of swami Ramakrishna, symbolised different religions as differently formed vessels with which



different men came to bring to water from a spring. The forms of vessels are many, but the water of truth that with which seek to fill their vessels with is the same. Vivekananda said: "The Goal of the religions in the same, but the language of the teachers differs"²⁴.

Referring to the different religious practices, Gandhi said "Even as a tree as a has a single truck, but many branches and leaves, so there is one true and perfect Religion, but it becomes many, as it [passes through the human medium]"²⁵.

The one religion, for Gandhi, is beyond speech. Differentment men put it in different ways. We cannot say that one interpretation is correct and the other is false. Everybody is right from its own perspect1ve but It Is impossible that every person is wrong. Therefore "the necessity of tolerance which does not mean indifference to one's own faith, but a more intelligent and purer love for it. Tolerance gives us spiritual insight, which is as far from Fanaticism as the north pole from the south True knowledge of religion breaks down the barrier between faith and faith"²⁶.

In the same way, Maharshi argues in the fundamental truth of all religions. He wants people to realize this fundamental truth and develop the concept of one "World Religion".

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PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION AMONG YOUTH BY PRACTICING YOGA

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INTRODUCTION

*"The youth is the hope of the future."
The saying is true to its core when a person retains its humane character in society.*

Human being is a bio-social entity - a biological organism living in a particular social environment. He comes across various psycho-social problems- causing ill-feelings, anxiety, and frustration. In many cases, a person uses drugs to resolve the stresses of life to certain extent. In fact, physical ailments do not exist alone without some accompanying psycho-social ill-feelings nor do psychological problems of stress exist without physiological symptoms. Therefore, pharmacology plays an important role in meeting the physiological as well as psychological disorders.

By nature, human being is a complex entity especially during the stage of youth. His relationship with drugs is difficult to understand. He may take drugs without any medical prescription for a disorder or for any obvious problem. He feels a compulsion to take a drug in order to avoid inner tensions and anxiety. He may be facing frustrating problems resulting from his adolescent period; identity crisis; vocational selection; peer pressure; marital problems, employment; family relationships and expected responsibilities. Soothing drugs and minor tranquilizers relieve him from above mentioned anxiety states (www.helpguide.org). As a defined individual, man sometimes uses his own mode of behavior to resolve his problems. He may not take drugs in some frustrating



situations and instead conforming to social norms indulges him in appropriate recreational activities. He gets relief in participating in social activities, community work, sports, music, drama etc (Shafi, 1989).

DRUG ADDICTION AND DRUG ABUSE

Drug Addiction and Drug Abuse is a chronic or habitual use of any chemical substance to alter states of body or mind for other than medically warranted purposes. Traditional definitions of addiction, with their criteria of physical dependence and withdrawal and often an underlying tenor of depravity and sin have been modified with increased understanding; with the introduction of new drugs, such as cocaine, that are psychologically or neuropsychological addicting; and with the realization that its stereotypical application to opiate-drug users was invalid because many of them remain occasional users with no physical dependence. Addiction is more often now defined by the continuing, compulsive nature of the drug use despite physical and/or psychological harm to the user and society and includes both licit and illicit drugs, and the term "substance abuse" is now frequently used because of the broad range of substances include alcohol and inhalants that can fit the addictive profile. Psychological dependence is the subjective feeling that the user needs the drug to maintain a feeling of well-being; physical dependence is characterized by tolerance and the need for increasingly larger doses in order to achieve the initial effect and withdrawal symptoms when the user is abstinent.

Definitions of drug abuse and addiction are subjective and infused with the political and moral values of the society or culture. For example, the stimulant caffeine in coffee and tea is a drug used by millions of people, but because of its relatively mild stimulatory effects and because



caffeine does not generally trigger antisocial behavior in users, the drinking of coffee and tea, despite the fact that caffeine is physically addictive, is not generally considered drug abuse. Even narcotics addiction is seen only as drug abuse in certain social contexts. (The Columbia Encyclopedia, 2004)

HISTROCIAL BACKGROUND OF DRUG ADDICTION

Drug use is related to the illness of man. Upon falling ill, man looks for treatment and tries to use appropriate drugs so as to get relief from the suffering. Man has been using drugs for ages primarily for medicinal purposes. Generally drug use is normal and socially acceptable behavior. With the passage of time as man developed, the nature and type of drugs also changed to meet the changing demands of man. Advanced medical research has produced many miracle drugs today. These drugs give relief from pain on one hand and on the other hand, it enslaves the man to be dependent upon them forever. The mutual opposition of drug use and abuse is not a new phenomenon. However, it has taken a new shape in this modern era. At present these drugs not only save man from physical discomforts and pains like the dysfunctions of various organs of the body and the brain but also soothe and relieve anxieties and solve various health problems of life.

Drug behavior appears to be the chief characteristic of some young people. An adolescent may feel free to use his own tactics. He may take drugs out of curiosity, to explore and to have new experiences or pleasure and thrill, or to feel 'big' in a peer group, or to compensate feelings of inadequacy. However, medical use of drugs seems reasonable and normal but the phenomenon of drug abuse or non-medical use is as old as the phenomenon of drug use for illness. History reveals that man tends to abuse some substances and drugs. There has always been a segment of



which is inclined towards recreational drugs, overuse of some drugs has the tendency of shifting from one intoxicant drug to another one. Some of the drugs are highly addictive and people are soon hooked to them. This constitutes a major menace to the whole society. Therefore it gives rise not only to personal health problems, but various social and legal problems such as the committing of crimes and the enforcement of laws to check them (Shafi, 1989 and Waseem, 2009).

DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRUGS

Opium, cannabis (charas), and marijuana (bhang) have been in use since the dawn of civilisation. In many primitive societies people were using these products on festivals and occasions. Some of the Mughal emperors used *Majoon (Tuzk-e-Babri)* as a source of energy and strength (Azam, 1984). The cultivation of poppy plant (opium) dates back to ancient civilisation of the Middle East. The Greeks, it was believed, gave it religious significance by naming it the Goddess of Right (Nyx) and the God of Dreams (Morpheus). The Greek text also mentions its use for its sleep inducing qualities in 300B.C. (Nayyar & Nayyar, 1984). The Arab traders introduced the opium poppy to India and China in the 8th century when seeds were used for medicinal purposes. It was as late as 15th century that the medicinal use of pure opium was fully elaborated and native civilisation introduced.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

The use and abuse of alcohol and tobacco has been prevalent in the Western world for a long time. Some addicting substances are socially accepted in certain cultures and are used for relaxation and enjoyment. Alcohol is used and even desired in the West. People tend to over use or abuse it and the abusers are known as *alcoholics*. Rapid urban industrial



growth had adversely affected the rural elite. They felt a loss of status, power and income and were reacting to preserve the old order of rural dominance throughout the country. It was against this background that the situation was interpreted as being the result of drinking, and now there is lot of craze for taking alcohol it has become a fashion as a matter of prestige.

CANNABIS AND MARIJUANA

Cannabis is equally ancient. It was during the time of Confucius (6th century B.C) cannabis was regarded negatively and was forbidden in China. It was thought to induce laughing fits that were socially disapproved. Opium on the other hand was permitted because of its sedative effect. Bhang, which is prepared from cannabis leaves, is another substance prevalent from the very beginning. It was known to save the user from the distress.

COCAINE

Cocaine is the principal active ingredient of the coca leaf, extracted from leaves and used to make other forms of the drug such as coca paste or crack. The largest single market for cocaine is the United States, which saw sharp increases in the 1980s. Deaths and injuries related to cocaine received widespread publicity, and high percentages of individuals arrested by the police tested positive for cocaine use. The addictive nature of cocaine can lead to rapid escalation in frequency of use, amounts taken or use in combination with other drugs. Cocaine abuse has put a heavy burden on communities in many countries, frequently overloading welfare, treatment, and law enforcement agencies.



TYPES OF DRUG ADDICTIONS

Drug abuse is a worldwide menace. It has given rise to different types of addicts. An addict today is not an immoral or criminal but a sick person who needs cure and prevention. He may be a therapeutic addict or an epidemic addict. (Bajerot, 1969) divides addicts into three main groups:

1. Therapeutic addicts: These are initially addicted in the course of medical treatment as drugs usually prescribed for continuous pain or distress and later it may turn to addiction.
2. Endemic Addicts: These are constantly present in a society and have arisen because of more or less socially accepted use of certain addicting substances for enjoyment and relaxation or stimulation.
3. Epidemic Addicts: Novices require for its initiation "direct personal contagion" between an established abuser. An epidemic addict tends to regard drug intoxication to be the most desirable experience and mostly misuses many different drugs. Epidemic addiction has been common in Western industrial countries.

THE PRESENT GLOBAL SCENARIO

Global increases in problems of illicit drugs both reflect and contribute to international tensions. The origins of some of these tensions are clear: rapid changes in political alignment, reduced family and community cohesiveness, increased unemployment and underemployment, economic and social marginalization and increased crime.

At a time when dramatic improvements are taking place in some sectors, e.g. communications and technology, improvement of the quality of life for many people has fallen far short of the potential that exists



and the rising expectation of people who know life can be better. There was a period of rising social and political tensions; the macroeconomic environment has fundamentally changed. World trade and investment have expanded and resulted in substantial economic benefits to some areas of the developed and developing world substantial economic benefits. The capital, goods, and people move much more frequently and freely across national borders than was the case previously.

In many industries, multinational enterprises operate on a world scale by allocating production according to the comparative advantage of individual countries or regions, by selling in diverse geographical markets and by undertaking financial operations where it is most advantageous (Sahin, 2001). One of the consequences of these developments is that financial markets have become more transparent, with massive daily transfers of money around the world. Judging that the benefits of increased trade and investment outweigh a certain loss of sovereignty in controlling the entry and exit of people, goods and money, nation States seem to have made their fundamental choice in favour of economic liberalization because of the expected material benefits to be gained.

The macroeconomic environment which has facilitated the growth and development of global legitimate businesses has also provided the opportunity for drug producers and traffickers to organize themselves on a global scale, to produce in developing countries, to distribute and sell in all parts of the world, to move drug cartel members easily from country to country and to place and invest their drug profits in financial centres offering secrecy and attractive investment returns United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (UNODC, 2001). The same deregulation that has allowed legitimate businesses to move money around the world



electronically with few national controls has also permitted drug producers and traffickers to launder illicit drug profits so that these funds appear to be legitimate.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The fatal effects of drugs and substance abuse can be felt on many levels: on the individual, on friends and family, and on society. Drugs and substance abuse is a death trap, enticing the youth as friendly "demon". It kills the personhood of the youth and deteriorates the humane condition.

ON THE INDIVIDUAL

People who use drugs experience a wide array of physical effects other than those expected. The excitement of cocaine high, for instance, is followed by a "crash": a period of anxiety, fatigue, depression, and an acute desire for more cocaine to alleviate the feelings of the crash. Marijuana and alcohol interfere with motor control and are factors in many automobile accidents. Users of marijuana and hallucinogenic drugs may experience flashbacks, unwanted recurrences of the drug's effects weeks or months after use. Sudden abstinence from certain drugs results in withdrawal symptoms. For example, heroin withdrawal can cause vomiting, muscle cramps, convulsions, and delirium. With the continued use of a physically addictive drug, tolerance develops; i.e., constantly increasing amounts of the drug are needed to duplicate the initial effect. Sharing hypodermic needles used to inject some drugs dramatically increases the risk of contracting AIDS and some types of hepatitis.

In addition, increased sexual activity among drug users, both in prostitution and from the non-inhibiting effect of some drugs, also puts them at a higher risk of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases



(STD). Because the purity and dosage of illegal drugs are uncontrolled, drug overdose is a constant risk. There are over 10,000 deaths directly attributable to drug use in the United States every year; the substances most frequently involved are cocaine, heroin, and morphine, often combined with alcohol or other drugs. Many drug users engage in criminal activity, such as burglary and prostitution, to raise the money to buy drugs, and some drugs, especially alcohol, are associated with violent behavior (B. BarberS, 1967).

ON SOCIETY

Drug abuse affects society in many ways. In the workplace it is costly in terms of lost work time and inefficiency. Drug users are more likely than nonusers to have occupational accidents, endangering themselves and those around them. Over half of the highway deaths in the United States involve alcohol. Drug-related crime can disrupt neighborhoods due to violence among drug dealers, threats to residents, and the crimes of the addicts themselves. In some neighborhoods, younger children are recruited as lookouts and helpers because of the lighter sentences given to juvenile offenders, and guns have become commonplace among children and adolescents. The great majority of homeless people have either a drug or alcohol problem or a mental illness many have all three.

ON THE FAMILY

The user's preoccupation with the substance, plus its effects on mood and performance, can lead to marital problems and poor work performance or dismissal. Drug use can disrupt family life and create destructive patterns of codependency, that is, the spouse or whole family, out of love or fear of consequences, inadvertently enables the user to



continue using drugs by covering up, supplying money, or denying there is a problem. Pregnant drug users, because of the drugs themselves or poor self-care in general, bear a much higher rate of low birth-weight babies than the average. Many drugs like crack and heroin cross the placental barrier, resulting in addicted babies who go through withdrawal soon after birth, and fetal alcohol syndrome can affect children of mothers who consume alcohol during pregnancy. Pregnant women who acquire the AIDS virus through intravenous drug use pass the virus to their infant (Burger, 1985).

CRIME AND VIOLENCE CAUSED BY DRUGS

Crime and drugs may be related in several ways, none of them simple. First, illicit production, manufacture, distribution, or possession of drugs may constitute a crime. Secondly, drugs may increase the likelihood of other, non-drug crimes occurring. Thirdly, drugs may be used to make money, with subsequent money-laundering. And fourthly, drugs may be closely linked to other major problems, such as the illegal use of guns, various forms of violence and terrorism. Whether illicit drug use should be considered a crime, a disease, a social disorder or some mixture of these is debated in many countries.

YOGA AND PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION

The modern life style is increasing stress level in youth. The many problems which the youth is facing are socio-economic, political, environmental etc. The youth is at cross roads. The greatest problem which confronting the youth is unemployment and financial crises. This causes lot of stress and depression in the youth. So, to cope with the stress the youth is turning towards substance abuse. They think that



the drugs may free them from stress. But, in fact the drug addiction does not solve the problem but enhances the same.

The best way is to practice yoga and calm our minds. The mind and body control can bring changes in the youth in positive direction. In recent year yoga has been increasingly used as a supplement to traditional addiction treatment programmes. The integration of yoga and mindfulness practices into rehabilitation program is part of a movement to emphasize prevention and individualized case while helping patients embrace healthier lifestyle. Now there is a paradigm shift and the Physicians world over are speaking out in support of complementary practices as a way to prevent new drug dependencies.

CONCLUSION

Yoga helps the drug addicts control themselves. The Astanga yoga of Patanjaly plays a prominent role in controlling and eradicating drug abuse. The Yama and Niyama of Astanga yoga gives purity body and mind. The Asanas (Exercise) helps to reduce egative affects, weight gain conscious. Pranayama helps the Addicts remove the toxicants from their body. Pratyahara (withdrawal of the senses motivates them to withdraw from drugs. Dhyama or affectless meditation to reduce the desire to have drugs. Practice of yoga is slow process but surer way for success in stopping drug addiction in youth.

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CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF JOHN RAWL'S THEORY OF JUSTICE

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INTRODUCTION

Arguably, there have been few (if any) contemporary political philosophers who have had as great an impact as John Rawls (1921—2002). During his lifetime his work was referred to as “epoch-making”¹ and “cataclysmic in its effect” on the field of political philosophy; and on numerous occasions he has been proclaimed “the most important political philosopher of the twentieth century,”² or something equally celebratory. Rawl’s sincere and passionate concern with the question of justice is the most important feature of his works. Despite their often demanding character, Rawls’s arguments clearly exhibit a fervent desire to contribute to the realization of a world characterized by equal respect and reasonableness, a world in which all citizens possess a meaningful possibility of living a decent, fulfilling life.

Rawls’s Theory of Justice has been available to the public for several years now, and has been discussed so widely, and become so well known, that it is impossible to believe that there is any serious reader of political science who does not already have some acquaintance with it.

For Rawls’s Theory of Justice is so large, so complex, and so comprehensive that, like a mountain, there is no one point of view from which it can be fully comprehended. It presents different aspects and



features from different points of view, which vary in size and significance as one continues to view it. All the more reason, then, for viewing it again. For there is constant challenge, and infinite prospect of reward³. Rawls speaks at the end of seeing our place in society *sub specie aeternitatis*, and of combining all social and temporal points of view into one⁴. This is an expressive though impossible aspiration, and is itself the expression of a point of view. There is no similar position for regarding *A Theory of Justice*, which must be regarded, I have finally concluded, as not only a seminal but also a nominal work. It is in this spirit that I offer some reflections on it.

I have written not as an avowed critic, or as an advocate of some opposed system of thought, such as Marxism or Utilitarianism. I am basically sympathetic with Rawls's outlook and approach, and he and I see alike on some important matters of substance.

JOHN RAWLS' THEORY OF JUSTICE

John Rawls' Method: John Rawl's famous work "Theory of Justice" is influenced by three main ideas: Liberal egalitarianism, the problem of justification in ethics, and the Kantian ideal of the person. Written during the time of Vietnam War, which Rawl fiercely opposed " Theory of Justice "is deeply concerned to understand what flaws in his society might account for its prosecuting a plainly unjust war with such ferocity, and what citizens might do to oppose this war. In regard to the first question, Rawl located the flaws mainly in the ways that wealth is very unevenly distributed and easily converted into political influence.

The Theory of Justice shows traces of these thoughts: *"Those similarly endowed and motivated should have roughly the same chance of attaining positions of political authority irrespective of their economic and social*



*class. . . . Historically one of the main defects of constitutional government has been the failure to ensure the fair value of political liberty. . . Disparities in property and wealth that far exceed what is compatible with political equality have generally been tolerated by the legal system*⁵.

As regard to the second question Rawls's more practical concerns become clear is in his discussion of conscientious refusal as it relates to a country's foreign policy. Acknowledging that conscription may in principle be defended despite its imposition of hardships, it is morally permissible only when *"the risks of suffering from these imposed misfortunes are more or less evenly shared by all members of society over the course of their life, and that there is no avoidable class bias in selecting those who are called for duty."*⁶ On the other hand, he continues, *"the conduct and aims of states in waging war, especially large and powerful ones, are in some circumstances so likely to be unjust that one is forced to conclude that in the foreseeable future one must abjure military service altogether."*⁷

A Top-tier Criterion of Justice: Rawls envisions a society whose citizens follow its going institutional rules and practices, particularly those of its (more narrowly defined) **basic structure**; this is the **bottom tier**, the same as in institutional utilitarianism. In designing, maintaining, and adjusting this basic structure, citizens are guided by a **public criterion of justice**; Rawls proposes his two principles of justice (with two priority rules) on this **middle tier**.

In formulating and interpreting their public criterion of justice, citizens rely on a contractualist thought experiment; Rawls offers the **original position** on this **top tier**.



The “Original Position”: Rawls develops what he claims are principles of justice through the use of an entirely and deliberately artificial device he calls the Original position in which everyone decides principles of justice from behind a veil of ignorance⁸. According to Rawl we are all self-interested rational persons and we stand behind **“the Veil of Ignorance.”** To say that we are self-interested rational persons is to say that we are motivated to select, in an informed and enlightened way, whatever seems advantageous for ourselves.

To say that we are behind a **Veil of Ignorance** is to say we do not know the following sorts of things: our sex, race, physical handicaps, generation, social class of our parents, etc. But self interested rational persons are not ignorant of

1. the general types of possible situations in which humans can find themselves;
2. general facts about human psychology and “human nature”.

This “veil” is one that essentially blinds people to all facts about themselves that might cloud what notion of justice is developed. *“No one knows his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does anyone know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence, strength, and the like. I shall even assume that the parties do not know their conceptions of the good or their special psychological propensities. The principles of justice are chosen behind a veil of ignorance.”*

John Rawls’ principles of justice: They are the principles that rational and free persons concerned to further their own interests would accept in an initial position of equality as defining the fundamentals of the terms of their association⁹.



Rawls claims that the parties in the original position would adopt two such principles, which would then govern the assignment of rights and duties and regulate the distribution of social and economic advantages across society. The difference principle permits inequalities in the distribution of goods only if those inequalities benefit the worst-off members of society¹⁰.

Rawls believes that this principle would be a rational choice for the representatives in the original position for the following reason: Each member of society has an equal claim on their society's goods. Natural attributes should not affect this claim, so the basic right of any individual, before further considerations are taken into account, must be to an equal share in material wealth. What, then, could justify unequal distribution? Rawls argues that inequality is acceptable only if it is to the advantage of those who are worst-off¹¹.

The Two Principles of Justice: Rawls¹² argues that self-interested rational persons behind the veil of ignorance would choose two general principles of justice to structure society in the real world:

(1) The First Principle of Justice or Principle of Equal

Liberty: Each person has an equal right to the most extensive liberties compatible with similar liberties for all. (Egalitarian.)

(2) The Second Principle of Justice or Difference Principle:

Social and economic inequalities should be arranged so that they are both (a) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged persons, and (b) attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of equality of opportunity.

(2) is egalitarian, since it distributes extensive liberties equally to all persons. (2b) is also quite egalitarian, since it distributes



opportunities to be considered for offices and positions in an equal manner. (2a) is not egalitarian but makes benefit for some (those with greater talents, training, etc.) proportionate to their contribution toward benefiting the least advantaged persons. (1) obviously echoes, without exactly duplicating, libertarianism in its commitment to extensive liberties.

The First Principle of Justice: The first principle applies specifically to the political order of a society and assesses it according to the extent to which it secures certain basic rights and liberties to its members. In the most recent formulation, it reads as follows: "Each person has an equal claim to a fully adequate scheme of equal basic rights and liberties, which scheme is compatible with the same scheme for all; and in this scheme the equal political liberties, and only those liberties, are to be guaranteed their fair value".¹³

Rawls never distinguishes precisely between basic rights and basic liberties, and for the sake of brevity, he often refers only to basic liberties or only to basic rights. Rawls explicates the basic liberties, in the first instance, by a list¹⁴. This list is based on historical experience and hence rather conventional. It is also rather short, as Rawls seeks to include only the most important rights and liberties¹⁵ lest the special concern for these important ones be watered down or the priority (further discussed later) of the first principle over the second be rendered implausible to the parties in the original position.

Rawls's list is organized under four headings:

1. **The political liberties:** freedom of thought and of political speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the right to vote and to hold public office.



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2. **Liberty of conscience and freedom of association**, which between them cover freedom of religion.
 3. **Freedom and integrity of the person**, which are incompatible with slavery and serfdom and which also include freedom from psychological oppression, physical injury, and abuse, as well as freedom of movement and the right to hold personal property (not including rights to inheritance, rights to hold personal property in means of production and natural resources, or rights to share collective control of means of production and natural resources; *JFR 114*).
 4. **The rights covered by the rule of law**: protection from arbitrary arrest and seizure, habeas corpus, the right to a speedy trial, due process, and uniform procedures conducted according to publicized rules.

However, he says: "liberties not on the list, for example, the right to own certain kinds of property (e.g. means of production) and freedom of contract as understood by the doctrine of laissez-faire are not basic; and so they are not protected by the priority of the first principle. The first principle is more or less absolute, and may not be violated, even for the sake of the second principle, above an unspecified but low level of economic development (i.e. the first principle is, under most conditions, lexically prior to the second principle). However, because various basic liberties may conflict, it may be necessary to trade them off against each other for the sake of obtaining the largest possible system of rights. There is thus some uncertainty as to exactly what is mandated by the principle, and it is possible that a plurality of sets of liberties satisfy its requirements."



The Second Principle of Justice: Rawls distinguished two parts of the basic structure: a society's political and legal order and its social and economic institutions¹⁶. The latter are to be governed by Rawls's second principle of justice, which says, in its most recent formulation: "Social and economic inequalities are to satisfy two conditions: first, they are to be attached to positions and offices open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, they are to be to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society"¹⁷. Known as the opportunity and difference principles, these two conditions are lexically ordered¹⁸: The demands of the difference principle on socioeconomic institutions are subject to the demand of fair equality of opportunity.

What does the Difference Principle mean? It means that society may undertake projects that require giving some persons more power, income, status, etc. than others, e.g., paying accountants and upper-level managers more than assembly-line operatives, provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) the project will make life better off for the people who are now worst off, for example, by raising the living standards of everyone in the community and empowering the least advantaged persons to the extent consistent with their well-being, and (b) access to the privileged positions is not blocked by discrimination according to irrelevant criteria.

The Difference Principle has elements of other familiar ethical theories. The "socialist" idea (Distributive Justice) that responsibilities or burdens should be distributed according to ability and benefits according to need is partly contained within the Difference Principle¹⁹. We may reasonably assume that the "least advantaged" have the greatest needs and that those who receive special powers (hinted at under "social inequalities") also have special responsibilities or burdens²⁰.



However, the merit principle that the use of special skills should be rewarded is also included in the Difference Principle.

What (2a) does not permit is a change in social and economic institutions that makes life better for those who are already well off but does nothing for those who are already disadvantaged, or makes their life worse. Example: policies that permit nuclear power plants which degrade the environment for nearby family farmers but provide jobs for already well-paid professionals who come in from the big cities.

A Rawlsian Society: In order to understand and appraise a conception of justice, we need a concrete picture of the kind of society that would implement this conception²¹. But such a concrete picture alone is not enough, according to Rawls. For it could be that this concretely imagined society would simply not work, with actual people, in the real world. In this case, the conception of justice would need to be modified to the point where its implementation is realistic: where it envisions a society that could maintain itself long term²².

A Well-Ordered Society: A conception of justice should be able to well-order a society. A society is well-ordered by such a conception if and only if the following three conditions are satisfied and publicly known to be satisfied²³:

1. The conception's public criterion of justice is accepted, and known to be accepted, by all citizens.
2. Citizens have good reason to believe, and it is in fact the case, that their society's basic structure satisfies this public criterion.
3. Citizens have a normally effective sense of justice and thus are willing and able to follow their shared public criterion of justice and to comply with the institutional order it justifies.



These three conditions leave the substantive content of the conception of justice wide open, and Rawls in fact recognizes as well-ordered certain decent hierarchical societies whose conceptions of justice—or, as Rawls prefers, conceptions of decency—are neither liberal nor egalitarian nor democratic nor political²⁴.

A Political Conception of Justice: Rawls postulates the fact of pluralism: which does not depend on the presence of irrationality or malice²⁵. Rawls speaks therefore of the fact of reasonable pluralism. In order to accommodate this fact, Rawls envisions his ideal society as one that seeks agreement on a political conception of justice²⁶. A conception of justice is political if and only if it has the following three features:

1. It limits itself to addressing the design of society's basic structure.
2. It is freestanding, that is, does not presuppose, hence can be presented as independent of, any comprehensive moral, religious, or philosophical worldview.
3. It is constructed around certain fundamental ideas available in the society's public political culture .

These three features, like the three conditions of well-orderedness, leave the substantive content of the conception of justice wide open. A wide variety of very different political conceptions of justice are conceivable—each with its own ideal of public reason and its own specification, based on this ideal, of the duty of civility.

Political versus Comprehensive Liberalisms: It is surprising that Rawls, in his pursuit of a political conception of justice, is keen to distance himself from all major variants of liberalism—those of Kant, John Stuart Mill, Ronald Dworkin, and Joseph Raz, for example²⁷.



Rawls offers only political grounds for accepting the three fundamental interests central to justice as fairness: Citizens can be fairly confident of the survival of their particular comprehensive doctrine, and can thus confidently abide by the rules of the political process, if they know that their fellow citizens have an effective sense of justice, as well as the interest in preserving a wide variety of competing comprehensive worldviews.

MERITS OF RAWLS' THEORY OF JUSTICE

"The smarter you get, the smarter it gets."- (Hilary Putnam on A Theory of Justice)

The immense influence of *A Theory of Justice* on contemporary political philosophy is explained in large part by the fact that it brought philosophical respectability to the project of justifying moral principles. Almost as important, however, was the content of the principles that it defended. One of Rawls's central tasks was to "offer an alternative systematic account of justice that is superior . . . to the dominant utilitarianism of the tradition." (*TJ*, *viii/xviii*).

With the publication of *A Theory of Justice*, utilitarianism – which holds that morality requires that we maximize the aggregate or average level of happiness – could no longer be taken for granted.

It would be hard to overstate the importance of *A Theory of Justice* to political and ethical philosophy. It was not unusual for reviewers to compare Rawls's work to that of the giants in the history of philosophy such as **John Stuart Mill and Immanuel Kant**.²⁸ Virtually all contemporary political philosophers recognize the centrality of John Rawls's great 1971 work to their field.



Brian Barry calls it “the watershed that divides the past from the present,”²⁹ and Robert Nozick’s assertion remains as true today as it was in 1974: “Political philosophers now must either work within Rawls’ theory or explain why not.”³⁰

CRITICS OF RAWLS’ THEORY OF JUSTICE

In 1974, Rawls’s colleague at Harvard, **Robert Nozick**, published a defence of libertarian justice, *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*.³¹ Because it is, in part, a reaction to *A Theory of Justice*, the two books are now often read together. Another Harvard colleague, **Michael Walzer**, wrote a defence of communitarian political philosophy, *Spheres of Justice*, as a result of a seminar he cotaught with Nozick. In a related line of criticism, **Michael Sandel** (also a Harvard colleague) wrote *Liberalism and the Limits of Justice*, which took Rawls to task for asking us to think about justice while divorcing ourselves from the very values and aspirations that define us.

Robert Paul Wolff wrote *Understanding Rawls: A Critique and Reconstruction of A Theory of Justice* immediately following the publication of *A Theory of Justice*, which criticized Rawls from a roughly Marxist perspective. Wolff argues in this work that Rawls’s theory is an apology for the status quo insofar as it constructs justice from existing practice and forecloses the possibility that there may be problems of injustice embedded in capitalist social relations, private property or the market economy³².

Feminist critics of Rawls, such as **Susan Moller Okin**, largely focused on the extent to which Rawls’s theory could account for (if at all) injustices and hierarchies embedded in familial relations. Rawls argued that justice ought only to apply to the “basic structure of society”.



Feminists, rallying around the theme of 'the personal is political', took Rawls to task for failing to account for injustices found in patriarchal social relations and the gendered division of labour, especially in the household.

The assumptions of the original position, and in particular, the use of maximin reasoning, have also been criticized (most notably by **Kenneth Arrow**³³ and **John Harsanyi**³⁴), with the implication either that Rawls designed the original position to derive the two principles, or that an original position more faithful to its initial purpose would not lead to his favoured principles.

In reply Rawls has emphasized the role of the original position as a "device of representation" for making sense of the idea of a fair choice situation for free and equal citizens. Rawls has also emphasized the relatively modest role that maximin plays in his argument: it is "a useful heuristic rule of thumb" given the curious features of choice behind the veil of ignorance.

Some egalitarian critics have raised concerns over Rawls's emphasis on primary social goods. For instance, **Amartya Sen**³⁵ has argued that we should attend not only to the distribution of primary goods, but also how effectively people are able to use those goods to pursue their ends.

Philosopher **Allan Bloom**, a student of **Leo Strauss**, criticized Rawls for failing to account for the existence of natural right in his theory of justice, and wrote that Rawls absolutizes social union as the ultimate goal which would conventionalize everything into artifice.³⁶

Recent criticisms of Rawls's theory have come from the philosopher **G.A. Cohen**. Cohen's series of influential papers culminated



in his book, *If You're An Egalitarian, How Come You're So Rich?*³⁷ Cohen's criticisms are leveled against Rawls's avowal of inequality under the difference principle, against his application of the principle only to social institutions, and against Rawlsian fetishism with primary goods (again, the metric which Rawls chooses as his currency of equality).

BEYOND RAWLS

Rawls' theory of justice was set forth in his book *A Theory of Justice* (Harvard University Press, 1971). Since then it has been much discussed, and attempts have been made to improve and clarify it, not least by Rawls himself. One of those attempts at improvement is that of **Martha C. Nussbaum** (*Women and Human Development*), who has reinterpreted Rawls' argument from the perspective of Substantial Freedom, an idea she gets from Amartya Sen.

For Nussbaum the liberties mentioned in the Principle of Equal Liberty, if they are to be meaningful at all, are capabilities or substantial freedoms, real opportunities based on natural and developed potentialities as well as the presence of governments supported institutions, to engage in political deliberation and planning over one's own life.

Likewise, for Nussbaum, the concern of the Difference Principle to raise up those who are least advantaged must be clarified in light of substantial freedoms. What is needed, in her view, is a commitment by citizens and governments to a threshold of real opportunities below which no human being should fall if she is able to rise above it.

CONCLUSION

The late John Rawls was one of the most inspiring, provocative and influential political philosophers of the twentieth century. Rawls has inspired much admiration and emulation for his commitment to bring



the philosophical study of justice down to earth. His theory of justice is meant to be appealing, upon reflection, not merely to his colleagues in political philosophy but also to his fellow citizens as an attractive specification of ideas they already hold about their society as a fair system of social cooperation and about themselves as free and equal members of it. Moreover, this theory is meant to be a guide that citizens can apply to the political decisions they face³⁸.

Rawls' Theory of Justice has become an ubiquitous point of either reference or criticism for political theorists of all colours and philosophical temperaments³⁹. In a world increasingly troubled by political conflict, instability, and violence, Rawls's work offers a foundation upon which to develop an effective framework for productive dialogue, for those "who will but consult it" (as Locke would say); and, insofar as people remain willing to attempt to resolve their differences through respectful dialogue, the emergence of Rawls's "realistic utopia" remains a possibility. Rawls has bequeathed a valuable legacy, and the onus now rests with those who remain and those to follow to continue his work.

We might work out a sharper understanding of what it means for a society to ensure the fair value of the basic political liberties, as well as the security of all the basic liberties it guarantees. With the war on terror upon us, especially, we also need a more precise understanding of what reductions in basic liberties are justifiable by reference to the basic liberties themselves. Rawls did not give us all the answers. But he left us a living theoretical framework within which we can debate and resolve the political questions we face. If it is not used in this way, it becomes one more well-arranged bouquet of abstract ideas and principles for display in the philosophical museum. Using the framework as intended,



we preserve and enhance that in which Rawls himself saw its value: its capacity to guide and to motivate.

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Abbreviations Used:

The following are abbreviations for the works of John Rawls as they are referred in the chapters.

TJ = John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, revised edition, 1999).

LP = John Rawls, *The Law of Peoples* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

PL = John Rawls, *Political Liberalism* (New York: Columbia University Press, paperback edition, 1996).

CP = John Rawls, *Collected Papers*, ed. Samuel Freeman (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

JF or JFR = John Rawls, *Justice as Fairness: A Restatement*, ed. Erin Kelly (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001)



STUDY OF PARENTING STYLES AND WELLBEING

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Adolescence is a period of stress and transition from childhood to adulthood, during this period parenting play an important and significant role which might influence the wellbeing of the child. It is for the parents to see how their children behave and react to particular situations. Home as we know is the primary and the only contact for children and from here the children learn, develop and evolve. A conducive family environment with a cohesive parental bonding tend to result in a better, comfortable and an easy development for the children resulting in an easier transition from childhood to adolescence. Children who have better relationships with their parents or we can say when parents are encouraging and friendly towards their children, the children are supposed to have good physical and psychological wellbeing.

According to Adam (2004) the adolescent years are in the middle of the most stressful times in a person's life. Adolescence is the time of life when children change into adults. They are going through puberty, meeting the changing expectations of others, and coping with feelings that may be new to them. According to Aggarwal (2007) adolescence can be a stressful time for children, parents and adults who work with teens. Children are dealing with the challenges of going through puberty, meeting changing expectations and coping with new feelings. Many also



worry about moving from an elementary to a middle or junior high school. As the children grow up and reach adolescence stage they face a number of physical and psychological problems.

Parenting as the style of child upbringing refers to a privilege or responsibility of mother and father, together or independently to prepare the child for society and culture which provides ample opportunity to a child for society to find roots, continuity and a sense of belonging (Sirohi and Chauhan, 1991) and also serves as an effective agent of socialization. Parents use different techniques in raising their children which can depend on various situations and factors. In that manner parenting is a unique process, there are no fixed rules, no written instructions, and no operator's manual. How children are raised and where they are raised, which parenting style is dominant, and what are the dimensions that are characterized in a particular parenting pattern, all these factors are crucial that play an important role in childrearing and its effect on the physical and psychological wellbeing of the child. Bharadwaj et al, (1998) had identified eight parenting models which are expected to influence the physical and psychological wellbeing of the children. Each parenting model includes bipolar dimensional characteristics of parenting which are enumerated as under:

1. Rejection vs. Acceptance

Rejection of parents manifests itself in interpersonal relationships in direct ways, when the child has to face excessive criticism, invidious comparison, harsh and inconsistent punishment by both or either of the parents in his upbringing. Rejection of parents may also evince itself in physical neglect, denial of love and affection, lack of interest in his activities and failure to spend time with him. On the other hand parental acceptance implies an attitude of love for the child. The accepting parent



puts the child in a position of importance in the home and develops a relationship of emotional warmth.

2. Carelessness vs. Protection

Parenting on carelessness dimension manifests itself, when both or either parents do not pay adequate heed towards child's activities thus giving an impression of unwanted by careless and negligible behavior towards him even in presence of his proper and worthy behavior in day to day matters. On the other hand the sense of protection in the child makes him better and more confident. It is true that over protection is a disease and obstructs the independent growth of the child. But the sense of protection gives him strength and psychological support.

3. Neglect vs. Indulgence

Neglecting the children by their parents even after conscious of their need is again injurious to their psychological health. It manifests itself in lack of attention and cooperation with them, wilful ignoring them and their activities and avoidance of their genuine needs. Giving more importance to self designs of work but least attention to their feelings and needs come within purview of neglect. On the other hand over indulgence of parents with the child develops certain whims and psychological inconsistencies in the latter.

4. Utopian Expectation vs. Realism

The utopian expectation dimension exhibits itself in expecting a very high quality of performance from the child even against his capabilities. Some parents use their children as a means of achieving their own thwarted ambitions without taking into consideration their abilities and limitations. Such parents are over-ambitious regarding their children. The more children achieve, the more parents expect from them. Thus, very high, unrealistic and imaginary demand of parents regarding



the performance of their children comes within the purview of utopian expectations which are not fulfilled by the children. A parental attitude of realism signifies itself in taking into consideration the objective realities pertaining to both, the child's capabilities and outside world while setting up and expecting his level of performance.

5. Lenient Standard vs. Moralism

This mode of parenting takes into account lenient standard as the negative dimension and moralism as the positive dimension. Lenient standard of parents make themselves apparent in permitting lesser restrictions from deviations from ethical and moral behavior and an attitude showing indifference against such inhibitions to restrict child's freedom and individuality. Moralism as socio-cultural product refers to the doctrine of duties of life, principles and conduct adhering to what is right and virtuous and plays an important role in the dynamics of social relations.

6. Freedom vs. Discipline

Freedom manifests itself in absence of restraints over all matter to what they may pertain to. In fact the child is a sole decision maker of his activities. He may disregard or disobey his parents without any fear of punishment from them. On the other hand, parents with a penchant for strict discipline simply pass on orders to their children who have to merely obey them. The child is not allowed to take any decision regarding his dress, appearance, manners, friends or other activities of his life. Disobedience is met with punishment whereas obedience is appreciated. Although, the discipline is strong need of social orientations yet the severe discipline on the part of parents hamper the delight and liberty of the child which he wishes to obtain at every stage of life.



7. Faulty Role Expectation vs. Realistic Role Expectation

On the dimension of faulty role expectation parenting, the child is always confused and embarrassed because of the unpredictable expectations of his parents. Parents usually expect divergent and contradictory roles from their children. The other dimension of realistic role expectation is just reverse. Parents present themselves as an example to be followed by the children and their behavior is thoughtful, consistent and predictable in day to day strives. The children know for certain what their parents are alike and what is expected from them.

8. Marital Conflict vs. Marital Adjustment

On the negative dimension marital conflict affects the child as and when he/she witnesses open conflicts between their parents. The child is not able to reconcile with and it leaves a non-palatable feeling on his mind. Marital adjustment exhibits itself in a calm and composed adjustment between the parents thereby creating a solidarity and congenial atmosphere of peace and harmony in the family.

The different dimensional features of parenting styles have different impact on the children as they grow up. One of the best known theories of parenting style was developed by Diana Baumrind (1991). This theory have proposed three categories of parenting: authoritarian (telling their children exactly what to do), indulgent (allowing their children to do whatever they wish), or authoritative (providing rules and guidance without being overbearing). The theory was later extended to include negligent parents (disregarding the children, and focusing on other interests). In addition to the theoretical argument, Baumrind also reviews extant literature and uses the findings to address eight commonly accepted propositions about parenting. Given that permissive parenting is the preferred parenting style of the time period in which the reviewed



studies and Baumrind's own piece were published. However, as per the findings of studies conducted worldwide, the best parenting style among them is the authoritative parenting due to which the adolescent can grow up having better wellbeing and other positive psychological traits. Lerner, Noh and Wilson (1998) concluded that authoritative parents reported that they had more social competence and fewer psychological and behavioral problems than those with indulgent or neglectful (permissive) parents.

In 2004 Ronald P. Rohner proposed Parental Acceptance-Rejection theory (PAR-Theory) which is an evidence-based theory of socialization and lifespan development that attempts to predict and explain major causes, consequences, and other correlates of parental acceptance and rejection worldwide (Rohner and Rohner, 1980; Rohner, 1986, 2004). Rice & Dolgin (2002) quoted that parenting styles can profoundly affect the years of adolescence. Many households have both parents working, resulting in less interaction and involvement between parents and children, resulting in poorer academic skills, physical, and psychological distress. Newman, Harrison, Dashiff, and Davies (2008) represented a research over the past 20 years suggests that the quality of the parent-adolescent relationship significantly affects the development of risk behaviors in adolescent health. In another study Anyanwu Joy (2010) assessed, perceived parent-adolescent relationship and mental health. The report showed that both paternal parenthood qualities (PPQ) and maternal parenthood qualities (MPQ) generally had significant concurrent and longitudinal correlations with adolescents' mental health. Gustavo, Samper and Armenta (2011) assert that parents are important in fostering prosocial behaviors in adolescents. It is very important question. "Why do parents parent the way they do?" The idea that



childbearing behavior is determined by multiple factors, itself explained the complexity of the matter. Every parenting style is based on different bipolar dimensional attitude of the parents towards the child which ultimately influence the wellbeing of the child. The focus of this study is to study the effects of different dimensions of parenting on physical and psychological wellbeing of adolescents.

Sample

The sample of the study included 120 adolescents of the age group of 16 - 18 years both boys and girls who were randomly selected from different tutorial institutions.

Tools Used

PGI Health Questionnaire N-1 (Verma, Wig and Pershad, 1985):

This test consists of 38 items divided into section A (physical wellbeing) and section B (psychological wellbeing) with 16 and 22 items respectively. All items are easy to understand and have high discriminatory value. The 'test-retest' and 'split-half' reliability was found to be significantly high (0.88 and 0.86 respectively). The correlations of physical and psychological sections were more with total score rather than between physical and psychological sections. The test had adequate Validity as PGI HQ N-1 was highly correlated with similar trait of other scales. Separate scores of section 'A' and 'B' were found having relatively lower correlations with measures of neuroticism.

Parenting Scale (Bharadwaj, Sharma and Garg, 1998): This scale has 40 items related to eight different modes of parenting and are spread in a meaningful manner except those related to the marital conflict vs. marital adjustment. This scale is based on five point scale as suggested by Likert. Those items were placed in a block at number 36 to 40. The items numbered 4, 11, 18, 25 and 32 are negatively framed just to check



the habitual disposition of responses. the subjects are asked to respond to the first thirty-five items given in the scale by keeping in view the different modes of parenting that they receive from their mother at one time and from their father at second time separately. The items from number 36 to 40 are to be responded separately that subject to the relations between both the parents only at once. A rest of five minutes of recording of responses for mother and father separately. For more objective responses, the testers are advised to receive the responses for mother and father on two scales separately at least in group administrations. The test retest reliability of this test with an interval of 21 days came out to be 0.72. The co-efficient of validity with the parallel form came out to be .75.

Procedure of data collection

Due consent was taken from the head of tutorial institutions. Rapport was established with the subjects of all institutions. They were briefed about the study and assured confidentiality of results. Taking into consideration their convenience, days were fixed up for administration of the tools. The subjects included in the study were asked to first fill the background profile. After providing a gap of five minutes, instructions were given to fill up the responses on PGI Health Questionnaire. Researcher was personally present to remove any doubts or suspicion, thereby removing any bias or interpretation of the words used.

RESULTS

The findings of the study have been shown in the following tables. The results from the table 1 indicate that adolescents with respect to parental rejection vs acceptance revealed significant difference, t ($df=98$)



= 2.50, $p < 0.05$ on physical wellbeing. Thus, the wellbeing of children with accepting parenting was higher (Mean=40.7) as compared to rejecting parenting (Mean=38.1).

The results also indicate that adolescents with the parents having faulty role vs realistic expectation revealed significant difference, t ($df=98$) = 3.29, $p < 0.01$ on physical wellbeing. Thus, the wellbeing of children with realistic role expecting parents was higher (Mean=35.6) as compared to faulty role expecting parents (Mean=32.0).

The findings also revealed that adolescents of parents with marital conflict vs marital adjustment revealed significant difference, t ($df=98$) = 2.50, $p < 0.05$ on physical wellbeing. The mean scores indicated that the wellbeing of children, whose parents were found to have marital adjustment, was higher (Mean=19.6) as compared to adolescents of marital conflict parents (Mean=17.9).

The results indicate that adolescents with respect to the dimensions of parenting related to careless vs protection, neglect vs indulgence, utopian expectation vs realism, lenient standard vs moralism, freedom vs discipline, did not reveal any significant difference on physical wellbeing.

Table 1: Mean, SD and t ratio of different Dimensions of Parenting on Physical Wellbeing

Dimensions of Parenting	Mean	SD	t	p value
Rejection vs Acceptance	38.1	6.3	-2.50*	0.02
Careless vs Protection	37.0	4.8	-0.23	0.83
Neglect vs Indulgence	37.2	4.5		
Utopian expectation vs Realism	37.4	6.1	-1.81	0.08
Lenient standard vs Moralism	39.2	4.7		
Freedom vs Discipline	38.0	5.9	-0.56	0.58
Faulty Role Expectation vs Realistic Role expectation	38.6	5.9		
Marital conflict vs marital Adjustment	35.9	6.9	-0.92	0.35
	37.0	6.1		
	37.9	7.3	1.11	0.25
	36.4	7.5		
	32.0	6.7		
	35.6	5.2	3.29***	0.002
	17.9	4.1		
	19.6	3.3	-2.50*	0.02

* $p < 0.05$ level ($t = 1.96$), *** $p < 0.01$ level ($t = 2.58$)



The results from the table 2 demonstrate that adolescents with respect to parental rejection vs acceptance revealed significant difference, $t (df=98) = 2.49, p < 0.05$ on psychological wellbeing. Thus, the psychological wellbeing of children with accepting parenting was higher (Mean=40.6) as compared to rejecting parenting (Mean=38.2).

Table 2: Mean, SD and t ratio of different Dimensions of Parenting on Psychological Wellbeing.

Parenting styles	Mean	SD	t	P value
Rejection vs	38.2	5.12	-	0.02
Acceptance	40.6	5.41	2.49*	
Careless vs	37.0	4.0	-0.24	0.083
Protection	37.2	5.2		
Neglect vs	37.4	6.0	-1.37	0.16
Indulgence	38.8	5.2		
Utopian expectation vs	37.85	5.65	-1.81	0.08
Realism	39.8	6.12		
Lenient standard vs	36.2	7.0	-0.16	0.88
Moralism	36.4	6.4		
Freedom vs	39.85	6.04	2.09*	0.4
Discipline	37.6	5.75		
Faulty Role Expectation vs	32.1	5.7	-	0.03
Realistic Role expectation	34.6	7.1	2.13*	
Marital conflict vs	17.9	3.9	-	0.04
marital Adjustment	19.3	3.8	1.99*	

* $p < 0.05$ level ($t = 1.96$), ** $p < 0.01$ level ($t = 2.58$)

The results also indicate that adolescents with freedom v/s discipline oriented parents revealed significant difference, $t (df=98) = 2.09, p < 0.05$ on psychological wellbeing. Thus, the psychological wellbeing of children with freedom giving parents was higher (Mean=39.85) as compared to discipline maintaining parenting (Mean=37.6).

The results also indicate that adolescents with the parents having faulty role vs realistic expectation revealed significant difference, $t (df=98) = 2.13, p < 0.05$ on psychological wellbeing. Thus, the



psychological wellbeing of children with realistic role expecting parents was higher (Mean=34.6) as compared to faulty role expecting parents (Mean=31.1).

The findings also revealed that adolescents of parents with marital conflict vs marital adjustment revealed significant difference, t ($df=98$) = 1.99, $p < 0.05$ on psychological wellbeing. The mean scores indicated that the psychological wellbeing of children, whose parents were found to have marital adjustment, was higher (Mean=19.3) as compared to adolescents of marital conflict parents (Mean=17.9).

The results indicate that adolescents with respect to the dimensions of parenting related to careless vs protection, neglect vs indulgence, utopian expectation vs realism, lenient standard vs moralism, did not reveal any significant difference on psychological wellbeing.

DISCUSSION

The finding from the table 1 indicates that adolescents' physical wellbeing was significantly higher for acceptance, realistic role expectations, and marital adjustment of the parents. Table 2 shows that adolescents' psychological wellbeing was significantly higher for acceptance, freedom, realistic role expectations, and marital adjustment of the parents. This clearly indicates that the way parents behave and deal with their children, it influences the physical and psychological wellbeing of the children.

Newman, Harrison, Dashiff and Davies (2008) found that the quality of the parent-adolescent relationship significantly affects the development of risk behaviours in adolescent health. There is a substantial influence of parenting style on adolescent development. Adolescents raised in authoritative households consistently demonstrate



higher protective and fewer risk behaviours than adolescents from non-authoritative families. Parenting styles also show behaviours related to warmth, communication and disciplinary practices predict important mediators, including academic achievement and psychosocial adjustment in adolescents.

Eccleston, Crombez, Scotford, Clinch and Connell (2004) portray that adolescent with chronic pain report severe disability and emotional distress. Adolescents reported high levels of disability, depression and anxiety, and parents reported high levels of depression, anxiety and parenting stress. Adolescent emotional distress were the extent to which the adolescents catastrophes and seek social support to cope with the pain. No clear parental anxiety or depression was seen but the specific pattern of parenting stress was best predicted by the younger age of the adolescent, the greater the chronicity of the problem, and the greater the extent of adolescent depression. These findings suggest that emotional coping is a critical variable in the distress associated with adolescent chronic pain.

Repetti, Taylor and Seeman (2002) explain risky families are characterized by conflict and aggression and by relationships that are cold, unsupportive, and neglectful. These family characteristics create vulnerabilities and/or interact with genetically based vulnerabilities in offspring that produce disruptions in psychosocial functioning (specifically emotion processing and social competence), disruptions in stress-responsive biological regulatory systems, including sympathetic-adrenomedullary and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical functioning, and poor health behaviour's, especially substance abuse. This integrated bio behavioural profile leads to consequent accumulating risk for mental health disorders, major chronic diseases, and early mortality. In



conclusion, the authors state that childhood family environments represent vital links for understanding mental and physical health across the life span.

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INFUSION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

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1.0.0. INTRODUCTION

Globalization and industrialization have had their impact manifested in almost every lifestyle, either in a positive or in a negative sense. It has equipped the modern world with information and communication technologies that helped man win against various odds. One of the prime contributions made by information and communication technology has been in the field of education. With the introduction of information and communication tools in the domain of education, there has been a radical change both in education standards as also in the way education is imparted. ICT tools have helped improve the quality of education by using multimedia and broadcast technologies to change the manner in the delivery of education. By doing so it has succeeded in drawing more students to schools that are attracted by audio and visual techniques and thus find it interesting to be associated with the same. Incorporation of ICT in education has also helped in extending the periphery of education and assisted students to gain the latest knowledge relating to a particular topic. Their queries are also addressed in a very easy manner as the students can now take the aid of teachers and experts on the subject to resolve their ambiguities concerning the subject. According to futurist Alvin Toffler (2002), *"The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn"*. Information and communication



technologies (ICTs)—which include radio and television and newer digital technologies such as computers and the Internet—have been touted as potentially powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. When used appropriately, ICTs help expand access to education, strengthen the relevance of education to the increasingly digital workplace, and raise educational quality by, among others, twining teaching and learning into an engaging, process connected to real life.

Education in the 21st century will be expected to equip children with a whole range of skills never before contemplated or required. Foremost currently, is the expectation that in a rapidly changing technological world all children will need to be communicating and problem-solving in ways that are resourceful, adaptive, creative and generative. In literacy terms education systems have largely addressed the needs of a print-privileged world that in its present form is rapidly changing. In addition to traditional views of school sponsored written literacy is the drive to address multi literacy needs - e.g. digital literacy, critical literacy, information literacy, oral, written visual and multimedia literacy (Burkhardt et al.,2003). Integral to these trends is the imperative to learn through employing advanced information and communication technology (ICT) skills that are embedded in contexts requiring from educators a much more sophisticated view of society's multi literacy needs (Ministry of Human Resource and Development, 2002). If schools are to be in a position to ensure that children are successful in this area, they need teachers who are multi literate themselves, and take a critical perspective on what it means to be 'ICT literate'. To this end, pre-service teacher education programmes have a responsibility to ensure that beginning teachers are confident and competent in the field of ICT. And in this context this means not only areas related to personal skills,



knowledge and ways of learning through ICT, but well developed pedagogical skills and knowledge of the transformative potential of ICT infused learning (Roder, 2001; Sulla, 1999).

Information and communication technologies have brought new possibilities to the education sector, but at the same time, they have placed more demands on teachers. They now have to learn how to cope with computers in their classrooms, how to compete with students in accessing the enormous body of information – particularly via the internet and how to use the hardware and software to enhance the teaching/learning process. Bhatta (2008) would contend that unless teachers are fully comfortable with new approaches to teaching inherent in ICT integration, providing students with computers and educational content alone will have limited impact on the teaching and learning process. It is also essential that teachers understand that ICT based education only changes their role, rather than minimizing or eliminating their role altogether. Butler and Leahy (2003) would argue that there is a need to develop teachers' thinking to that of 'critical judgment' (Papert, 1990) to ensure that teachers are not limited by their current understandings and experiences of digital technologies as a somewhat intimidating new dimension to their classroom practices for teachers to be provided with opportunities to reflect on their practice as they make use of the technologies so that they can become *active generators* rather than *passive consumers* of knowledge. Teachers they believe must be empowered as transformative agents who through professional development should cultivate "*knowledge of practice*".

The convergence of ICT in education has been of immense help to the teachers who, before the introduction of the same had only the blackboard and the chalk to explain their subjects. The teaching



methodology, therefore, had become very monotonous and uninteresting. With the introduction and association of information and communication technologies education, the teachers now had the opportunity to interact with newer skills and techniques and thereby arrange for a different learning experience for the learners. For efficacious technology integration into teacher education programs, certain requirements are necessary to be met, which includes the designing of a value-driven technology integration plan, encouraging the faculty members to infuse such technology in their curricula, foster partnerships that cultivate and nurture such technology integration and disseminate research on the effective use of technology for learning. Policy makers across the globe acknowledge that students should develop the proficiency to use ICT in the appropriate way to support learning of the 21st century. By creating a learning environment with a group of pre-service teachers, the article tries to establish that infusion of technology has assisted the teachers to be competent and confident in multi-cultural and multi-ethnic classrooms. It concludes by observing that inquiry based technology learning helps in the development of the teacher-student relationships, curriculum, technology and teaching health workers and policy makers in 'source' and 'destination' countries.

In planning for the infusion of ICTs into teacher preparation programmes, several factors important to a programme's success must be considered. It is a holistic framework to assist in designing the integration of information and communication technologies (ICTs) into teacher education. The framework is coherent with the context provided by today's society and reflects more recent understandings of the nature of learning, including aspects of learning communities during the school years and beyond into lifelong learning. The holistic framework will help



teacher educators and administrators consider the cultural and educational system context, technology resources, and other factors that are important in planning the integration of technology into the pre-service curriculum. Limited technology resources and conditions of rapid change in educational, economic and political systems challenge many contexts of this curriculum. In some regions, the shortage of teachers, teacher educators, facilities and standards has been chronic for years and has reached crisis proportions. Access to ICT resources may also be quite limited. ICTs should be broadly defined as including 'interactive radio' and multiple media including TV, as well as computers and hand-held electronic devices.

2.0.0. A PARADIGM SHIFT IN TEACHER EDUCATION TO INFUSE ICT

Swarts (2008) refers the need for teachers "to be adequately and appropriately trained through pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes to teach ICT Literacy". She considers that access to ongoing and appropriate ICT professional development is a pre requisite for *all* teachers, if they are to improve their confidence and competence in using ICT to meet the needs of *all* their students. Pelgrum and Law (2003) believe that teacher education, and in particular initial teacher education needs to undergo changes to prepare teachers for the challenges of the information age. They also point to empirical data from cross national surveys suggesting a lack of ICT training opportunities in pre and in-service programmes generally. Furthermore the courses available predominately focus on the basic technical skills to the detriment of courses related to the gap areas of pedagogical/ didactical principles.

Bhatta (2008) considers that effective teacher preparation in ICT-based education requires adequate training in the following three areas:

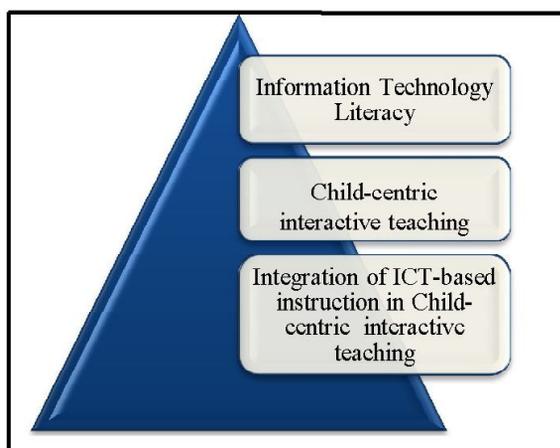


Fig. 2.1 Exhibiting the Areas Required Adequate Training of ICT for Effective Teacher preparation

She emphasizes that the most straightforward task is making teachers IT literate with the greatest challenge lying in the third area of ICT integration. Loveless (2000 cited in Butler and Leahy 2003) also notes the tendency in current international models of professional development to focus on evidence of *teaching competence* rather than *confidence in change*. Such approaches can leave teaching and learning largely unaffected in schools and can greatly hinder the potential of digital technologies to radically alter the manner in which teaching and learning are constructed. They also inhibit the opportunity for critically examining education systems and for questioning, “the very nature of what we understand by learning”. Hadad (2005) contends that a new paradigm for teacher education must emerge that replaces one-shot training with lifelong professional preparedness and development of teachers along a continuum of : a) initial preparation, b) structured opportunities for retraining, upgrading and acquisition of new knowledge and skills c) continuous support.



3.0.0. IMPORTANCE OF ICT IN TEACHER EDUCATION

Implementing ICT in teacher education makes us realize that Torneo (2004) is right in his assumptions that ICT has both an instrumental and a cultural dimension, and teachers need to understand and master both. To succeed, teachers can be motivated to work with multiple dimensions of ICT. How teachers act is situated in a social context with deep historical and cultural traditions. Säljö (2005) explains *that institutions are units of social practice, having their own cultural tools in a physical, cognitive, communicative and historical context. Further Lave and Wenger, 2003 have quoted that we are also involved in a number of communities of practice and within this community we share some common resources (such as routines, vocabulary and artifacts) that accumulate knowledge within the community where members are involved in relationships important for learning.* All of this has an impact on teachers. Teacher education programs need to prepare and support teachers in the appropriate choices and uses of ICT environments. Furthermore, teachers' fundamental beliefs about how to teach their subject and how specific ICT resources can enhance and fundamentally change the way in which their students learn, needs to be challenged (Cox and Marshall, 2007).

It is a challenge for teachers to work in a time of pedagogical change where the shift towards a more student-centered education is a central force. Students are now a days much more in to new technologies than getting knowledge from worksheets. Lawson and Comber (2000) reiterated that the teacher must take the new role as a facilitator and accept the shift in power relations. In the research they could see that Internet promoted a different style of teaching and those teachers and



students have to find new ways of working together. Using ICT in the classroom will affect the method and content of teaching. The teacher's role in a classroom shows a great variation, such as a central leading person, an advisor, a mentor, a planner, a technician, a link between the student and the computer, an educator or a combined technician and educator (Jedeskog 2000). *Other roles can be a subject authority, an organizer, a task interpreter, an interlocutor or a user support. The facilitator role for learning that stimulates students to reflect on problems, with emphasis on meta cognition, scaffolding, conflict resolution and task designing is important today.* (Hansen & Åsand 2002). ICT changes the way of teaching. Teachers also realize that not only the method of teaching but also the content of teaching will be affected by using ICT in the classroom. Teacher's input will crucially affect the impact of ICT use on students' learning (Cox and Marshall, 2007). Teachers also need to develop their own forms of reflective classroom practice when using ICT even though some pedagogical evolution has taking place (Hennessy, Ruthven and Brindley, 2005). Interactive teaching could be one solution to this with its active learning such as collaboration, communication and creation of meaning and understanding (English, Hargreaves & Hislam, 2002).

4.0.0. PREREQUISITES FOR INFUSING ICT IN TEACHER EDUCATION

When planning for the infusion of ICTs into teacher preparation programmes, the Four themes and Four competencies identifies an important prerequisites. Together they represent a complex set of components to consider when planning for integration of ICTs into teacher education programmes. Consequently, professional associations, countries, states, or universities often collaborate within their larger



educational community to establish ICT standards and guidelines that describe the knowledge, skills, and dispositions teacher candidates are expected to demonstrate upon completion of their teacher education programmes. These accepted standards not only provide guidance to universities when developing plans for infusion of technology into their teacher education programmes, but also establish a measure of consistency among teacher education programmes within a region.

4.1.0. Four Themes As A Prerequisites For Infusion of ICT In Teacher Education

I. Context and Culture: It identifies the culture and other contextual factors that must be considered in infusing technology into teacher education curriculum. It includes the use of technology in culturally appropriate ways and the development of respect for multiple cultures and contexts, which need to be taught and modeled by teachers.

II. Leadership and Vision: They are essential for the successful planning and implementation of technology into teacher education and require both leadership and support from the administration of the teacher education institution.

III. Lifelong Learning: It acknowledges that learning does not stop after school. In common with the other themes, it is important that teachers and teacher preparation faculty model lifelong learning as a key part of implementation, and as an ongoing commitment to ICTs in teacher education.

Planning and Management of Change: It is the final theme, born of today's context and accelerated by technology itself. It signifies the importance of careful planning and effective management of the change

process. These themes may be understood as a strategic combination of approaches that help teacher educators develop the four core competencies. The core competencies may be seen as clusters of objectives that are critical for successful use of ICTs as tools for learning.

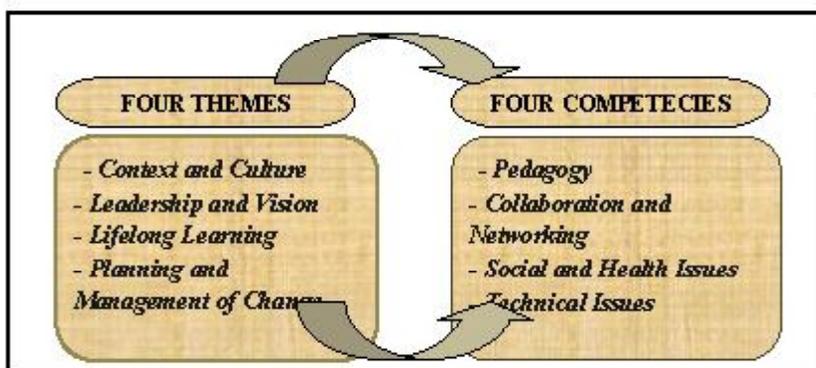


Fig. 4.1.0. Exhibiting the Prerequisites for Infusing the ICT in Teacher Education in Indian Perspective

4.0.0. Four Competencies As A Prerequisites For Teacher Education

The basic ICTs Competencies which are desired in modern context to transform the whole gamut of Teacher Education Programme are discussed:

1. **Pedagogical Competencies:** The most important aspect of infusing technology in the curriculum is pedagogy. When implementing the pedagogical competencies for infusing technology, the local context and the individual approach of the teacher linked with that of their subject discipline must be paramount. Initially, the teacher adopting technology applies it simply as a substitute for current teaching practice where technology is not used (e.g., teacher lecture becomes electronic presentation supporting lecture, students writing papers by hand become students writing papers using a word processor, course syllabus on paper



becomes course syllabus online). The adaptation of ICTs by teachers should challenge and support changes in teaching practice, building upon individual pedagogic expertise. As teachers' pedagogical practices with new technologies continue to develop, and organizational support and access to ICTs grow, it becomes possible to move beyond the adaptation of ICT applications that fit with existing practice. Transformation of the educational process will start to emerge and may move toward more student-centered learning environments as shown in Figure 4.1.0. In summary, as professional teachers educators continually develop their pedagogical use of ICTs to support learning, teaching, and curriculum development, including assessment of learners and the evaluation of teaching, they will:

- *demonstrate understanding of the opportunities and implications of the uses of ICTs for learning and teaching in the curriculum context;*
- *plan, implement, and manage learning and teaching in open and flexible learning environments;*
- *assess and evaluate learning and teaching in open and flexible learning environments.*

2. Collaboration and Networking Competencies: ICTs provide powerful new tools to support communication between learning groups and beyond classrooms. The teacher's role expands to that of a facilitator of collaboration and networking with local and global communities. The expansion of the learning community beyond the classroom also requires respect for diversity, including inter-cultural education, and equitable access to electronic learning resources. There is growing evidence that communities



learn through collaborative activities that reflect diverse cultures in authentic projects that serve society. Both local and global understandings can be enhanced using ICTs. The development of teachers' competencies in networking and collaboration are therefore essential to ICTs in education. Through collaboration and networking, professional teachers promote democratic learning within the classroom and draw upon expertise both locally and globally. In this process, they will:

- *demonstrate a critical understanding of the added value of learning networks and collaboration within and between communities and countries;*
- *participate effectively in open and flexible learning environments as a learner and as a teacher;*
- *create or develop learning networks that bring added value to the education profession and society (locally and globally); and*
- *widen access and provide learning opportunities to all diverse members of the community, including those with special needs.*

3. Social and Health Related Competencies: The power to access information and communication technologies brings increased responsibilities for everyone. Legal and moral codes need to be extended to respect the intellectual property of freely accessible information. Copyright applies to web resources, too, regardless of the ability of the user to purchase the rights. This respect can be modelled in classroom practice with students from an early stage. The challenges faced by society, locally and globally, by adoption of technology should become part of the curriculum in a way that involves learners and helps them to develop an effective



voice in the debates. Health issues of ICTs also need to be addressed. For example, prolonged engagement with ICTs (including screens and keyboards) requires appropriate support for the body, especially the hands and back. Similarly, hazards of electricity and other power sources require care and the modeling of safe practice. The technology standards for students and teachers from the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) offer guidelines for social issues, under the topic of social, ethical, legal, and human guidelines relating to the responsible use of technology. In summary, professional teachers need to understand social and health issues surrounding ICTs and apply that understanding in their practice. Specifically, they need to;

- *understand and apply the legal and moral codes of practice, including copyright and respect for intellectual property;*
- *reflect upon and lead discussion of the impact of new technology on society, locally and globally; and*
- *plan and promote healthy use of ICTs, including seating, light, sound, and related energy sources (including electricity and radio signals).*

4. Technical Related Competencies: Technical issues regarding integration of ICTs into the curriculum include the technical competencies and provision of both technical infrastructure and technical support for technology use throughout the curriculum. Technical competencies of the individual are perhaps the most obvious but perhaps the least important in the long-term because use of technology should ultimately become transparent. When technology is robust and used competently, it moves from the foreground to the background and remains



essential. This is similar to the process of gaining any new skill set, such as riding a bicycle. Each new skill must be consciously attended to and practiced until it becomes an automatic response. Competent bike riders do not focus on balance and the pedals of the bike, they focus on navigation and safety. However, we do recognize that in many contexts, the lack of technology competence, infrastructure, and technical support can create barriers to access and reliability resulting in diminished support for the curriculum. Additional technical support or training is therefore advised, depending on local circumstances.

Simply providing the technology for learners and teachers is not enough. The type and level of access is also important. ICTs will improve learning very little if teachers and students have only rare and occasional access to the tools for learning. Reasonable access to ICTs has been shown to be important for the acquisition of competence with hardware and software, especially for teachers. For example, provision of portable computers is an important strategy for ICTs teacher education. Teachers with portable computers can use them for both teaching in school and for other professional activities elsewhere.

In summary, professional teachers, provided with reliable technology infrastructure and technical assistance, demonstrate continual growth in their skill with ICTs and knowledge of their current and emerging applications within education and local and global society. Specifically they are able to:

- *Use and select from a range of ICT resources to enhance personal and professional effectiveness;*
- *Willingly update skills and knowledge in the light of new developments.*



5.0.0. USING MODEL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING ICTs INTO TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

In an effort to implement ICT standards in a variety of coursework taken by pre-service teachers across all subject disciplines, a number of methods and strategies have been identified. Many of these strategies employ commonly used productivity tools such as word processing, database, spreadsheet, or browser applications. These software tools can be used in countless ways to support the subject area curricula.

Additional strategies, that are multipurpose in application, may also be used to help teacher candidates quickly develop technology-rich lessons for their fieldwork. An overview of proven effective models and strategies for web-based lessons, multimedia presentations, telecommuting projects, and online discussions is presented below:

5.1.0. Web-Quest Model (For Web based Lessons)

- i. **Web Quests:** A Web Quest is an inquiry-oriented activity in which most or all of the information used by learners is drawn from the Web. Web Quests are designed to use learners' time well, to focus on using information rather than looking for it, and to support learners' thinking at the levels of analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. The Web Quest model (Table 3.4) has been effectively applied to all levels of education, from elementary to postgraduate study, and in many different subject Areas. The Web Quest provides teachers an option of reviewing and selecting web-based learning activities in a lesson type format.

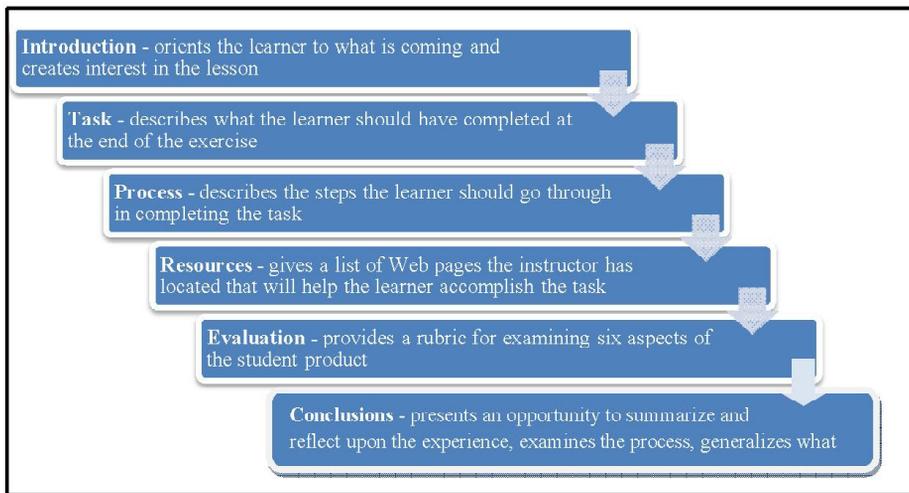


Fig. 5.1.0. Reflecting the Web Quest Lesson Format

The Web Quest model encourages teachers to create for their students new activities and adapt successful ones to take advantage of the Web's power. A higher-level application of this model has students develop their own Web-Quest activities to support the subject matter they are studying, and share the Web Quests with their peers. (San Diego State University, 2002)

i. Cyber Guides: Cyber Guides include standards based, web-delivered units of instruction centered on core works of literature. Cyber Guides provide a quick supplementary set of activities for students (and pre-service teachers) as they explore specific pieces of literature. Each Cyber Guide contains a student and teacher edition, targeted standards, a description of the task, a process by which the task may be completed, teacher-selected web sites, and an assessment rubric. The teacher's guide includes an overview of the activities, suggestions from the author, and a library of links. The student guides include activity directions written in a format



appropriate for the age and reading ability of the students. One example of a Cyber Guide unit (for the intermediate grades) is "Dragon wings" by Laurence Yep (2001).

5.0.0. Multimedia Presentations: Multimedia combines media objects such as text, graphics, video, animation, and sound to represent and convey information. In this project-based method of teaching and learning, students acquire new knowledge and skills by designing, planning, and producing a multimedia product.

Many teachers find that students are motivated to learn when they can use technology to present the results of a rich project or activity. The multimedia presentation contains content conveyed by the student's selection of media. The teachers in training can look at examples of projects and lessons, at Internet sites housing collections of student samples. Some examples of multimedia presentations include: creating a web page or site; developing a branching hypermedia stack; using a multimedia slide show application to create a computer presentation; shooting and editing video to create a computer-generated movie.

As new forms of multimedia are explored, the types of projects become more complex. Multimedia-authoring tools are used to link and branch screens, making them interactive and layered with information in photos, scanned images, movies, and text. Students and candidates can easily narrate their projects using a microphone.

5.1.0. Tele computing Projects: Tele computing projects are Internet-enriched learning activities that often involve students in one location collaborating with students or adults in one or more other locations. They may share, among other things: experiences, beliefs,



data, information, problem-solving strategies, products they have developed or jointly developed.

Tele computing tools include email, electronic mailing lists, electronic bulletin boards, discussion groups, web browsers, real-time chatting, and audio- and video-conferencing. Online resources include web sites, interactive environments, and remotely operated robotic devices. Judi Harris provides a variety of Tele computing project web pages. (Harris, 2001)

5.2.0. Online Discussions: A common type of Tele computing activity is online discussion. With the growth of infrastructure around the world comes the ability to access others through remote connections. Students and teacher candidates can connect to experts and peers through a variety of formats, such as chat rooms, electronic bulletin boards, and email. Communicating online offers participants freedom to send and receive information efficiently across diverse geographic locations. Communication can occur asynchronously allowing time for reflection, or to compensate for varying time zones. In real-time online communication, as in chat groups, the communication is synchronous and provides immediate feedback for reinforcement and understanding. Examples of online environments include email lists and virtual meeting places such as *Tapped In* (SCR International, 1995). Tools such as Blackboard (2002), and Web CT (2002) may be used to create online environments.

Particular care should be taken when planning these activities across cultures and languages. Online discussions can provide rich learning experiences as the inter-cultural exchanges develop both linguistic skills and cultural knowledge. One successful strategy is for



students to read in the target language, while writing in their native language.

They further give guidance in setting up such a network, emphasizing the important role of ICT teacher educators and leaders. These recommendations link closely with the principles for infusing ICTs into teacher education discussed in Section II. There is a significant need for highly committed project managers to shepherd the project through its various stages. These stages include web and learning-activity design, identifying participants from a worldwide audience, and overcoming many logistical issues associated with adding content to a school curriculum and identifying Internet resources (Kacherian, Margaryan, Gabrielyan, and Mamyán, 2000).

5.3.0. TPD (Teacher Professional Development) Models

TPD (Teacher Professional Development) also known as “in-service” or “teacher education” is the instruction provided to teachers to promote their development in a certain area. It is the tool by which policymakers’ *visions for change* are disseminated and conveyed to teachers. Though the recipient of TPD is the teacher, the ultimate beneficiary is the student. Thus, *teacher professional development is often the most critical component of any ICT project.*

According to Gaible and Burns (2005) TPD can be divided into three broad categories:

Standardized TPD	The most centralized approach, best used to disseminate information and skills among large teacher populations
Site-based TPD	Intensive learning by groups of teachers in a school or region, promoting profound and long-term changes in instructional methods
Self-directed TPD	Independent learning, sometimes initiated at the learner’s discretion, using available resources that may include computers and the Internet

Fig. 5.5.0. Showing the Categories of TPD (Teacher Professional Development)



The three models are described in more detail below.

1. Standardized TPD

Standardized TPD typically represents a centralized approach, involving workshops, training sessions and in many cases the cascade model of scaled delivery. Standardized, training-based approaches generally focus on the exploration of new concepts and the demonstration and modeling of skills. When employed in accordance with best practices standardized approaches can effectively:

- Expose teachers to new ideas, new ways of doing things and new colleagues
- Disseminate knowledge and instructional methods to teachers throughout a country or region

Visibly demonstrate the commitment of a nation or vendor or project to particular course of action

Pros	Cons
Standardized TPD can be very effective in building awareness about computers, learner-centered instruction and/or new curricula.	The approach hovers on a ‘one fit for all’ principle for upgrading teachers’ knowledge base that is independent of context.
In the cascade model (training the trainer), a small group of teachers are selected to receive intensive training before returning to their own institutions to provide ICT training for their peers – serving as ‘champion teachers’ or a “vanguard team”.	Without incentives to motivate teachers to participate, collaborate and experiment with new strategies, teachers may be unwilling to ‘take advantage’ of their ‘more knowledgeable’ colleagues in the TPD ‘vanguard teams’.
The cascade model has tremendous potential particularly with regard to support provision at school level.	The model tends towards a technical rationalist approach (Schön, 1983 cited in Butler and Leahy 2003).



To bring about change will take more than the exchange of information typical of “make and take” top-down centralized models for professional development programmes (Dede, 1999 cited in Butler and Leahy, 2003). Research findings indicate that informal contact and communication between teachers is the most prevalent form of transferring ICT knowledge.

2. Site-based TPD

Site based TPD often takes place in schools, resource centers or teachers colleges. Teachers work with local (“in house”) facilitators or master teachers to engage in more gradual processes of learning, building master of pedagogy, content and technology skills. Site based TPD often focuses on the specific, situational problems that individual teachers encounter as they try to implement new techniques in their classroom practices.

Site-based models tend to:

- Bring people together to address local issues and needs over a period of time
- Encourage individual initiative and collaborative approaches to problems
- Allow more flexible, sustained and intensive TPD

Provide ongoing opportunities for professional learning among a single set of teachers (Gaible and Burns, 2006)



Pros	Cons
<p>Many studies have pointed to the importance of site-based TPD programmes which can be linked to change and innovation at the classroom and school level (e.g. Anderson, 1996; Somekh and Davis, 1997; Pelgrum and Law, 2003).</p>	<p>The establishment and maintenance of a network of facilitators to meet the needs of large-scale TPD programmes would be a challenge for any educational system. In the teacher-poor education systems of the LDCs, the challenge is magnified (Gaible and Burns, 2005).</p>
<p>The focus is on aiding the project participants to not only implement new approaches but to <i>“unlearn the beliefs, values, assumptions and culture underlying their practice”</i>(Dede, 1999).</p>	<p>Site-based approaches are time- and labour intensive requiring locally-based TPD providers skilled in facilitation, instruction, content, curriculum, assessment and technology – as well as in mentoring teachers to find solutions in low-resource environments appropriate to their needs and contexts.</p>

Butler and Leahy point to value of incremental learning associated with site-based communities of practice - where every participant has their own perspectives, values and assumptions that become part of the process of constructing new understandings, as in “forming and reforming frameworks for understanding practice: how students and teachers construct the curriculum...” (Cochran-Smith and Lytle, 1999).

3. Self-directed TPD

In self-directed TPD, teachers are involved in initiating and designing their own professional development and would share materials and ideas as well as discuss challenges and solutions.

Pros:

- This approach to professional development helps teachers to become models of lifelong learners.



- Informal versions of self-directed TPD find teachers seeking out experienced colleagues for advice or searching for lesson plans on the Internet.
- The emergence of on-line communities of teachers to provide support in professional development across a range of subject areas and themes (Pelgrum and Law, 2003)

Gaible and Burns (2005) consider that while teachers should certainly be encouraged to participate in ongoing, self-motivated learning, self-directed activities should *not* be used as the *primary* means of providing TPD. Instead, they should be used to complement and extend standardized and/ or site-based TPD.

CONCLUSION

A change agenda "in which the technology is fully integrated into the learning process" constitutes a complex pedagogical scenario according to Noss and Pachler (1999: 210) where "the teacher's role will be altered fundamentally". Tinker et al. (2007) in their paper on recommendations for large scale 1:1 implementations, concur that TPD programmes should not be planned as singular interventions where teachers are simply exposed to opportunities for tinkering with the new technology. Instead, there needs to be a continuous cycle of exploration, reflection, discussion, application, and knowledge building, through which teachers grow professionally and their students gain deeper knowledge. The authors caution that TPD can constitute the largest cost in implementing effective ICT projects, while indicating strategies for reducing cost by concentrating on teaching and avoiding overemphasizing the technology. In an analysis of policies and practices which can address the challenge



of promoting change in school cultures where habits are deeply ingrained, Elmore (2000 cited in Farrell 2007:284) makes this key observation:

People can make fundamental transitions by having *many* opportunities to be exposed to the ideas, to argue them into their own normative belief systems, to practice the behaviours that go with those values, to observe other practicing those values, and, most importantly, to be successful at practicing in the presence of others (that is, to be seen to be successful)...the most powerful incentives reside in the face-to-face relationships among people in the organization, not in external systems.

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CASE STUDY/CASE DISCUSSION: A METHOD OF RESEARCH, AND A MEANS OF LEARNING AND ACTION

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INTRODUCTION

Different terms that commence with **case** are being used in common parlance both by laymen and professionals as well by prefixing the word **case** viz., Case-History; Case-Study; Case-Analysis; Case-Management; Case-Book/Case-Record; Case-Work; Case-Law and thus giving a definite meaning from different perspectives.

WHAT IS A CASE?

A case is a unit of study – be it a person, a problem, a situation, an event, a condition, a place, and a process. It is the study of either a living or lifeless entity. An elaborate meaning can be drawn on the basis of the general context in which the term 'case' has been used viz.:

Medical Perspective: A case is a disease or a person who has a disease; or a person who is being dealt with by a medical professional.

Legal Perspective: A case refers to a question/problem that will be dealt with by a law court; case law refers to a law as decided in previous cases.

Management Perspective: A case is a situation/event or a problem that requires deeper analysis for intervention and for taking administrative decisions.

Research Perspective: A case is an in-depth and comprehensive study of a unit/or a few units.



CASE STUDY/CASE DISCUSSION

Case study is more generally used for different purposes and by different professionals **as a method of research** in exploring and analyzing the life/evolution/detailed account of a unit – be it a person, a problem, a situation, an era or a nation, a primitive or a modern culture, character of person(s) or families; **as a method of learning/teaching** in educational, service and corporate sector – be it for students, doctors, employees and **as a method of arriving at solution** for pressing problems by service professionals like legal experts, medical professionals, psychologists, investigating professionals etc.

Case studies cannot be attributed to purely legal, psychological, sociological, managerial, financial, economic, medical, and technical or domains of similar nature; and there is always an overlapping of issues when a case is being discussed, analyzed and solution(s) provided. The case study need not always be construed as a problem-centered approach. It can also be an analysis of an ideal situation that need to be emulated or followed; or a situation which warrants action for the prevention of a problem/undesirable situation.

WHO ARE THOSE INTELLIGENT CONSUMERS OF CASE STUDY/DISCUSSION?

Case study/discussion have both academic and practical value. Consumers include **service providers** like doctors, lawyers; psychologists; **trainees** from different professions for learning and development; **researchers** of varied disciplines for analytical and comprehensive understanding of issues and to develop hypotheses for subsequent and more structured investigations; **academicians/trainers** for refreshing their knowledge and skills, thereby enabling both teaching



and training more effective and reality-oriented; **management professionals** for taking appropriate administrative decisions and to develop policies and programmes in the best interest of the organisations.

In this paper, issues concerned with case study as a technique of research; and case study/discussion as a method of competence enrichment **or** arriving at a solution in business or service sector are elaborated. The terms 'researcher' in case of 'case study' as a method (or the technique) of research **and** 'researcher/trainer' in case of case study/discussion as a technique of learning or evolving a well-designed result through deliberations are mentioned.

CASE STUDY AS A METHOD/TECHNIQUE OF RESEARCH

A case study is different from statistical study. The latter refers to studying a few issues from a sample drawn from the universe and making inferences that are made applicable to the larger population leading to quantitative testing of hypotheses. Aptly described by Cooper and Schindler (1999) which states that statistical studies are designed for exploring issues in breadth than depth. However, statistical studies will never reveal or explore the whole gamut of reality. In the case study method, a detailed and comprehensive examination is done referring to very few units and sometimes limited to even one. According to Storrow (1969), a case study is a research design with a prominent characteristic of a detailed presentation of data about a case.

Case study is a detailed account of the development of a problem/event/situation that has been studied over a period of time and also the study of the totality from different dimensions, though with a lot of qualitative input. It is also a fruitful source of hypothesis for testing through other methods. In comparison to any other method of



investigation, case study provides many details and makes the relationships more explicit. Feldman (1997) states that case studies are not meant for learning only about a few cases that are being examined; but also their insights help in understanding the totality. At the same time, one should be cautious lest such generalizations rest on shaky grounds.

A case study is not the opposite of statistical investigation. The merit of case studies compared to statistical investigations should not be under-estimated merely on the basis of presumption that case studies are hardly comparable and are not for arriving at valid generalizations. With appropriate use of tools including proper and objective observation; and uniform and accurate recording, the data obtained through case study, to some extent form the basis both for comparison and for drawing specific generalizations. In this context, Young (1998) has rightly mentioned that the two methods (case study method and statistical method) frequently supplement each other and under no circumstance do they oppose each other. Further, one cannot be treated as a substitute to the other. It is apt here to mention that the issue to be discussed is not **whether or not** case study or statistical study but an **and** relationship between the two. Frequently, such attempts are being made by the researchers in their empirical work.

Issues concerned with human resources can be understood effectively and wise personnel decisions can be initiated by undertaking personnel research. One of the ways of research in the broader field of human resource development is case studies, wherein situations concerned with human resources are analyzed, conclusions are drawn, and steps to be taken in future are identified (Rao, 2010). From human resource management point of view, case study is a technique for teaching



the trainees where a short history/background or description of a real event is provided for offering diagnosis and remedial action (Cushway, 1999).

CASE STUDY/ DISCUSSION AS A TECHNIQUE OF LEARNING

One of the techniques commonly used in learning process is case study/discussion. All progressive business and service establishments arrange case discussions periodically as a measure of enhancing the analytical skills of a select homogeneous group of employees of higher order and also to find a viable outcome for the cases being discussed from ameliorative and management points of view (see two cases for discussion presented in appendix).

Case studies expose trainees to a variety of real life business situations. Through analysis and discussions, the participants learn about the ground realities more vividly thereby, enabling them to evolve proper managerial decisions and plan of action. Subba Rao (2006) has mentioned that a case is a narration of a management problem or situation for making decisions. The discussion needs to centre on the case and an opportunity is to be provided so as to discuss the issues from an eclectic view point.

The specific objectives of case study/discussion are....

- a) To develop an in-depth understanding of the issue/problem/event,
- b) To develop a comprehensive approach to the issues of concern rather than understanding from a narrow and conventional point of view,
- c) To share the views/opinions more explicitly while respecting the same of others and arrive at a consensus,



- d) To improve analytical skills of participants and to expose them to a variety of situations, and
- e) To develop alternate ways of thinking to a given situation/event,

The purpose of case discussion is to think rationally from different perspectives about the basic issue or issues arising out of the situation rather than paying attention only to the end product or final solution. The process, though elaborate, is accorded greater importance than just paying attention only to the end. The journey is by no means simple, but its destiny is worthy.

SOURCES OF DATA

The history of the case has to be elicited in detail from varied sources with a view to understand, analyse and arrive at the stated objective. The sources depend upon the unit chosen for the study and discussion – be it an individual, a group, a community, an institution (organisation), a system etc., Sources include both primary and secondary in nature. Primary sources include the use of observation, interview, and questionnaire for getting pertinent data. Primary sources are more reliable and dependable too, as the data are gathered by the researcher/trainer himself/herself from the sources directly. If the researcher/trainer is skillful and competent, the quality and validity of data are very high.

Further, secondary sources include data which are already available either in published or unpublished form. These include perusal of records – personal and official, reports and other documentary sources. The extent of availability, completeness, reliability and usefulness of data are to be checked before actual use.

The researcher/trainer has to plan as to - What data are needed and in which form? Where such data are available and accessible? What



is the means of getting the same in the way required? Which data are more pertinent than the other? For making the exercise more meaningful and fruitful, a system has to be adopted both in collection of data and the presentation of the same in a way that reflect the competencies of the researcher/trainer. Based on the requirement, the researcher/trainer needs to prepare an appropriate format to record the data to be collected through various sources.

RECORDING OF CASE MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSION

The selection of a case for discussion is based on many considerations including a well thought out exercise in terms of importance or based on the personal preference of the researcher/trainer; but once the case has been chosen, the rest of the process is purely objective and scientific. Proper presentation of the case by the researcher/trainer with sufficient details would enable the readers to make their own assessment and further, make inferences of the case. This would also facilitate a healthy discussion, analysis of the issues from different perspectives, and arrive at proper conclusion. The guidelines, though not exhaustive, need to be followed are presented hereunder and adoption of the same would improve the quality of case presentation:

1. Language used must be simple and easily understood. Use of abbreviations and technical terms is to be avoided as far as possible unless and otherwise necessary and are standard in form and usage. In terms of language, it is good if the presentation is made in third-person narrative all through and further, uniformity of presentation must be maintained. The style of presentation must be lucid and smooth.



2. Incidents and occasions must be presented objectively and in a sequential order as well the coverage must be comprehensive as far as possible.
3. The researcher's/trainer's personal views, ideas, interpretation, and preferences should not be projected in the presentation. The presentation must be unbiased and independent of his/her feelings and thereby allowing the details to speak for themselves. Facts must be mentioned very cautiously and accurately with sufficient details and in coherent form.
4. Anonymity of the names and other identity details (wherever required as essential) is to be maintained on ethical considerations and also to enable the readers to be unbiased in their thinking and analysis.
5. Care must be taken to make sure that questions raised at the end of the case facilitate analytical thinking and not merely to elicit responses like 'yes' or 'no', 'agree' or 'disagree'.

PROCESS OF CASE DISCUSSION

The purpose of case discussion is to develop collective wisdom which would certainly be more effective than an individual's contribution, however good it is. A real or hypothetical case demanding analysis and solution is given to the participants.

The sequence of facts and figures, circumstances, opinions, emotions, views, events or situations which are fundamental and essential is narrated (either in first-person or third-person or verbatim expression) in a coherent manner with sufficient details with a view of discussing it in detail and to find a solution/ initiate an action plan. The whole analysis and discussion are centered on the material available. The group is given



enough time to go through the case and make a note of important points before its participation in the discussion.

Members are encouraged and guided to participate actively in the discussion with no member either dominating or keeping himself/herself passive or impose one's ideas or impressions forcibly on others. All are given equal opportunity to express their views/reactions clearly, openly and precisely; and at the same time each one is expected to respect the views of others even if their views are not in conformity with his/her views or understanding.

Explaining the case study method as a means of imparting knowledge to trainees, Agochiya (2002) has stated that there is no one ready answer or solution for certain problems or situations. Case study/discussion is a method of transmitting knowledge through the active involvement of participants. To make it more effective and need-based, members are to be informed in clear terms that there is no one solution/answer for human problems and situations under all circumstances. Further, the members are encouraged to generate alternate course of action that can be thought of; generate cost-effective and practical course of action. If required, analysis is arrived at with regard to short-term and long-term strategy (Gautam and Shobhana, 2004). Finally, the best and viable solution is to be adopted so as to put the same into practice.

ETHICAL ISSUES

Whether case study/discussion is an academic exercise/learning experience or has immediate value in terms of solving a problem, or initiating a programme or for developing a policy to guide the future course of action, certain ethical issues, as mentioned hereunder, are to be followed:



There are ample occasions where there is a possibility of case study/discussion with a potential to violate human rights, especially when a problem of an individual is being discussed with a genuine interest of providing best professional service. In such cases, informed consent from such an individual has to be obtained, and even after obtaining the consent, real names or any identifying information are to be concealed. This would facilitate a healthy and unbiased analysis of the problem.

Anonymity of organisational details is also to be adopted when crucial and sensitive issues are being discussed. The intention of case study/discussion has to be limited to educational, diagnostic and remedial in nature, and not to make the issues public thereby attempting to (not intentionally) tarnish the image of the organisation.

ADVANTAGES OF CASE STUDY/DISCUSSION

Case study method gives comprehensive understanding of the issues. Even minute or hidden issues, not visible at the surface level through other means, can be probed into through case study method. The approach is more of a holistic one rather than exploring and analyzing few dimensions from a large number of cases. A case study will give more facts and information and is more prominently presented in a coherent manner than any other method for understanding the same.

It can reveal relationships with minute details which probably cannot be understood through any other method. Case study can rightly be described as a microscopic view of essential details. Kumar (2005) has rightly mentioned that case study provides an opportunity of many specific details being analyzed intensively. Fisher et al (1997) have viewed that one of the intended purposes of case study/discussion is to develop problem-solving skills of managerial trainees, as they mirror the real-



life problems or situations. It improves the participants' analytical thinking and ability to look at the issues from different angles. It further, improves problem-solving ability; ability to appreciate the views of others; and to listen to the ideas of others primarily to understand rather than reacting to these instantly.

From research point of view, case studies can be termed as the initial step in scientific investigation; and are a rich source of information for developing hypothesis and for taking up focus-based research investigation in subsequent attempt(s).

Live cases yield good response from the participants than discussing hypothetical or fictitious ones. Cases which are very near to reality will promote enthusiasm among participants. For learning and analytical understanding, case studies would serve as a valuable source of information. Robbins (2005) has rightly mentioned that case studies are good for evaluating real-life problems or issues in organisations.

LIMITATIONS OF CASE STUDIES

The situations of case studies are seldom comparable as also they will not pave way for analysis to find-out how similar case 'A' is to case 'B'. Every case is a unique one and no two cases, however carefully selected and explored, will be same in all respects. Hence, arriving at any conclusion on the basis of case study is confined to the case under study and generalizations on the basis of one or two cases are on weak grounds. There is a possibility of gathering in-accurate data due to faulty observation, or faulty inference, or incorrect recording.

There is no one conclusion/one remedy for the case. What is more important is the analytical approach that one adopts from different viewpoints rather than thinking only of the outcome and solution(s) to



be offered. No case study can be termed as complete, and we cannot say that there is nothing more to explore and no new material to add. In spite of the best efforts on the part of the researcher/trainer, it is not unusual to observe that something will always be left out or uncovered/untouched and mostly this happens not deliberately on the part of the researcher/trainer who intends to have a full length discussion.

CONCLUSION:

The utility of case study/discussion, as a method of research, and as a prominent means of learning and action, is gaining recognition both in academia and practice by different professionals of human welfare. Whatever is the purpose of such an attempt, care must be taken in furnishing a case for study/discussion on scientific lines. Proper presentation of case, with definite focus of attention, well thought out objectives and with an adherence to ethical guidelines will yield the intended outcome. Further, the quality and preparation of case for study/discussion depends on the experience and expertise of the researcher/trainer. In spite of the inherent limitations, case study/discussion occupies a prominent place in academic pursuits and in evolving decisions in the best interest of all stake-holders.

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APPENDIX

CASE - I

DOWNSIZE OR RIGHTSIZED OF HUMAN RESOURCES AS A SEQUEL TO M&A

A leading manufacturing industry had purchased another entity in the same line of business to improve the marketability of products, and to earn higher level of profitability and thereby emerge as a leader in the competitive and volatile market. A HR professional in the cadre of General Manager had served as a member of the team throughout the pre-and-post acquisition stages and prominently to develop common HR policies and procedures for the new organisation. Steps had been taken to communicate the facts to all the employees about the venture and the possibility of some persons losing their job as a result of acquisition. All the employees were updated frequently about the happenings to enable them to be ready psychologically for any kind of eventuality with regard to their position and to make them feel that the organisation is a reliable one with clear corporate vision.

In the process of due-diligence and integration, it was found that some positions were redundant and do not fit into the new hierarchical structure. The company had initiated VRS scheme with attractive package. Fair separation package had been offered along with outplacement assistance to the affected employees. By and large, the affected employees were reasonably contented with the process of graceful exit.

One higher position in the acquired firm was found to be duplication of functions of the existing incumbent of acquirer firm and hence to be dispensed with in the new set-up. But the background of the



incumbent employee (henceforth mentioned as Gopal – fictitious name) is different and unique too.

Gopal, aged 35 years, married and hails from an economically poor family. When the acquisition process is near completion, he came to know that there is a possibility of him losing his job. He had shared his apprehensions with his peers that he never thought that a company which was doing well in terms of profit and market image would merge with another; and that the management had not informed him even minutely till the very last minute about the possibility of acquisition. In the past too, he never made an attempt to change the organisation though there were plenty of opportunities promising positions with attractive pay-package were on the offering. At times in disturbed state of mind, when he thinks about work and life, it makes him ask himself whether working for a longer period in one organisation is a liability in terms of career prospects, and whether the employer-loyalty and deep attachment with a particular organisation would be undesirable in the present times where material gain is given prominence? He was not confident of getting a promising position - in the present times of global economic slowdown - that suits his aspirations and abilities.

The past track record reveals that Gopal is part of the organisation for the last one decade. He is reasonably talented and bears a good character, and has the ability to take up responsibilities without being asked. The company had identified him as the best performer in the organisation on many occasions in the past and he was suitably rewarded. Further, the organisation has rated him as an ideal employee, and Gopal too proudly and explicitly mentioned in many fora that the organisation is the most preferred destination for his professional and personal growth.



The newly formed company believes in retaining efficient; trust worthy, and above all more experienced person(s) rather than recruiting a fresher.

Both HR and Line Managers, with the consent of top management, have placed the following alternatives before Gopal to choose one in the best interest of his professional career:

1. Gopal will be retained for a maximum period of one year with no change in the last drawn package and further, provide assistance for job placement elsewhere through known sources.
2. The HR department has identified incumbents of similar cadre who are likely to superannuate in the next few months and proposed to send Gopal for training to acquire the needed competencies and later to take up the assignment of similar nature.
3. Gopal would be offered a position that keeps him work at a lower level – with a different job title, job description and job responsibilities – with corresponding alterations in compensation and benefits.
4. The organization would offer him a severance package for the loss of job so as to make Gopal feel that he has been taken care of properly in view of the given situation.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Do you think that 'employer-loyalty' which Gopal is referring to is apt in the present scenario? How far he is right in presuming that 'employer-loyalty' has impacted him heavily?
2. Discuss the best course of option that Gopal can choose?
3. How does this option enhance the reputation of the organisation as well as the Gopal's well-being?



CASE - II

AN UNWANTED EXECUTIVE

Ram (not the real name) had joined a Bangalore-based sick private sector undertaking, on the invitation of the latter, as the General Manager and Head of the unit to revive its functioning and to make it more economically viable.

Ram, aged 40 years, is a post-graduate in Business Administration from a University in USA and had served as a business partner in a leading US based industry for ten years. After having spent a decade in USA, he wanted to find a placement in India. Ram is highly talented and has all the qualities of an effective executive.

After joining the organisation in Bangalore, he reviewed its functioning and took bold steps to keep the organisation in order. He had restructured the unit and deputed employees to reputed centers on need-basis for training to update their skills. Further, through line managers he monitored the work of every employee working in his unit and prepared them to face any challenge in the work situation. Gradually, the reputation of the organisation improved and it had a strong footing in the business both at domestic and international levels. He had developed teams to monitor the quality of products and to have sound interpersonal relations in the organization. He had the needed support from the management for all the policies and programmes initiated by him.

Ram used to spend much of his time in the organisation over-seeing its functioning on a day-to-day basis. His friends' circle was limited to three to four persons and most of the time he used to confine himself



devoting his efforts for the work of the organisation. Rarely did he attend functions outside the organisation.

Ram is married and has two sons aged 10 and 8 years. His wife is a post-graduate in science and devotes her time in performing domestic chores including the care of their children. She manages the household single handedly with a little or no support from her husband.

Five years of Ram's hard work as the unit head had yielded desired results in terms of profits to the organisation and satisfaction of the customers. Consequently, the reputation of the organisation was on the rise. The products were rated as No. 1 in terms of affordable price; quality and durability. The sales of products had crossed the expected level both in India and abroad. The management had appreciated his efforts suitably, on several occasions, for his bold initiatives in turning a sick organisation into a viable and profitable one. Ram believes that competition at global level requires dynamism and a sense of commitment on the part of employees. His innovative programmes and risk-taking behaviour had resulted-in heavy financial implications to the organization; but the returns on the investment were vibrant and yielded success beyond the normal expectation. He was named by his colleagues as the task-master and a workaholic and a man who is more concerned with the prosperity of the organisation than its employees. But, the employees were not bold enough to express their grievances, however genuine these are, openly.

Unexpectedly, there was a change in the management and a new group had taken over the organisation without involving HR professional in the process of acquisition and with the sole intention of making profits. The intention of the management is not to take any risk in facing the tough market situation and with no innovative approach; but only to



adopt a slow and steady approach. In addition, it also wanted to downsize the employees as a cost saving measure without any scientific rationale. The approach of the new management had left able employees feel uncomfortable. In fact, all the development initiatives introduced by Ram were gradually withdrawn or diluted to the core.

The management did not encourage Ram in managing the unit. In fact, the management was not happy with the approach of Ram who is otherwise known for taking risks. Taking advantage of the attitude of the management, some employees who worked with Ram started complaining to the higher authorities about his arrogant behaviour and lack of flexibility in his working style. They felt that there is no growth for them under his leadership and with a wild allegation that they are cornered by him and have not been suitably rewarded for the efforts that they have put-in. Non-cooperation on the part of a sizable number of colleagues had become a routine affair. Some even started writing anonymous letters tarnishing his character. Ram was not able to understand why things are not moving in the expected and right direction. Unable to tolerate the indiscipline of the workers Ram reported the matter to the management for suitable action. But the management did not take this into cognizance and did not even support him. Work had become stressful to him with the non-cooperation of the employees. To him, every day, appeared to be the last day of his career. Yielding to the pressure of some prominent employees, the management decided to bid good-bye to Ram and to install the next person in charge as the head of the unit. Ram does not have enough support from his colleagues and friends. He feels unwanted after having spent many years towards the growth of the organisation.



At home his wife also complains about him of not paying enough attention to family affairs and more so with education of their growing children. Cornered with all these problems, Ram is not able to decide who is at fault and what needs to be done. But it is certain that he doesn't want to work in a place where his talent is not recognized and efforts are not rewarded.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Where did things go wrong for Ram?
2. Has Ram made a mistake in ignoring family life and devoting all his time and effort to the growth of the organisation?
3. 'Work is a part of life and it should not engulf life' – How far is this statement correct with regard to Ram's work and family life?
4. Do you think that Ram's contribution to the organisation remained a part of history and his services are not required in the given context?
5. What do you expect Ram to do in the present situation?
6. What suggestions would you offer to bring a balance between work/life?



IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION: THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE

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INTRODUCTION

The growing integration of economies and societies around the world – has been one of the most hotly debated topics in international economics over the past few years. Rapid growth and poverty reduction in India, China, and other countries that were poor 20 years ago, has been a positive aspect of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG).

But globalization has also generated significant international opposition over concerns that it has increased inequality and environmental degradation. Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and on the person who is talking about. Though the precise definition of globalization is still unavailable a few definitions are worth viewing. Guy Brainbant said that the process of globalization not only includes opening up of world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalization of financial markets, growing importance of MNCs, population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas but also infections, diseases and pollution. The term globalization refers to the integration of economies of the world through uninhibited trade and financial flows, as also through mutual exchange of technology and knowledge. Ideally, it also contains free inter-country movement of labour (Goyal, 2006).



There is a need to study the impact of globalization on developing countries and particularly on the Indian economy. Unlike how the presently developed economies expanded and went global in their hoary past, the main reform initiatives in India (like in many other developing countries), were undertaken after a fiscal and foreign exchange crisis which brought it to the verge of default on the foreign loans (Malik, 2008). Thus, the Indian globalization is a result of the decadence within and the pressure from without. The effects of globalization on the Indian economy in the post-globalization years are clearly visible in the foreign sector - foreign exchange reserves, international trade, inflow of foreign capital, etc. This paper explores the contours of the on-going process of globalization. Throughout this paper, there is an underlying focus on the impact of globalization on the Indian economy. The paper has been divided into five sections. Section 1 provides the introduction and general context of the globalization. The origin of globalization in India has been explained in section 2. Section 3 presents the major initiatives undertaken by the Indian government as a part of the globalization strategy. Section 4 assesses the impact of globalization on various fields of the Indian economy. Section 5 comprises the conclusion and future challenges of globalization for the Indian economy.

ORIGIN OF GLOBALISATION PROCESS IN INDIA

It is only from 1991 onwards that India really initiated its meaningful process of globalization. Before 1991, India was essentially state guided with public sector enterprises (PSEs) occupying the commanding heights. The controlled prices, exchange rates and investment were directed by the planned objectives (Gupta and Singh, 1995). Until the early eighties, India's macro-economic policies were considered conservative and inward oriented. The current revenues of



the central government exceeded current expenditures and a surplus was available to finance in part the deficit in the capital account. In the early eighties, because of lax fiscal policies, current revenue surpluses turned into deficits (Srinivasan, 2004). The widening gap between the revenue and expenditure of the government resulted in growing fiscal deficits which had to be met by borrowing at home. Further, the steadily growing difference between the income and expenditure of the economy as a whole resulted into a large current account deficits in the balance of payments which were financed by borrowing from abroad. The revenue deficit had risen from 0.2 per cent of GDP in 1981-82 to 3.3 per cent of GDP in 1990-91. But, the most disquieting development was a steep rise in the gross fiscal deficit which rose from 5.7 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 6.6 per cent of GDP in 1990-91. Since this fiscal deficit had to be met by recourse to borrowings, the internal debt of the central government rapidly rose from 35 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 49.8 per cent of GDP in 1990-91. Further, interest payments on these debts also rose rapidly. This naturally made the burden of servicing the debt onerous (Mishra and Puri, 2007). The Gulf War of 1990 and the political instability at the turn of the decade, further, contributed towards the collapse of international confidence in the Indian economy and the result was the balance of payments crisis of 1991. Inflation was rising, industrial production was declining, foreign exchange reserves at one billion US dollars were at the lowest level ever, and the possibility of international default was real (Ahluwalia, 1999). The expectations of the devaluation of the rupee and the decline in the confidence led to the withdrawal of deposits in the Indian banks by non-resident Indians and to the withdrawal of capital by other external investors. Foreign exchange reserves dwindled to a level that was less than the cost of two weeks' worth of imports. The spectre of default on



short-term external loans loomed large and led to a downgrading of India's credit rating (Gupta and Singh, 1995).

In response to the crisis situation of 1990-91, the government decided to adopt the policy of globalization. The major thrust of this policy was to free the home market for the foreign traders, which was through the removal of controls on industrial investment and on imports, reduction of import tariffs and creation of a more favourable environment for attracting foreign capital (Srinivasan, 2004).

STEP TOWARDS GLOBALISATION

Indian economy was in deep crisis in July 1991, when foreign currency reserves had plummeted to almost US \$1 billion; Inflation had roared to an annual rate of 17 per cent; fiscal deficit was very high and had become unsustainable; foreign investors and NRIs had lost confidence in Indian Economy. Capital was flying out of the country and we were close to defaulting on loans. Along with these bottlenecks at home, many unforeseeable changes swept the economies of nations in Western and Eastern Europe, South East Asia, Latin America and elsewhere, around the same time. These were the economic compulsions at home and abroad that called for a complete overhauling of our economic policies and programmes (Goyal, 2006). Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalisation and globalization strategy in the early nineties included the following:

- Devaluation: The first step towards globalization was taken with the announcement of the devaluation of Indian currency by 18-19 per cent against major currencies in the international foreign exchange market. In fact, this measure was taken in order to resolve the BOP crisis.



- Disinvestment: In order to make the process of globalization smooth, privatization and liberalization policies are moving along as well. Under the privatization scheme, most of the public sector undertakings have been/ are being sold to private sector.
- Dismantling of The Industrial Licensing Regime: At present, only six industries are under compulsory licensing mainly on accounting of environmental safety and strategic considerations. A significantly amended vocational policy in tune with the liberalized licensing policy is in place. No industrial approval is required from the government for locations not falling within 25 kms of the periphery of cities having a population of more than one million.
- Allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) across a wide spectrum of industries and encouraging non-debt flows. The Department has put in place a liberal and transparent foreign investment regime where most activities are opened to foreign investment on automatic route without any limit on the extent of foreign ownership. Some of the recent initiatives taken to further liberalise the FDI regime, inter alias, include opening up of sectors such as Insurance (up to 26 per cent); development of integrated townships (up to 100 per cent); defence industry (up to 26 per cent); tea plantation (up to 100 per cent subject to divestment of 26 per cent within five years to FDI); enhancement of FDI limits in private sector banking, allowing FDI up to 100 per cent under the automatic route for most manufacturing activities in SEZs; opening up B2B e-commerce; Internet Service Providers (ISPs) without Gateways; electronic mail and voice mail to 100 per cent foreign investment subject to 26 per cent divestment condition;



etc. The Department has also strengthened investment facilitation measures through Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA).

- **Throwing Open Industries Reserved For The Public Sector to Private Participation.** Now there are only three industries reserved for the public sector.
- **Abolition of the Monopolistic Restriction (MRTP) Act,** which necessitated prior approval for capacity expansion.
- **The removal of quantitative restrictions on imports.**
- **The reduction of the peak customs tariff** from over 300 per cent prior to the 30 per cent rate that applies now.
- **Severe restrictions on short-term debt and allowing external commercial borrowings** based on external debt sustainability.
- **Wide-ranging financial sector reforms** in the banking, capital markets, and insurance sectors, including the deregulation of interest rates, strong regulation and supervisory systems, and the introduction of foreign/private sector competition.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The implications of globalisation for a national economy are many. Globalisation has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. These economic reforms have yielded the following significant benefits:

IMPACT ON GDP AND PER CAPITA GDP

Globalisation in India had a favourable impact on the overall growth rate of the economy. During the reforms period, India substantially



improved the pace of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita GDP. As is clear from the Table 1, during the period 1980-2005, the average annual growth rate (AAGR) of India's total GDP and per capita GDP (i.e. 5.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively) remained well above than that of world's (i.e. 2.7 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively). Further, it should be noted that during the post globalisation period the growth of India's total and per capita GDP was higher than that of the pre-globalisation period, which was the result of a high rate of domestic savings and foreign capital inflows which made a continuous higher investment rate possible and a higher growth rate of industrial production.

Table 1 : Average Annual Growth Rate of Total and Per Capita Real GDP: India and World

Countries	1980-90		1990-00		2000-05		1980-2005	
	Total GDP	Per Capita GDP						
1. India	5.8	3.4	6.0	3.9	6.7	5.0	5.7	3.6
2. World	3.1	1.3	2.8	1.3	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.1

Source: Handbook of Statistics 2006-07, UNCTAD.

IMPACT ON SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

During the globalisation period, the share of gross domestic savings and gross domestic capital formation in India's GDP improved slightly. Table 2 reveals that the average annual share of India's gross domestic savings in its GDP grew from 22.70 per cent during 1991-95 to 28.62 per cent during 2001-05. Whereas the share of gross domestic capital formation in its GDP grew from 23.86 per cent during 1991-95 to 28.29 per cent during 2001-05. Thus, though there is a slight improvement in India's gross domestic savings and gross domestic capital formation, but it is still very low as compared with other developing countries like China.



Table 2 : Average Annual Percentage Share of Savings and Investment in GDP: India
Source: Asian Development Bank: Key Indicators (Various Issues).

Years	Gross Domestic Saving	Gross Domestic Capital Formation
1991-95	22.70	23.86
1996-00	23.45	24.55
2001-05	28.62	28.29
1986-2005	23.97	25.19

IMPACT ON VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

In India, the process of globalisation has a big impact on its various sectors. Table 3 shows the share of all the three sectors in India's GDP. During the globalisation period, the share of agriculture in India's GDP declined substantially (i.e. from 28.52 per cent during 1991-95 to 20.42 per cent during 2001-05). However, this declined share of agricultural sector was mainly absorbed by the service sector, which grew from 45.01 per cent during 1991-95 to 52.99 per cent during 2001-05. While, on the other side, the share of industrial sector remained almost unchanged and oscillated around 26 per cent. Thus, it can be said that the major driver of India's economic development during the globalisation process was its service sector.

Table 3 : Average Annual Percentage Share of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector in GDP: India

Years	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1991-95	28.52	26.48	45.01
1996-00	25.57	26.27	48.16
2001-05	20.42	26.59	52.99
1986-2005	26.32	26.78	46.90

Source: Asian Development Bank: Key Indicators (Various Issues).

IMPACT ON GOODS AND SERVICES TRADE

During the reforms period, there has been a considerable expansion of goods trade and services trade in India. However, the share of service trade improved more rapidly than that of goods trade. This is clear from the Table 4 that the share of goods exports and imports declined from 80.61 per cent and 78.23 per cent during 1991-95 to 69.61 per cent and 72.77 per cent during 2001-05 respectively. While the share of service exports and imports increased from 19.39 per cent and 21.77 per cent during 1991-95 to 30.39 per cent and 27.23 per cent during 2001-05 respectively. Thus, it can be said that during the globalisation period with the strengthening up of the service sector in the Indian economy, the share of service trade also improved substantially.

Table 4: Average Annual Percentage Share of Goods Trade and Service Trade in Total Exports and Imports: India

Years	Exports		Imports	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
1991-95	80.61	19.39	78.23	21.77
1996-00	76.08	23.92	76.84	23.16
2001-05	69.61	30.39	72.77	27.23
1981-2005	75.93	24.07	77.41	22.59

Source: Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook, IMF (Various Issues).

IMPACT ON MERCHANDISE TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

During the reforms period, India has dramatically reformed its foreign trade regime, which greatly promoted the development of foreign trade and contributed to rapid economic development (Yin, 2004). Due to much less value of exports than that of imports in all the sub-periods,



India experienced a negative trade balance. India had a large negative current account balance also in all the sub-periods, except the last one, i.e. 2001-05. During this period, India's service exports rose sharply which turned the negative current account balance into positive. During 1986-90, India's average annual overall balance of payment was also negative (i.e. US \$ -399 million). This had happened mainly due to the balance of payments crisis of 1990. However, afterwards the policies of globalisation and liberalisation were initiated which enhanced India's capital receipts and, therefore, the balance of payments turned out to be positive. Hence, it improved from US \$ 2941 million during 1991-95 to US \$ 20275 million during 2001-05 (Table 5).

Table 5 : Average Annual Growth of Trade Balance, Current Account Balance and Overall Balance: India (US \$ Million)

Years	Merchandise Exports	Merchandise Imports	Trade Balance	Current account balance	Overall Balance
1991-95	23378 (11.58)	27151 (10.97)	-3773	-3578	2941
1996-00	37301 (8.10)	52371 (9.25)	-15070	-4664	4936
2001-05	71024 (18.77)	95329 (23.30)	-24305	2434	20275
1986-2005	36429 (13.15)	48669 (13.20)	-12240	-2989	6938

Note: Figures in parentheses show average annual per cent age growth rates.

Source: Asian Development Bank: Key Indicators (Various Issues).

IMPACT ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS

Since independence, India did not seek higher share of relatively more stable FDI and instead opted for more volatile Foreign Portfolio



Investment (FPI). The reason was that at that time an influential class of private capitalists was present in India which received protection from stringent import control regime for forty years till 1990-91 and this class of capitalists did not want FDI in competing areas but advocated it mostly through the joint venture route and in areas like physical infrastructure where it would be complementary (Tendulkar and Bhavani, 2007). However, since the mid-eighties, FDI inflows in India improved considerably. And after the inception of globalisation process, India put its doors wide open for the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows and succeeded in attracting huge amounts of FDI inflows. As is clear from Table 6, the total amount of FDI in India rose substantially from US \$ 797 million during 1991-95 to US \$ 5574 million during 2001-05. However, the average annual growth of India's FDI declined considerably from 96.54 per cent during 1991-95 to 16.29 per cent during 2001-05.

Table 6 : Level and Average Annual Growth of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows: India

Years	India ¹ (US \$ Million)	Average Annual Growth
1991-95	797	96.54
1996-00	2906	16.23
2001-05	5574	16.29
1981-2005	1904	57.79

Note: 1. Figures are in average.

Source: World Investment Report, UNCTAD (Various Issues).

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR THE INDIAN ECONOMY

To sum up, it can be said that during the post globalisation period, India has improved the growth of its total GDP, per capita GDP, saving rate, investment, service sector, service trade, balance of payment and



foreign investment regime. But, globalisation did not prove beneficiary for the improvement in India's agricultural and industrial sectors. Hence, it can be said that whatever the growth has been attained by the Indian economy during the post globalisation period, it seems to be a very little success if compared with other developing countries like China. Thus, the lesson of recent experience of globalisation is that India must carefully choose a combination of policies that best enables it to take the opportunity - while avoiding the pitfalls. However, to gain the best possible results of globalisation, the Indian economy has to face many challenges as following:

- Sustaining the growth momentum and achieving an annual average growth of 9-10 per cent;
- Simplifying procedures and relaxing entry barriers for business activities and providing investor friendly laws and tax system;
- Checking the growth of population; India is the second highest populated country in the world after China. However in terms of density India exceeds China as India's land area is almost half of China's total land. Due to a high population growth, GNI per capita remains very poor;
- Boosting agricultural growth through diversification and development of agro processing industry;
- Expanding industry fast, by at least 10 per cent per year to integrate not only the surplus labour in agriculture but also the unprecedented number of women and teenagers joining the labour force every year;



- Developing world-class infrastructure for sustaining growth in all the sectors of the economy;
- Allowing foreign investment in more areas;
- Effecting fiscal consolidation and eliminating the revenue deficit through revenue enhancement and expenditure management;
- Some regard globalization as the spread of western culture and influence at the expense of local culture. Protecting domestic culture is also a challenge;
- Global corporations are responsible for global warming, the depletion of natural resources, and the production of harmful chemicals and the destruction of organic agriculture;
- The government should reduce its budget deficit through proper pricing mechanisms and better direction of subsidies;
- Empowering the population through universal education and health care, India must maximize the benefits of its youthful demographics and turn itself into the knowledge hub of the world through the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in all aspects of Indian life although, the government is committed to furthering economic reforms and developing basic infrastructure to improve lives of the rural poor and boost economic performance. Government had reduced its controls on foreign trade and investment in some areas and has indicated more liberalization in civil aviation, telecom and insurance sector in the future.

Globalisation is inevitable in today's world and we have to prepare ourselves for the challenges and opportunities it offers. In other words,



it can be said that globalisation is a universal process. No country is exception of this process and so the Indian economy. For over a century the United States has been the largest economy in the world but major developments have taken place in the world economy only since then the focus has been shifted from the US and the rich countries of Europe to the two Asian giants- India and China. Economics experts and various studies conducted across the globe envisage India and China to rule the world in the 21st century.

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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT INTENCITIES OF AEROBIC RUNNING ON THE RESTING STATE BLOOD GLUCOSE, PLATELET ACCOUNT AND PLASMA FIBRENOGEN AMONG TYPE II DAIBETICS

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Introduction:

The purpose of the study is to update experiment, analyze and understand the effect of selected different intensities of aerobic running on resting state blood glucose, blood platelet count and plasma fibrinogen for the period of four months on the precipitating factors which are considered as degenerative diseases like macro vascular and micro vascular complications on the previously untrained adult men in the age group of thirty five to forty with type II diabetes.

All levels of aerobic exercise, including leisure activities, recreational sports, and competitive professional performance, can be performed by people with type II diabetes who do not have complications and are in good blood glucose control.

The study included 63.0% women and 47.3% nonwhite participants who were a mean (SD) age of 55.8 years (8.7 years) with a baseline HbA1c level of 7.7% (1.0%). Compared with the control group, the absolute mean change in HbA1c in the combination training exercise group was “0.34% (95% confidence interval [CI], “0.64% to “0.03%; P = .03). The mean changes in HbA1c were not statistically significant in either the resistance training (“0.16%; 95% CI, “0.46% to 0.15%; P = .32) or the aerobic (“0.24%; 95% CI, “0.55% to 0.07%; P = .14) groups compared



with the control group. Only the combination exercise group improved maximum oxygen consumption (mean, 1.0 mL/kg per min; 95% CI, 0.5-1.5, $P < .05$) compared with the control group.

Methodology:

A total of hundred type 2 diabetic individuals in the age group of thirty five to forty years, who volunteered for physical exercise programs as a treatment protocol to control their diabetes biomarkers, were taken for the study. Only the blood glucose levels were considered as a baseline control variable and only such individuals were included with post prandial blood glucose of 190 to 200 mg/dl. Other criterion variables were resting plasma fibrinogen and resting blood platelet level. The individuals were explained about the experimentation and the impact of the aerobic running and obtained written consent from all the subjects. The individuals were randomly assigned to five different groups. There were four activity groups and one control group. Those who were assigned to the control group were promised that they would be given appropriate exercise program to reduce their disease status after conclusion of the study and were asked to cooperate during the five months of experimentation by not doing any form of exercise though exercise is essential for diabetics. All individuals continued with their medication along with the aerobic running assigned to them. One group underwent low intensity aerobic running, second group underwent medium intensity aerobic running, third group underwent sub maximal aerobic running and fourth activity group underwent maximal aerobic running activity for five months. The experimentation period was for five months in which the first month was mostly like orientation to the individuals. To facilitate



the individuals of the study to be very precise on their training intensity, all subjects were advised to possess the heart rate monitors.

Criterion variables for the experiment

The criterion variables selected for the experimentation were resting state Blood Glucose, Blood Platelet Count, and Plasma Fibrinogen. Effect of the selected constant intensity aerobic exercise and increasing anaerobic threshold levels was tested on these variables.

A. Resting State Blood Glucose

Blood sugar or blood glucose refers to sugar that is transported through the bloodstream to supply energy to all the cells in our bodies. Sugar is a simple, crystalline, edible carbohydrate and comes in a variety of forms, all of them sweet. Our body digests carbohydrates into Glucose. Blood glucose was collected from the subjects by using blood glucometers, with the help of qualified biochemists in the biochemical lab. A glucose meter (or glucometer) is a [medical device](#) for determining the approximate of [glucose](#) level in the [blood](#). It is also known as home [blood glucose monitoring](#) (HBGM) by people with [diabetes mellitus](#) or [hypoglycemia](#). A small drop of blood, obtained by pricking the skin with a [lancet](#), is placed on a disposable test strip that the meter reads and uses to calculate the blood glucose level. The meter then displays the level in mg/dl or mmol/l.

Blood Sugar Levels Chart

Type of Person	Fasting Value		Post Prandial
	Min Value. mg.	Max Value mg.	Value 2 hours after consuming glucose
Normal	72 mg/dl	100mg/dl	Less than 140mg/dl
Early Diabetes	101mg/dl	126mg/dl	140 to 200mg/dl
Established Diabetes	More than 126mg/dl	-	More than 200 mg/dl



B. Blood Platelet Count

Platelets, or thrombocytes (from Greek $\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon\beta\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, "clot" and $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\iota\omicron$, "cell"), are small, disk shaped clear cell fragments (i.e. cells that do not have a nucleus), 2–3 μm in diameter, which are derived from fragmentation of precursor megakaryocytes. The average lifespan of a platelet is normally just 5 to 9 days. Platelets are a natural source of growth factors. They circulate in the blood of mammals and are involved in haemostasis leading to the formation of BLOOD CLOTS..The platelets were counted using the RBC/Platelet ratio method as specified by the International Council for Standardization in Hematology (ICSH) and the International Society of Laboratory Hematology (ISLH) recommend the counting of specifically labeled platelets relative to the RBCs with a fluorescence flow cytometer, together with an accurate RBC count determined with a semi automated, single-channel aperture-impedance counter as a reference method for the enumeration of platelets. Fresh EDTA-anti coagulated venous blood specimens are measured within 4 hours of the draw. The specimen is prediluted (1:20) and the platelets labeled with two monoclonal antibodies specific to a cluster of differentiation common to all platelets. A final 1:1,000 dilution is made and at least 50,000 events with a minimum of 1,000 platelet events are counted with a flow cytometer to determine the RBC/platelet ratio. The platelet count is then calculated from this ratio and the RBC concentration of the original blood specimen.

C. Plasma Fibrinogen

Fibrinogen is the major plasma protein coagulation factor. Low plasma fibrinogen concentrations are therefore associated with an increased risk of bleeding due to impaired primary and secondary



homeostasis. Fibrinogen is a classical positive acute-phase reactant protein and is an independent predictor of coronary heart disease events. Concentration of fibrinogen in plasma was determined quantitatively by 'Clauss clotting method'. This test method involves measuring the rate of fibrinogen to fibrin conversion in diluted sample under the influence of excess thrombin. Clot detection by the STA-compact involves an electromagnetic mechanical system. The oscillation of a steel ball within the cuvette with the thrombin and diluted plasma is monitored by the STA-Compact. When the oscillation of the steel ball is stopped by the clot formation, the sensor registers the time in seconds. The time is translated into fibrinogen concentration from a fibrinogen standard curve, stored on the STA-Compact. Resting plasma fibrinogen levels of the individuals of the study twenty four hours before the start of the experimentation and twenty four hours after the conclusion of the experimentation

Independent or experimental variable

Aerobic running of four intensities was assigned to four different groups basing on the Karvonen's target Heart Rate Reserve (HRR) percentage as the intensity for the aerobic running. Heart rate reserve (HRR) is the difference between resting heart rate (RHR) and maximum heart rate (MHR). $HRR = MHR - HR_{rest}$. $MHR = 220 - age$.

Heart rate reserve is used to determine the target exercise intensity for aerobic running. The formula proposed by Karvonen is used to calculate the target heart rate of aerobic running and to determine the exercise heart rates or given percentage training intensity.

Target Heart rate = percentage of target intensity $(MHR - HR_{rest}) = HR_{rest}$.



For example: Target intensity of 70% of Heart rate reserve for a person with MHR of 201 and HR rest 50 = $70\% (201-50) = 50 = 155$ beats per minute.

Target intensities were fixed as following intensities for four groups of experimentation.

Low intensity aerobic running group: 45 – 55 % heart rate reserve was kept as target intensity for low intensity aerobic running group.

Medium intensity running group: above 55 – 65 % heart rate reserve was kept as target intensity for medium intensity aerobic running group.

Sub maximal intensity running group: above 65 - 70 % heart rate reserve was kept as target intensity for sub maximal intensity aerobic running group.

Maximal intensity running group: Above 70 – up to 75 % heart rate reserve was kept as target intensity for sub maximal intensity aerobic running group.

Hence, the target heart rates were fixed basing on every month ending resting heart rate and hence the target heart rates were set for four times in the five months of experimentation for each individual of the study.

Each individual of the study did the target heart rate running for thirty to forty five minutes at least three times in a week. The individuals ran for five months independently but the supervisor monitored regularly the running programs of the individuals of the study. Since, the individuals resided in different areas of Anantapur and adjacent small towns, the supervisor has conducted regular visits to the individuals personally and advised about their running program and had clear unambiguous control over the individuals running program.



Measuring of variables and statistical procedure for hypotheses testing

The criterion variables were measured baseline i.e. one day before the commencement of orientation period and post training values of the criterion variables were measured one day after the conclusion of the five month experimentation period. ANCOVA was used to find out whether there was any significant effect of aerobic running of different intensities on the selected criterion variables viz resting blood glucose level, platelet count and plasma fibrinogen levels. Scheffe's Post hoc individual comparison test was also conducted to find out which particular experimental group showed significant difference in the selected criterion variables in comparison with the other activity groups and to test the hypothesis. 0.05 level of significance is used to test the statistical derivatives.

Results

The selected different intensities of aerobic training caused significant change in the selected criterion variables. Medium and sub maximal intensity aerobic training caused more significant changes in selected criterion variables when compared to the other two selected intensities viz. low and maximal intensity aerobic running.

Tables and figures:

Analysis on Criterion variables of the study:

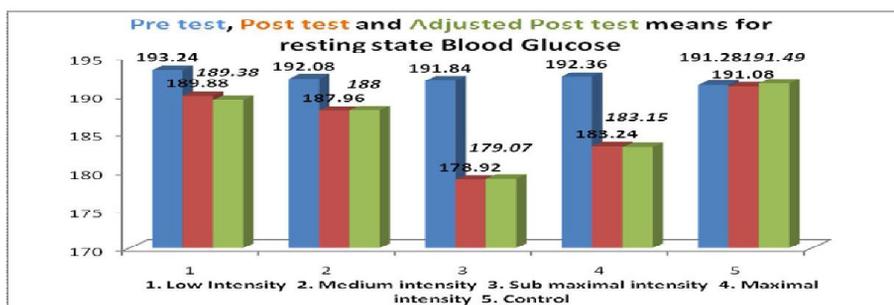
Table I
ANCOVA for resting state Blood Glucose

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Cr.F	P
	2536.90	4	634.23	32.89	2.45	0.00018
	2294.79	119	19.28			
	4831.69	123				



Table II
ANCOVA for resting state Platelet count

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P
adjusted means	4692.50	4	1173.12	23.61	0.00014
adjusted error	5911.70	119	49.68		
adjusted total	10604.20	123			



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A STUDY ON HIV/AIDS AWARENESS AMONG THE NSS VOLUNTEERS OF ANDHRA UNIVERSITY VISAKHAPATNAM

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“ The country could not progress in a desired direction until the student youth were motivated to work for the upliftment of the villages/communit”

Mahatma Gandhi

HIV/AIDS, Youth, National Service Scheme, Prevention, Knowledge, Awareness Camps, Volunteers, Screening, Suvivence, Safer Sex Practices, High Risk Behavior, PLWHA, Care & Support, Treatment and Management.

INTRODUCTION :

HIV/AIDS is now a global burning problem and total world shivering by HIV/AIDS. It is terrible and fatal disease. Over the years HIV/AIDS epidemic has moved from Urban to Rural India and from High Risk Groups to General Population and largely effecting Young People. Apart from being a serious health problem, the multi layered effects of the epidemic on the socio-economic fabric whole nations makes HIV and AIDS a potential development threat world wide. As a result, youth now account for more than 31% who infected and affected by HI/VAIDS in India (As 2.3 Million total HIV cases in India). The overall goal of



National AIDS Control Programme (NACP – III) is 'To halt and reverse the epidemic in India overall the next five years (2007 – 2012) by integrating programmes for care, prevention, support and treatment'.

National Service Scheme is a central programme run by most of the universities in India. The aim of this scheme can be told in nutshell as "Personality development through social service". The scheme aims at creating social awareness in college students regarding the issues and problems of 'our' people. It gives students the opportunities to work with and for the people to enrich their own lives with lot of practical experience and unending satisfaction. NSS units of various colleges are actively involved in various programmes of public health importance such as AIDS awareness, health education in relation to common ailments, helping the patients admitted to Govt. hospitals etc. The potential of the NSS Volunteers by equipping them with correct information on HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Nutrition and Reproductive & Sexual Health and building their capacities as peer educators in spreading messages on positive health behavior in an enabling environment.

YOUTH AND CHANGING TREND :

The youth are growing up in a rapidly changing environment with different beliefs and values about morality and sex from those of the earlier generation and that has created conflicting demands and teetering lifestyles for them. In addition to these, there are several factors that make the youth vulnerable. Some of these are, early sexual developments and maturity among youth and leads to increased number of sexually active, the education offered in tertiary institutions is silent about physical growth and sexuality, there is rich evidence across the world supporting the fact that a large proportion of drug users started drug



use during their youth, although youth suffer most from HIV/AIDS, the epidemic among youth remains largely invisible both to themselves and to society as whole, peer pressures easily influence at the youth and often in ways that can increase their risk and the youth are the potential change agents who can protect themselves from the lurking hazards of AIDS as well as be ambassadors in the fight against HIV/AIDS in particular.

HIV/AIDS - OVERVIEW :

India has the third largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS. As per the 2008-09 HIV estimates, there are an estimated 23.9 Lakh people currently living with HIV/AIDS in India with an adult prevalence of 0.31 percent in 2009. Spread of HIV in India is heterogeneous. Though India is a low HIV prevalence country, certain states and districts show higher HIV prevalence among high risk groups and general population and mostly infected young people. Most infections occur through heterosexual transmission. However, in certain regions, other risk groups like 'injecting drug users', 'men who have sex with men' and 'single male migrants' are.

Current Scenario:

HIV epidemic in India is concentrated in nature. The HIV prevalence among the High Risk Groups, i.e., Female Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users, Men who have Sex with Men and Transgenders are higher than the general population. Based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that 23.9 Lakh people are infected with HIV in India, of whom 39% are female and 4.4% are children. The estimates highlight an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence and HIV incidence (new infections) in India. Adult HIV prevalence at national



level has declined from 0.41% in 2000 to 0.31% in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by 56% over the past decade from 2.7 Lakh new infections in 2000 to 1.2 Lakh in 2009.

Nation's Response:

National response to HIV/AIDS during the first three years of the NACP-III has been commendable in terms of infrastructure and system development, coverage of targeted population and monitoring systems. However, there are still challenges to achieve the goal of the reversal of the epidemic. Key areas which require special attention are TIs for MSM, IDU and migrants and services to HIV positive pregnant women and infants. It is very important that, the Govt. of India concentrated on safe blood transfusion and to prevention of HIV/AIDS in India and this leads to come forward many blood donors in the coming days.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME :

The overall aim of National Service Scheme as envisaged earlier, is to give an extension dimension to the higher education system and orient the student youth to community service while they are studying in educational institution. The reason for the formulation of this objective is the general realization that the college and +2 level students have a tendency to get alienated from the village/slum masses which constitute the majority of the population of the country. The educated youth who are expected to take the reins of administration in future are found to be unaware of the problems of the village/slum community and in certain cases are indifferent towards their needs and problems. Therefore it is necessary to arouse the social conscience of the students, and to provide them an opportunity to work with the people in the villages and slums.



It is felt that their interaction with the common villagers and slum dwellers will expose them to the realities of life and bring about a change in their social perception.

Function and Philosophy;

NSS has a legitimate role to play in prevention of HIV/AIDS. Youth must think seriously about this problem and respond positively. Imparting knowledge on HIV/AIDS to this group will make them most vital motivators on HIV/AIDS awareness. Regarding this the major aims and objectives are, to motivate college students for non-remunerated voluntary blood donation, to form a network of peer motivators from various colleges in order to creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS and try to evaluate various strategies for prevention of HIV/AIDS.

RED RIBBON CLUB PROGRAMME :

Red Ribbon clubs are envisaged to instill among all the students in the educational institutions values of service, develop healthy life styles. The main focus of this programme are, to instill life skills into youths to live better and healthier life, to motivate youth and build their capacity as peer educators and change agents by developing their skills on leadership, negotiation and team building, to promote voluntary non remunerated blood donation among youth regularly and increase access to safe and adequate quantities of blood to all the needy, to know their healthcare needs better, to develop and reinforce life skills that enables them to protect themselves from various health hazards and knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth.

VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION:

The proportion of voluntary blood donation is about 35 to 50%. The college students as a group donate not less than 75 units of blood in



every camp. There are many instances of malpractices associated with blood transfusion. The aims and objectives included, to create awareness in college students regarding blood donation, to motivate college students for blood donation, to form a network of peer motivators from various colleges, to sensitize principals and teachers of colleges regarding voluntary blood donation. The voluntary blood donation includes, importance of blood donation, requirements for blood donors, various tests has to under go, and incentive to the blood donors etc.

REVIEW OF LITARATURE :

Sexuality awareness among the youth is limited and the sources that address young people needs few, so it has to enhance the awareness on sexuality and AIDS among youth (*Leena Abraham, 1991*). The extensive training programme is required to train the youth on STI/HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, (*V. Radha Krishnan, 1994*). Individual level characteristics such as age and personal income had modest effects on student's sexual behavior and family level variables had no significant effects, (*Anil Kumar, 1997*). Gender differences in sexual activity and beliefs about sexual activity showed that males were less likely to believe in abstaining from sexual activity and to engage in it, (*Mathai R., 1998*).

School based sexuality programmes are needed that will provide students with accurate information about pregnancy, contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, (*International Family Planning Perspectives, 1999*). Sexual behaviors have focused on FSWs and the extent of sexual networks within the general population and there is a need for further good quality epidemiological studies of HIV, (*Furber, Nepal*). Implementing the various projects for which focus on both prevention and care is necessary. So that new infections can be reported and those who are living with the virus being supported accordingly, (*Amier M.*



Usssi, Zanzibar). 20-29 years old age group is the frequently affected by HIV/AIDS, the 15-19 years old preferred occasional partners and they had sexual intercourse 1-3 times per month and used condom 10-20% of the time, (*Sallah E.D. & Gaudreau L., Togo*). As HIV/AIDS is a terminal illness, efforts have to be more in mention. To prevent any illness, awareness about it is very important in any population group (*NACO, 2007*).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

Need for Study:

HIV is effecting large populations, especially the youth; mostly this is because of lack of awareness among the youth regarding the nature of illness, modes of transmission, measures to be taken to avoid being infected with HIV/AIDS etc. Hence, it is an important in knowing about the awareness levels of the NSS volunteers towards HIV/AIDS. This estimation of awareness will help in making the programme for HIV prevention and more effective.

Statement of the Problem:

As per the 2001 Census of India, population age 15-24 years accounts for 195 million of the 1,029 million of India's population. In other words, every fifth person in India belongs to the age group 15-24 years. At the same time, these young people face significant risks related to sexual and reproductive health, and many lack the knowledge on HIV/AIDS and power they need to make informed sexual and reproductive health choices. Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behavior among youth are of particular interest because the period between sexual initiation and marriage is for many young people a time of sexual experimentation that may involve high-risk behaviors. This issue has special importance



since nearly two-fifths of new HIV infections in India are reported among people below 25 years of age (NACO, 2004). Reproductive and sexual health is an important component of the overall health of all of the adult population, but is particularly cogent for the youth population. Despite to assess the knowledge levels of Student Youth (NSS Volunteers) on HIV/AIDS and get their opinions on PLWHAs.

Aims and Objectives:

The study aims at estimating the Awareness levels of University National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers on HIV/AIDS, Opinions on People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) and its related aspects.

Universe and Sample:

The NSS Volunteers from different NSS Units of constituent colleges in Andhra University campus. There are Six (06) Colleges consisting Five (05) NSS Units and having 500 NSS Volunteers in the University Campus. The Sample size is Fifty (50) covering Arts & Commerce, Science & Technology, Engineering, Pharmacy and Law in different Disciplines, Religions, Categories and Social Backgrounds etc.

Tools for Data Collection:

A Questionnaire is prepared covering Two Aspects. The First Aspect covered Identification Details of the Sample Population and The Second Aspect committed of Part (a) and Part (b). Each of the statements of Part – A & B, covered various statements related to HIV/AIDS and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The Respondents knowledge calculated based on the Mean Value. If the value is above, considered as Better Knowledge/Positive Opinion and/or the Value is below, considered as Poor Knowledge/Negative Opinion.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Table 1: Distribution of Sample according to Age and Awareness about HIV/AIDS.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Present Awareness</i>	<i>Absent Awareness</i>
17 - 19 Years	06 (21.43)	08 (36.36)
20 - 22 Years	19 (67.85)	13 (59.09)
23 and Above	03 (10.72)	01 (04.55)
Total	28	22

Date indicate that the greater the age more the level of awareness. For example out of total 32 respondents 19 have awareness about HIV/ AIDS. Similarly out of the 04 respondents in the age group of 23+ years, 03 have awareness.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample according to Sex and Awareness about HIV/AIDS.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Present Awareness</i>	<i>Absent Awareness</i>
Male	18 (64.28)	11 (50.00)
Female	10 (35.72)	11 (50.00)
Total	28	22

The data indicate that more and men then women have awareness about HIV/ADIS, of the 29 males 18 showed awareness about HIV/ AIDS against 10 out of 21 women.

Table 3: Distribution of Sample according to Caste and Awareness about HIV/AIDS.

<i>Caste</i>	<i>Present Awareness</i>	<i>Absent Awareness</i>
Other Castes (OC)	04 (14.68)	04 (14.48)
Back Ward Class (BC)	11 (39.57)	07 (41.84)
Scheduled Caste (SC)	10 (35.71)	04 (12.28)
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	03 (10.04)	07 (31.40)
Total	28	22

Of the 28 respondents who indicated having awareness majority (39.57%) belonged to backward class community. Next highest percentage (35.71%) was represented by SC community.



Table 4: Distribution of Sample according to Religion and Awareness about HIV/AIDS.

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Present Awareness</i>	<i>Absent Awareness</i>
Hindu	20 (71.42)	19 (86.36)
Christian	08 (28.58)	03 (13.64)
Total	28	22

According to the data more Christian compared to Hindus indicated having awareness. While out of 11 Christians 08 showed having awareness and out of 39 Hindus only 20 showed having awareness.

Table 5: Distribution of Sample according to Residence and Awareness about HIV/AIDS.

<i>Residence</i>	<i>Present Awareness</i>	<i>Absent Awareness</i>
Rural	15 (53.57)	17 (77.27)
Urban	13 (46.43)	05 (22.72)
Total	28	22

Students hailing from urban areas seem to have more awareness about HIV/AIDS. Compared to those from Rural areas out the 18 respondent hailing from Urban 13 indicated having awareness compared to those from Rural areas i.e., out of 32 respondents from rural areas only 15 indicated having awareness.

Table 6: Distribution of Sample according to Age and Opinion about PLWHA

<i>Age</i>	<i>Positive Opinion</i>	<i>Negative Opinion</i>
17 - 19 Years	08 (28.57)	08 (36.36)
20 - 22 Years	16 (57.15)	13 (59.09)
23 and Above	04 (14.28)	01 (04.55)
Total	28	22

According to the data the respondents in the older age groups seems to be more positively disposed towards PLWHA's compared to those in the age younger group. Look at the table shows that out of the 39 respondents in the age group of 20 - 22 years. 16 showed positive disposition against the 13 with negative disposition. Similarly out of 05 respondents in the age group of 23 years and above, 04 were positively disposed towards PLWHAs.



Table 7: Distribution of Sample according to Sex and Opinion about PLWHA

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Positive Opinion</i>	<i>Negative Opinion</i>
Male	10 (35.71)	18 (81.82)
Female	18 (64.29)	04 (18.18)
Total	28	22

There seem to be positive opinions about PLWHA among female respondents are more compared to the male respondents. While 18 female respondents out of 22 showed positive opinion, only 10 out of 28 male respondents showed positive opinion.

Table 8: Distribution of Sample according to Caste and Opinion about PLWHA

<i>Caste</i>	<i>Positive Opinion</i>	<i>Negative Opinion</i>
Other Castes (OC)	06 (21.43)	02 (09.09)
Back Ward Class (BC)	09 (32.14)	09 (40.91)
Scheduled Caste (SC)	10 (35.72)	05 (22.73)
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	03 (10.71)	06 (27.27)
Total	28	22

Data indicated that respondents belongs to OC and SC categories were more positive towards PLWHA than BCs and STs. As per the analysis, out of 08 OCs and 15 SCs, 06 OCs and 10 SCs indicated positive opinion about PLWHAs.

Table 9: Distribution of Sample according to Religion and Opinion about PLWHA

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Positive Opinion</i>	<i>Negative Opinion</i>
Hindu	21 (75.00)	17 (77.27)
Christian	07 (25.00)	05 (22.73)
Total	28	22

As per the data out of 38 respondents belonging to Hindu religion 21 indicated positive opinion towards PLWHAs. Similarly out of 12 respondents belonging to Christianity 07 indicated positive opinion towards PLWHAs.

Table 10: Distribution of Sample according to Residence and Opinion about PLWHA

<i>Residence</i>	<i>Positive Opinion</i>	<i>Negative Opinion</i>
Rural	12 (42.86)	19 (86.36)
Urban	16 (57.14)	03 (13.64)
Total	28	22



The data in the above table indicated that more respondents hailing from urban areas were having positive opinion compared to those from rural areas, i.e. while 16 and of 19 respondents from urban areas were having positive opinion about PLWHAs compared to 12 out of 31 respondents from rural areas.

Table 11: Distribution of Sample according to Age and their Membership in Red Ribbon Club Programme & Their Contribution to Voluntary Blood Donation

<i>Age</i>	<i>Membership in RRC</i>	<i>Contribution to VBD</i>
17 - 19 Years	07	11
20 - 22 Years	19	16
23 and Above	03	08
Total	29 (50)	35 (50)

Finally the researcher asked the volunteers about their membership in Red Ribbon Club and their contribution towards Voluntary Blood Donation. Majority (35) respondents (Out of 50) expressed that they are rendering their services towards voluntary blood donation in terms of Motivation of voluntary Blood Donors, Conduct of Awareness on Blood Donation, Conduct of Blood Donation Camps and their Voluntary Blood Donation in Blood Banks and Blood Donation Camps etc. But the membership in Red Ribbon Club Programme is very low. Only (29) respondents (Out of 50) have joined in Red Ribbon Club Programme. Because all the constituent colleges in the Andhra University Campus are not allotted for Red Ribbon Club Programme.

CONCLUSION :

The N.S.S. is a useful exercise which provides student youth with a social apprenticeship. The philosophical base of NSS has degenerated due to lack of intelligent leadership. The scheme should be given in the hands of able and committed persons to train the students as sensitizers. The NSS



Volunteers are ready to help the people 24 hours in day and their services should be reach sour in the heights. They are participating in different activities through out the year including Regular activities and Special Camping Programmes. There are many activities has been under taken by the NSS Volunteers in order to Prevention, care & support, treatment and management of HIV/AIDS. The activities like, Conducting Mass Rallies, Awareness Camps, Street Plays, Kalajathara, Mass Events and Exhibitions to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS, Organizing Seminars, Workshop, Conferences, Training Programmes and Participative Interactive Sessions to make the people well aware on HIV/AIDS and Observation of World AIDS Day, Candle Light Memorial Day, International Blood Donation Day and National Blood Donors Day for showing concerns people who died by HIV/AIDS and motivating people,

Getting Membership in Red Ribbon Club and create awareness on Life Skills Education, HIV/AIDS and Voluntary Blood Donation through the RRC Programmes, Create Awareness on HIV/AIDS and Safe Blood Transfusion via distribution of IEC & BCC Material like, Pamphlets, Broachers, Books, Placards, Screening Movies, Short Films, Skits/One Act Play, Drama's and Songs etc. and Resource Mobilization, Referrals, Testing's, Free Medical Aid and Legal Services and information on various service centers regarding HIV/AIDS. Therefore, The NSS Volunteers are being treated as Social Soldiers in the society. Because they are only people studies the society, interacting and established rapport with the community people and try to eliminate the different social problems of different vulnerable sections of the population in the society. Hence, having knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS and concern towards PLWHA's among NSS Volunteers are very important.



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ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH HAZARD IN JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

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Introduction

The people working at lower level in the jewellery industry are categorized into labours which are operating machines, doing hand & sorting work people and working in mines. These people are regularly exploited by the people associated to jewellery industry. This gives rise to various issues like health issue, environmental issue, child labour and women labour.



“Major labour problems occur at the beginning of the production process. Child labour, health hazards, fatal accidents, low income and employment insecurity: it is mainly the miners and gemstone processing workers who suffer from these effects. To date however there are no serious industry wide sustainability initiatives in place to address and attempt to mitigate the sustainability issues that plague this sector.” Jamie Cross,(2010)¹.



The issue of worker's awareness and involvement surrounding health hazard in jewellery industry working conditions provided of the labour in the jewellery industry. Labour in jewellery industry are in the process of maintaining adequately healthful and safe working condition.



Current issues of gem/jewellery market are to know the social and environmental problems of industry and various other problems regarding child and women labour in India.

Health hazards and risks at each stage of the gemstone mining, cutting and polishing process and jewellery production section needs to be abolished .

There are some current issues of jewellery industry which need to be taken care of :

I. Effect of metals on health :

1. Gold

Gold is a precious metal available in yellow colour most commonly used in jewellery, It is the most malleable and ductile metal; one ounce (28 g) of gold can be beaten out to 300 square feet. It is a soft metal and is usually alloyed to give it more strength. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity, and is unaffected by air and most reagents.

Effects of gold exposure

- Inhalation: May cause irritation if exposure excessive.
- Ingestion: No adverse effects expected.
- Skin: May cause irritation and allergic reaction.
- Eye: May cause irritation.

Gold has not been evaluated for its ecotoxicity. However, the biodegradation of gold under aerobic conditions is expected to be very poor and there is no evidence to suggest it creates ecological problems



when released into the environment. Since gold is insoluble, it is believed to have minimal bioaccumulation and bioavailability characteristics.

2. Silver

- Silver compounds can be slowly absorbed by body tissues, with the consequent bluish or blackish skin pigmentation (argiria).
- Eye contact: may cause severe corneal injury if liquid comes in contact with the eyes.
- Skin contact: may cause skin irritation. Repeated and prolonged contact with skin may cause allergic dermatitis.

3. Platinum

Platinum is a noble metal. The concentrations of platinum in the soil, water and air are very minimal. In some places deposits can be found that are very rich in platinum, mainly in South Africa, Platinum as a metal is not very dangerous, but platinum salts can cause several health effects, such as:-

- DNA alterations,
- Cancer
- Allergic reactions of the skin and the mucous membrane
- Damage to organs, such as intestines, kidneys and bone marrow
- Hearing damage
- Finally, a danger of platinum is that it can cause potentiating of the toxicity of other dangerous chemicals in the human body, such as selenium



The application of platinum in metal products is not known to cause many environmental problems, but we do know that it can cause serious health conditions in the working place environment.

Platinum is emitted into the air through the exhausts of cars that use leaded gasoline. Consequently platinum levels in air may be higher on certain locations, for instance in garages, in tunnels and on terrains of trucking companies.

The effects of platinum on animals and the environment may be has not yet been researched very extensively. The only thing we know is that platinum will accumulate in the roots of plants after uptake. Whether eating platinum-containing plant roots can do any harm to animals and humans, is not yet clear.

Microrganisms may be able to convert platinum substances to more dangerous substances in soils, but on this subject we also have little information.

4. Cadmium toxicity :

Cadmium is a soft, malleable, ductile, bluish-white bivalent metal which can be easily cut with a knife. It is similar in many respects to zinc but reacts to form more complex compounds. Cadmium is an occupational hazard associated with industrial processes such as metal plating and Jewellery manufacturing , can result initially in metal fume fever but may progress to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and deathCadmium is first transported to the liver through the blood. There, it is bond to proteins to form complexes that are transported to the kidneys. Cadmium accumulates in kidneys, where it damages filtering mechanisms. This causes the excretion of essential proteins and sugars



from the body and further kidney damage. It takes a very long time before cadmium that has accumulated in kidneys is excreted from a human body.

Other health effects that can be caused by cadmium are:

- - Diarrhoea, stomach pains and severe vomiting
- - Bone fracture
- - Reproductive failure and possibly even infertility
- - Damage to the central nervous system
- - Damage to the immune system
- - Psychological disorders
- - Possibly DNA damage or cancer development

Cadmium is an occupational hazard associated with industrial processes such as metal plating and Jewellery manufacturing, can result initially in metal fume fever but may progress to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death.

II. Working conditions in gemstone processing:

The workplace problems that lapidaries experience are of a different nature. Health problems for gemstone cutters include bad eyesight, back pains and dust-lung disease. Other health and safety issues include hazardous electrical installations, repetitive work, poor ventilation and lighting and unsafe machines which all contribute to high levels of industrial illness and disease. Many workers that cut them or make them into jewellery still work in factories. While work in gemstone factories comes with the problems of low income, occupational health and safety problems.



I. Mining – a dangerous profession

Labor organizing in the mines remains a difficult and risky business. Rock falls, tunnel collapses, fires, heat exhaustion, and other dangers claim the lives of over 15,000 miners every year. Miners in the notoriously hazardous coal mines may account for as many as half of these deaths annually. In the South African Minister for Mineral and Energy Affairs at the time, estimated that each ton of gold mined costs 1 life and 12 serious injuries, Pik Botha,(1966).

- ◎ Another serious issue is deforestation. Trees are felled to access soil for mining and to harvest timber for mineshaft reinforcement and equipment building. Agricultural land is sacrificed for mining activities and the landscape is scarred.
- ◎ Depletion of wildlife because of hunting; increased firewood consumption in gemstone settlements; stressed water supplies and subsidence because of heavy water usage for mining related activities

Air pollution because of oil powered Pumps, drills and other machinery which also contribute to global warming.



Major negative social impacts include poor public health (e.g. cholera outbreaks, diarrhea) in mining environments and mining towns from lack of proper sanitation and hygiene (no running water, people defecating in open spaces or near rivers, no garbage collection or sewage treatment, etc.), the spread of malaria and other tropical diseases as a result of stagnant water in abandoned mining pits.

IV. Jewellery Manufacturing :

Casting is a jewellery manufacturing process that involves the pouring of liquid metal alloy into a mold. Usually starts with a master model of the piece to be recreated. Mass production of jewellery can be done in a of large number of process variables and use of tools and machinery Specific chemicals include: borax, boric acid, possibly other casting fluxes like ammonium chloride or sodium chloride. Some people add a teensy smidgin of zinc to a melt a moment before casting to de-gas it. Some alloys may contain hazardous metals like cadmium, beryllium, arsenic, antimony and others. The torch flame is present as well during casting, with its chemical by-products Be particularly wary of using non-precious scrap metal for casting, as it may contain metals that will produce toxic fumes when melted. Scrap and reclaimed mystery metals may also be coated with lead- or cadmium-based paints, which produce poisonous

gases when heated. One is exposed to mineral oils and lubricants when working with machines.

Physical: Electrical hazards. If one is using an induction melting crucible, and electric kilns, then electrocution is a risk, as is fire. Accidents due to tripping hazard or clutter. Injuries in the form of mechanical parts cracking or smashing into a hand that is in the incorrect position or place. Burns while removing and preparing flasks for casting. Accidents with the casting machine through not having balanced it correctly or maintained and checked it properly before using it. Such an accident could result in a broken arm or red-hot metal globs spattering across the room. There is an explosion hazard if gas torches are used to heat during casting. Particles of investment dust, particularly present during centrifugal casting, can be breathed in and cause lung disease. Brain, Charles Lewton- (1998)

Lasers technology requires both careful handling to avoid injury and steady hands to direct precision tasks. In larger manufacturing plants and some smaller repair shops, chemicals, sharp or pointed tools, and jewelers' torches pose safety threats and may cause injury if proper care is not taken. Most dangerous chemicals, however, have been replaced with synthetic, less toxic products to meet safety requirements.





In repair shops, jewelers usually work alone with little supervision. In retail stores, they may talk with customers about repairs, perform custom design work, and even do some selling. Because many of their materials are valuable, jewelers must observe strict security procedures, including working behind locked doors that are opened only by a buzzer, working on the other side of barred windows, making use of burglar alarms, and, in larger jewelry establishments, working in the presence of armed guards.

Environmental impacts

The environmental impacts of artisanal and small-scale gemstone mining have been widely documented. Soil erosion and sedimentation of nearby watercourses caused by inadequate control of surface spoil and waste rock heaps can be a big problem because it can kill fish and other biological assets. Another serious issue is deforestation. Trees are cut down to access soil for mining and to harvest timber for mineshaft reinforcement and equipment building. Agricultural land is sacrificed for mining activities and the landscape is scarred. Depletion of wildlife because of hunting; increased firewood consumption in gemstone settlements; stressed water supplies and subsidence because of heavy water usage for mining related activities. Air pollution because of oil powered Pumps, drills and other machinery which also contribute to global warming. Other negative social impacts include poor public health (e.g. cholera outbreaks, diarrhea) in mining environments and mining towns from lack of proper sanitation and hygiene (no running water, people defecating in open spaces or near rivers, no garbage collection or sewage treatment, etc.), the spread of malaria and other tropical diseases as a result of stagnant water in abandoned mining pits.



Safeguard water.

Larger suppliers and manufacturers must be especially careful when dealing with wastewater treatment and disposal, taking care not to let dangerous chemicals—or valuable bits of metal—carelessly leave their facilities. One solution is to keep all the water in. “We’re a zero-discharge water facility,” says Hoover. “We knock the base metals out of the wastewater and then evaporate the liquid so we put zero into the sewer.” This is a particularly attractive proposition in the jewelry industry because it enables manufacturers to recapture those bits of precious metal that might otherwise go into the sewer. In addition, the company recycles all the water from its furnaces throughout the facility, cutting down its reliance on city water and again reducing the wastewater that flows back into public sources.

Even if your company doesn’t produce the volumes of wastewater that are generated by a large firm, you can still do your part to conserve. For example, it’s tradition at most manufacturing firms to use a two-part ultrasonic system to conserve water, says Aron Suna of Suna Bros. in New York City. One is used for pieces straight out of polishing, while the other is used for final cleaning. When it comes time to change the water, the dirtier water is dumped and replaced with the water in the cleaner machine, thus starting only one new bath. In addition to monitoring wastewater from manufacturing processes, you should monitor the efficiency of your climate control systems. Since it replaced its heating and cooling systems two years ago, Rio Grande has saved about 1.5 million gallons of water per year. The change has cut the company’s annual water bill by \$28,800 and its gas bill by \$17,100.



And in addition to conserving water, some companies are starting to collect it in the form of rainwater. United Precious Metal Refining, in Alden, N.Y., has implemented a rainwater collection and treatment system. "Water is channeled through rooftop drains and stored," explains Ajit Menon, director of technology for the company. "It is then used for applications such as fume scrubbers or wastewater treatment processes."

Increase energy efficiency. Being conscious of how much energy you use to run your operation can start with something as simple as how you get to work every day. Corvallis, Ore.-based designer Toby Pomeroy and roughly half of his eight-person staff regularly bike to work. At UPMR, management recently introduced a carpool tracking system for employees, enabling them to see where participating members live and contact them to coordinate carpooling. In addition to minimizing gas emissions from transportation, Pomeroy has enrolled in his local power company's "Blue Skies" program. "Blue Skies is an option where we buy power from alternative sources," he says. "We pay a little extra for wind, solar, and biomass energy production. It's a way of offsetting the non-sustainability of traditional power sources like coal or hydroelectric, and Blue Skies also contributes to habitat restoration in 12 rivers in this state."

In some states, businesses are offered incentives to be more energy-efficient. "The City of New York's main electric company, Con Edison, has a program where it will go into your business and do a survey of your lighting," says Suna. "They will have someone come in and replace your fluorescent lightbulbs with more energy-efficient ones for a small charge. The electric company gives you a partial rebate, and you recoup your costs in less than two years. In the long run, you not only save

energy, but you also save money on your electric bills.” John Shanahan.(2008)

Brinda,k (2012)², Estimates that there were around 48,000 children among the 350,000 gem workers in Jaipur, Rajasthan, out of which 85-95% are Bengali and Muslim, and the remaining 5-15% are Hindu. In gem polishing sector, there are 20,000 children out of the total workforce of 90,000.

Women and Child labour, refers to work that leads to the deprivation of one’s childhood and education opportunities. Effects include a loss of potential and dignity in self, which is harmful to an individual’s physical and mental development

Women labour:

In the mining communities of the developing world, it is the women, already disadvantaged, who bear some of the most difficult burdens.

Women who do find work in the jewellery factories or in the mining companies often face severe discrimination. Women’s roles are often limited to low-level clerical positions, often face sexual harassment from male coworkers or supervisors. In some work places, they may be fired if they become pregnant



Child labour

It has become a important “social issue” in developing countries like India. Child labour represent a fundamental abuse





of children rights, are a violation of various laws. Many working children are engaged in occupations that negatively affect their physical, mental and emotional wellbeing and are below their minimum age for employment. Child labour has, historically, been an issue across the gemstone value chain but there is little contemporary research that explores the current status of children in the industry.

Child labour in artisanal and small-scale mining industries is regarded as particularly problematic, because of the increased risk of children being exploited by adults, the special vulnerability of children to physical hazards and because of their exclusion through work from education. In the past there was a high reported incidence of child labour throughout the value chain, from gemstone mining to manufacturing. The existence of substantial numbers of child workers in the Thailand Indian gemstone manufacturing industry is well documented. Increased international demand for gemstones led to the growth of the industry, and a rise in the employment of children less than 14 years old.

Most of the world's precious metals and gemstones are mined and processed in horrendous working conditions by people who are paid wages that are inadequate for even the most basic standard of living. Worldwide, about a million child labourers are exploited within this industry. We believe that this is unacceptable.

Jewellers should respect all basic human rights outlined in international conventions and law; that they maintain good working conditions, pay fair wages, and do not use child labour; that their operations are not located in areas of armed conflict; that they obtain the free, prior, and informed consent of affected communities before commencing such operations; and that their operations do not force communities off their



lands. These ethical standards require that we can trace our supplies back to source. This is the only way to know where and under what conditions they have been produced.

Labour's right

Mining is one of the most dangerous jobs in the world-the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates just one percent of the world's labor force is engaged in mining. India has ratified 39 International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions of which 37 are in force. J.C. Michelou,(2009)³

Of the ILO's eight fundamental conventions, India has ratified four – Forced Labour 1930, Abolition of Forced Labour 1957, Equal Remuneration 1951, and Discrimination (employment and occupation) 1958.

Thus we received the first condition of eight hours of work, the abolition of child labour, and the restriction of women in night employment, and the introduction of overtime wages for work beyond eight hours.

Suggestions:

It is suggested that this should focus on (a) trading networks between the key activities of mining, processing, jewellery manufacture and (b) social and environmental issues in gem and jewellery manufacturing and processing. Since the gem processing and jewellery manufacturing industries are fragmented and trading relations are typically secretive, The best Strategic options for development and application of ethical business practices in the jewellery industry are:



To develop internal management systems within a vertically integrated company.

To develop good working conditions, fair wages policies,

To develop good labour and employer relations and a long-term mutual commitment.

Conclusion :

In a nutshell ,the jewelers need to understand the environmental factors, social factors of labourers and the working conditions of the workers working for them in respect to their health.The study will help to aware the workers, child and women labourers of the about their rights.

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AN ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTE ON DHULIA/DULIA TRIBE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Introduction:

Ethnography (from Greek *ethnos* means 'folk, people' and *grapho* 'to write') is a qualitative research design aimed at exploring cultural phenomena. The resulting field study or a case report reflects the knowledge and the system of meanings in the lives of a cultural group. Ethnography is a means to represent graphically and in writing, the culture of a people.

Ethnography, as the empirical data on human societies and cultures, was pioneered in the biological, social, and cultural branches of anthropology but has also become popular in the social sciences, communication studies, and history—wherever people study ethnic groups, formations, compositions, resettlements, social welfare characteristics, materiality, spirituality, and a people's ethnogenesis. The typical ethnography is a holistic study study and so includes a brief history, and an analysis of the terrain, climate and habitat. In all cases it should be reflexive, make a substantial contribution toward the understanding of the social life of humans, have an aesthetic impact on the reader, and express a credible reality. It observes the world (the study) from the point of view of the subject (not the *participant* ethnographer)



and records all observed behavior and describes all symbol-meaning relations using concepts that avoid casual explanations.

The Area:

Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between 17° - 15' and 18° - 32' Northern latitude and 83° - 54' and 83° - 30' in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North partly by the Orissa State and partly by Vizianagaram District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa State and on the East by Bay of Bengal.

The District presents two distinct Geographic divisions. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division and hilly area of the Eastern Ghats flanking it on the North and West called the Agency Division. The Agency Division consists of the hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats with an altitude of about 900 metres dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. Sankaram Forest block topping with 1615 metres embraces the Mandals of Paderu, G. Madugula, Pedabayalu, Munchingput, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Araku Valley, Ananthagiri, Chinthapalli, G.K. Veedhi, and Koyyuru erstwhile Paderu, Araku Valley and Chinthapalli taluks in entirety. Administratively, the District is divided into 3 Revenue Divisions and 43 Mandals.

The population of the district is 38.32 lakhs as per 2001 Census and this constituted 5.0% of the population of the state while the Geographical area of the District is 11161 Sq. KM. which is only 4.1% of the area of the State. Out of the total population 19.30 lakhs are Males and 19.02 lakhs are Females. The Sex Ratio is 985 Females per 1000 Males. The District has Density of population of 343 per Sq.Km. Agency area shows lesser Density and plain area higher density. 39.90% of the



population resides in the 10 Hierarchic urban settlements while rest of the population is distributed in 3082 villages. Scheduled Castes constituted 7.60% of the population while Scheduled Tribes account for 14.55% of the population of the district.

Methods:

For the present study, a total of 12 tribal hamlets from the Dumbriguda Mandal of Visakhapatnam district, which is situated at an altitude of about 900 meters above mean sea level were selected. These villages were selected following a multistage cluster sampling strategy for carrying out an epidemiological survey. Ethnographic data were collected with a focus, obviously, on trying to understand the day-to-day life of this community. Field work was done during 2012 and data were gathered with a purpose of understanding the characteristics and factors that have contributed the tribes for still getting acculturized. The present study ethnographic notes is based on the filed observations, informal discussions with the villages of old age and in-depth interviews with men and women of above 50 years age group. Standard Anthropological methods were followed during field works (Pelto & Pelto, 1978; Bernard, 1988).

ABOUT DHULIA/ DULIA TRIBE

Area and People

The Dulia are a small tribal population with an estimated population size of 5000, inhabiting the Eastern Ghats in the agency area on the borders of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh and Koraput district in Odissa. The present area of study is a hilly area with moderate cool climate. The areas covered are Korrai and Sagara panchayats in Dumbriguda mandal of Visakhapatnam district. There



are 20-25 villages, small and medium multi-tribal habitats following similar way of life. The prominent tribal groups are Dulias, Nooka doras, Konda doras, Valmiki, etc. The study is conducted in Champaguda, Thokavalasa, Gungriguda, Thotavalasa, Anthriguda, Pithamarriguda, Durba, Kondapalli, Thandangi, Kodikal, Killoguda, Chattava villages. Dulia people speak a dialect which is the lingua franca of this area. Unlike other tribes like Valmiki, Poroja, Khond etc., they do not possess a separate tongue. *Adivasi Oriya*- Telugu, a composite dialect with the mixture of the words borrowed from Oriya and Telugu is the dialect of all the tribal groups in and around Araku valley.

Dress Pattern:

The Dulia women dress in saree in the traditional way i.e. "*Addukattu*" along with a blouse stitched. The *Didoyi* men wear only a loin cloth and cover the shoulders with a towel. The women use ornaments of silver and aluminum. They also wear earrings and hair pins. The young males are mostly wearing shirts, T- shirts, pants and jeans, but the traditional way of dressing i.e. "*Panche* and *Lalchi*" is seen among old people.

Food habits:

The Dulia depend on seasonal fruits, vegetables, cultivated crops and locally available food items. They depend on the prepared gruel made out of ragi called as "*Thopa (malt)*" as morning meal. The food intake is twice a day. Locally available food grains are consumed along with curries. The staple food of the Dulia is ragi (*Elucine carcana*) and sama (*Panicum Miliare*). They are meat eaters who eat beef and pork. They consume all varieties of pulses, vegetables and seasonal fruits.



TRADITIONAL DRINKS:

In this area we can observe various alcoholic drinks extracted from various trees and self prepared in their households. They are "*Geeluga kallu (Sago palm toddy)*" called as "*solop*" in their language which is extracted from a tree called as "*Caryota urens*". They prepare a special drink called as "*sarai*" which is highly distilled liquor and they call it as "*modh*" in their language. Another alcoholic drink called "*maddi kallu (rice beer)*" is prepared from ragi it is called as "*pendom*" in their language. These drinks are seasonally extracted or occasionally prepared. They do not use milk and milk products. Men and women smoke beedi and cigars. They smoke dolla (loose tobacco). The old are addicted to lambi (reverse smoking).

Flora and Fauna:

This land is fully covered with green carpet of various plantations, crops and greeneries. Mainly here we can find paddy, ragi, maize, dals, mango, tamarind, guava, jack fruit, silver oak, pine oak, peepal, bamboo. And vegetables like cabbage, carrot, beetroot, tomato, potato, capsicum, onions, drum sticks, sweet potato, banana, beans, lady's fingers, and pumpkin and bottle guards. Firstly we can observe the main cash crops like coffee, silver trees, sugar cane, bamboo are cultivated. The Dulia domesticate various animals such as cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, birds like "*guvva (Butcher bird)*", fowl and several pets like dogs, parrots, mynahs etc.,.

LIVING STYLES:

The village is divided into various streets as we find special segregation of households based on the ethnic groups. Each house has its own boundary which includes a small garden, place for cattle and a



small place for placing the fire wood. Many houses have television, tape recorders and various other electrical gadgets.

Forest Produces:

This region is highly rich in forest products like honey, tamarind, bamboo, fire wood, groceries, and mushrooms are gathered, consumed and even sold. "Bautina valilia" called as "Adda" leaves are collected and used in the preparation of "Dhonna" which is a leaf bowl for eating food. This climber gives seeds called as "Siyadi" which are consumed and also sold. Bamboo tender parts called as "Kordi" or "veduru kommulu" are gathered for consumption. The bamboo sticks are split up to prepare special baskets used for storing their grains and articles. These baskets are sold in the shandies.

Traditional Dances:

Here in this area the Dulia perform folk dance called as "*Dimsa*" which is very popular in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. Young and old, people of every tribal community participate in this community folk dance gathering. Being the significant recreational activities of tribals, they spend countless hours of dancing in the nights. *Dhimsa* brings relaxation and gaiety to the tribal communities who otherwise face strenuous challenges of rigorous habitat.

This dance is generally performed on *chaitra* festival or "*Itukala panduga*", marriage celebrations and on any festive occasions. The men and women gorgeously adorn themselves with the traditional ornaments and new clothes. They form into a closely knitted long line by holding the hands of each other and dance in tune with music played by men. They move swiftly in serpents coil and cry "*hey and hooi*".



Traditional Calender:

January	- Pushmass
February	- Magmass
March	- Pogun
April	- Choit
May	- Boisag
June	- Landijet
July	- Ashad
August	- Bandapon
September	-Vasa
October	— Dasara
November	-Diyali
December	— Pond

Religion:

Dulia have their own tribal religion. They are neither aware nor claim to belong to any existing religions. However they are aware of Hindu deities such as *Simchalam appanna*, *purijaganath*, etc.. The tribal deities such as *Pedda demudu*, *sanku demudu*, etc .., are worshipped for the overall welfare of the people, animals and crops . These deities are worshipped during field festivals. Dulia believe that supernatural power controls all activities on the earth, and hence worship both living and inanimate objects in nature such as trees, hills, streams, stones, etc.. They often offered food to dead ancestral sprits and soul during death ceremonies and some festivals. They also believe that god punishes the people for the sins they have committed. They believe in soul (animisim) and evil spirits.

Family and Kinship:

Father is the head of the family and the majority is nuclear families consisting of father, mother and their children. Dulia is of patrilateral



and patriarchy society. After marriage, couple lives with parents for a couple of years and then they establish a separate family by erecting a house of their own. Avoidance relationship is not observed among dulia. While joking relationship is observed between cross cousins, sister-in-law and brother – in –law, etc... Also the relationship is observed between young men and a woman belongs to marriageable clans.

Life Cycle Ceremonies:

Birth: The delivery is attended by an experienced elderly lady in the street. They observe post natal pollution for five to eleven days. After the pollution period the new born child and mother are given sacred bath and dressed with new clothes. The villages will be served with a feast.

Naming: The name giving ceremony will be performed on the same day when the baby is given sacred bath. Name will be given by the guru or the priest. They name the child based on the day he/she is born. Giving ancestor's name is not observed.

Menarche: The menarche is observed by confining the girl at a secluded place in the house. They observe post puberty pollution for five to seven days. On the last day the guru or the priest performs ceremony in front of the house by planting a banana plant. The girls take the purificatory bath in the stream and wear new clothes. After the ceremony the family hosts a feast to the relatives and the people of their village. The menarche is considered as one of the important event and usually the tribes celebrate the occasion especially with fun and joy.

Marriage: Majority of marriages are through negotiation. The incidences of marriage by elopement are negligible. In case of a married woman is eloped the man has to pay compensation to the first husband. The marriage process will be initiated by sending some elderly persons to girl's house. They inform the girl's parents about the desire of boy or boy's parents for an alliance with their daughter. After taking the consent



of the girl and her parents, they consult the guru or priest who fixes a suitable day and time for the marriage. The marriage will be held at boy's house. All the relatives of bride and her parents are invited to the boy's house. The bride's party reaches the out skirts of the groom's village and wait on the other side of the stream to be welcomed by the bridegroom's parents. In front of the groom's house, marriage ceremony will be performed by guru or priest. The boy or his parents will provide all the requirements for the marriage and cash will be presented to guru or priest. The marriage ceremony will be followed by a non – vegetarian feast hosted by the groom's parents.

Divorce: The divorce is permissible among dulia people. Either of the spouses can demand divorce. The village council consisting of head man other elders sanction divorce after probing proper reasons such as mal adjustment, adultery, sterility, etc. In case if the wife deserts her husband, her parents should pay back the bride price received from the boy. If she gets remarried the former husband collects the money from proposed husband. This rule applies to eloped cases also. The children of divorced couple will stay back with father.

Death: After the death of an individual, the news is informed to the close relatives through messengers. The corpse is given bath and carried to burial ground by relatives on a stretcher made of bamboo sticks. The relatives and villagers bow down before corpse and pray for the peace to departed soul. Usually, the adults are cremated and children are buried. However, during in rainy season even the adults are also buried. The pollution is observed for nine to twenty one days. On the last day, ceremonies of last rites are performed by guru or priest. A non – vegetarian feast is served to all the relatives. Sometimes the ceremony is performed after few days or one or two years after the death depending on the economic status of the family.



Political organization: Traditional village council exists headed by Naidu with a committee of members representing elderly people and head man of each tribe inhabiting in the village. *Naidu* is the leader of the village assisted by a messenger (*Bariki*) and village announcers (*salan*). This council solves the inter tribal, inter village and individual disputes. The council has right to impose fine, usually in the form of cash or few liters of wine on the guilty. This finds either in the form of cash or kind is shared by all those elders attending the meeting. The *salan* and *bariki* assists *Naidu* to convene the assembly of people and also for collection of money for common rituals and festivals. The *salan* helps villagers for conveying messages. The gurus perform the role of priest and fix the auspicious dates for various ceremonies and rituals. He gives country medicines to various diseases, and sometimes performs the role of witch doctor and drive away the evil spirits from individuals and the village. The villagers give grains and other agriculture produce to guru or priest, *bariki*, *salan* on different occasions.

In addition to these traditional bodies, constitutionally elected bodies such as village panchayat, mandal praja parishad, etc.. are also existing in their society. The tribal bodies see the overall development of the area and implementation of welfare schemes.

Economy: Dulia cultivates rice, jowar, ragi, maize, etc.. and also few vegetables in their fields. The major occupation is agriculture while minor occupation includes collection of forest produce like leaves for meal plates, fiber, hill brooms, honey, etc. They carry these produce to shandy's and sell them in weekly markets or to Girigan Co-operative Corporation (GCC) or private merchants, and buy essential commodities like kerosene, cooking oil, clothes, etc.

Language of dulia tribe



TABLE-1: LOCAL NAMES USED FOR HABITATION, HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN DHULIA TRIBE

ENGLISH	DULIA
Village	Gov
New Village	Nuva gav
Villagers	Govorlok
Stream	Ling deh
Path way	Galli
Tile	Penku
Mud	Tuhbhig
Mud plaster	Kuk dah sah
House	Gor
Thatched House	Illi sang
Tiled House	Penku gor
Side extension of a house	Chu nok lei
Verandah	Play deh
Room	Bak rah
Door	Ka pat
Door frame	Bondh
Upper door frame	Dar Bondh
Half walled verandah	Maandohr
Wooden columns outside the house	Tunnuh
Main post inside the house	Ken char tho
Basement of the main post	Ken char thokhundi
Beams	pattey
Cross beam	thali
Horizontal beam	badah
Pestle hole	Sa bey
Pestle	Tong kay
Stone grinder	Punaidahr
Attic	Erna
Bamboo ladder	banneh
Opening to the attic	Tumor nah
Cooking place	Randa Gor
Stones for hearth	Turuksem bar
Earthen pot for brewing gruel	Ta chen di
Aluminum pot	Nookih
Ladle	Han sah
Bowl shaped plate	Ginnah
Flat plate	Cho dah
Plastic bottle	Labarkhanch
Glass bottle	Khanch
Drying frame above the cooking place	Hundraw
Space inside the house	Trampah
Floors inside the house	Tuhbugh
Corners inside the house	Mulloh sang



Place where water is stored inside the house	Buthur
Place where rice is stored inside the house	Baddih
Small window	Pullog
Brooms	Chinnig
Pegs	Banney dang
Stool	Ballah
Comb	Gunnie
Lamp	Buttisey
Oil	Chikon
Cattle shed	Sa lohtei
Wooden plank	Pattah
Fishing net	Mach jal
FishingWeight	Gulli
Bamboo compound wall	Turra
Bamboo gate	Hunnatoh
Fire wood	Darru
Mud	Tuhbigh
Mud plaster	Kuk dah sah
Cooked rice	Randla bath
Food	Bath
Water	Phani



TABLE-2: LOCAL NAMES USED BY DHULIA FOR ANIMAL KINGDOM

ENGLISH	DULIA
DOMESTIC ANIMALS	
Poultry	GiiSangh
Cock	Ganja
Hen	Kukada
Chicken	Kukada pila
Dog	Kukur
Female Dog	May kukur
Male Dog	Bu bing
Cat	Bilay
Female cat	May bilay
Male cat	Bu Bing gring
Mouse	Musa
Pig	Boroy
Goat	Cheli
Sheep	Menda
Cow	Gay
Ox	Bholodh
Calf	
Buffalo	Phod
Horse	Goda
WILD ANIMALS	
Tiger	Bag
Leopard	Go doh
Bear	Balu
Snake	Samp
Insects	Kida
Fox	Koleh
Deer	Kotar
Sambar	Sombor
Elephant	Athi
Hippo	Pani athi
Crocodile	Mongghor
Python	Gut tuh
Monkeys	Hanu (alma)
Gibbon	Geisein
Tortoise	Kwaig
Lizard	Giddch
Stag	Goda phila
Leech	Jongh
Frog	bengh
Crab	kankad
Fish (general)	Macch



TABLE-3: LOCAL NAMES USED BY TRIBE FOR VEGETATIVE ORIGIN

ENGLISH	DULIA
Mango	Aam
Tamarin	Tenthli
Jack fruit	Ponosh
Papaya	Okurthpoll
Berry	Kodai Sla
Banana	Kodli
Orange	Khoreing Sla
Coconut	Nodiya
Caryota Urens	Champa
Bamboo	Boush
Goose berry	Amla
Lac Plant	Embey Sla
Cashew nut	Baliyah monji
Guava	Jampol
Devil tree	Dumba goch
Fruit	Fol
Raw Fruit	Kanch pol
Flower	Full

TABLE-4: LOCAL NAMES USED FOR WEEK DAYS

ENGLISH	DULIA
SUNDAY	Roybar
MONDAY	Sombar
TUESDAY	Mongolbar
WEDNESDAY	Budara
THURSDAY	Gurubar
FRIDAY	Sukorbar
SATURDAY	Sonibar



TABLE-5: LOCAL NAMES OF ORNAMENTS AND GARMENTS

ENGLISH	DULIA
Gold	So nah
Silver	Rupah
Bronze	Konz
Metal	Sittah
Necklace	Ti hing
Ear stud	Nang Gul
Ear ring	Kanmundhi
Ring worn on the upper part of the ear	Win wir lug
Toe ring	God mundhi
Ring	Mundhi
Armlet	Boitah
Bracelet	Ginnagsa
Anklet	Wu jah
Amulet	Bid dungra
Bangles	Gajul
Spiral shaped bangles	Kha duh
Nose stud	Beysar
Nose ring	Mudhi
Ring on the mid region of the nose	Dundijaley mundi
Cloth	Goranda
Male loin cloth	Gusi
Woman's dress	Mayji tokor luga
Sari	Luga
Blouse	Jaket
Shoe	Boot
Slipper	Pan doi
Shawl	Salva



TABLE-6: LOCAL NAMES USED FOR BODY PARTS

ENGLISH	DULIA
Head	Mund
Hair	Chendi
Ear	Khan
Ear hole	Khan behbhur
Neck	Totri (sinka)
Shoulder	Khandh
Chest	Giri
Breast	Chathi
Moustache	Misam
Goatee	Chor
Eye	Anki
Eye lashes	Ankiball
Eye brow	Ankibom
Mouth	Tond
Nose	Nak
Nostril	PullogMui
Finger	Angti
Fingers (plural)	Yenti
Nail	Nak
Teeth	Danth
Hand	Ath
Upper Arm	Danditei
Lower Arm	Sunkhortei
Elbow	Kompor
Stomach	Pet
Waist	Anta
Thighs	Chathi
Leg	God
Knee	Mandi
Shin	Chod
Calve	Pikkacheing
Ankle	Gilla
Foot	Padh
Toe	God angti
Toes (plural)	War wacheing
Palm	Gittati
Arm pit	Keltagh



TABLE-7: LOACL NAMES FOR MISCELLANEOUS TERMS

ENGLISH	DULIA
Sky	Meg
Earth	Bumi
Back	Pochbati
Front	Agthu
Right left	En chongti
Left	Deba
COLOURS	
Red	Rong
Black	Calya
White	Dobala
Sky blue	Neeleypoh
Gold yellow	Sonawarti
Yellow	Hisendey
OTHERS	
Bag	Munnah
Book	Pottih
Pen	Pennuh
Stick	Dangh
Water	Pani
Time	Gont
Yesterday	Kali
Tomorrow	Kalike
Today	Aaji
TIME	
Morning	Sakal
Afternoon	Moindhan
Evening	Sonj
Night	Rath
Quantification	
Many	Beshi
Little	Unna
Heavy	Odhik
Light	Unna
INTERROGATIVE QUESTIONS	
What	Kayta
Why	Kaytake
How	Kemthar
Who	Kon
When	Kebke
Where	Koy
I	Muy
Hello	O yeh



Thank you	Bolhu
You	Thay
Fine/ Well	Bol
Food	Bath
Hungry	Kop
Go	Jaa
Going	Jibar
Sit	Bosh
Stand up / get up	Vut
Sleep	Soybar
Walk	Ind
Run	Palav
Live	Jiyala
Laugh	Ashbar
Cry	Kandbhar
Come	Avv
Here	Eathi
Beat	Wum bog
Please (request)	Praag
Eat	Kah
Drink	Pee
Cold	Siith
Hot	Thopot
Shut up	Chup ro
What is your name?	Thor nav kai nav
How are you?	Kemthar achus
Where do you live?	Thuii koy routulse
I am fine	Mui bolshe
I am hungry	Mui koop oyli
Eat food	Bath kha
Do you want to drink water?	Thui pani kaisuki?
Why are you laughing?	Kaitake ashlus?
Why are you crying?	Kaitaku kandhusni ?
Why are you going?	Kiatake galushni ?
Why are you running?	Kaitake palaylushni?
Where are you going?	Keni jayitulsh ?
Did you prepare food?	Randha koritlash?
Please come here	Athi avv



TABLE-8: NUMERICALS

ENGLISH	DULIA
One	Ak
Two	Dhui
Three	Then
Four	Chari
Five	Panch
Six	Cho
Seven	Saath
Eight	Aat
Ninc	No
Ten	Dos
Eleven	Gyaro
Twelve	Baro
Thirteen	Thero
Fourteen	Chovdo
Fifteen	Pondhro
Sixteen	Chovdo
Seventeen	Pondhro
Twenty	Kodye

Table-9: The kinship terminology

Consanguineous kin terms English	Dulia
Mother	Aya
Father	Abha
Son	Pila
Daughter	Toki
Brother	Bhai
Elder Brother	Bod Bhai
Grandson	Bod Pila
Husband	Monosh
Wife	Myjii
Uncle	Mama
Aunt	Atha



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FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AMONG PENGU PORJA: A VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUP OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Introduction

In India, numerous studies have been conducted on growth pattern, even though some of the populations still remain to be studied. India consists of different ethnic groups with different genetic background. The tribal populations of Andhra Pradesh offer an excellent opportunity for studies on growth and nutrition. The state Andhra Pradesh is the habitation for 35 tribes with a population of 50.24 lakhs (6.59%) as per 2001 census ^[1]. In the 1970s, the gains tribal peoples had made in earlier decades were eroded in many regions, especially in central India. Migration into tribal lands increased dramatically, and the deadly combination of constabulary and revenue officers uninterested in tribal welfare and sophisticated non-tribals willing and able to bribe local officials was sufficient to deprive many tribals of their landholdings. The means of subverting protective legislation were legion: local officials could be persuaded to ignore land acquisition by nontribal people, alter land registry records, lease plots of land for short periods and then simply refuse to relinquish them, or induce tribal members to become indebted and attach their lands.

Whatever the means, the result was that many tribal members became landless laborers in the 1960s and 1970s, and regions that a few years earlier had been the exclusive domain of tribes had an increasingly



heterogeneous population. Unlike previous eras in which tribal people were shunted into more remote forests, by the 1960s relatively little unoccupied land was available. Government efforts to evict nontribal members from illegal occupation have proceeded slowly; when evictions occur at all, those ejected are usually members of poor, lower castes. In a 1985 publication, anthropologist Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf describes this process in Andhra Pradesh: on average only 25 to 33 per cent of the tribal families in such villages had managed to keep even a portion of their holdings. Outsiders had paid about 5 per cent of the market value of the lands they took ^[2].

Reservation of 7.5 per cent of seats in the elected bodies at all levels of governance has brought about adequate representation of STs in the political arena, thereby strengthening democracy, security and the common good. While these preferential policies have brought a great deal of change in the condition of tribal peoples, the author believes that the existing policy of reservations must be continued to ensure a just and equitably developed nation ^[3]. Political organization has been defined structurally by reference to institutions that regulate the use of force ^[4 -6] and functionally with reference to social cooperation and leadership ^[7, 8]. Political organization can be described in terms of the processes of decision making found in a given population. All these schemes identify political organization with discrete social units, "societies" or "political communities," within which force is controlled or excluded and valid decision making or directed cooperation obtain.

The district Visakhapatnam has two distinct regions of contrasting ecological and topographic features, one with plain landscape extending from the seacoast up to the foothills of Eastern Ghats with moderate temperature, and the other covered by thick forests a top



elevated Eastern Ghats with cold climate. The tribal population in the district of Visakhapatnam is distributed in the agency area of eleven tribal mandals, like Paderu, Dumbriguda, Anthagiri, Araku valley, Munchingput, Hukumpeta, Peddabayalu, G.Madugula, Chinthapalli, G.K veedhi and Koyyuru, Visakha agency area is the part of Eastern Ghats. The present study was conducted in the tribal settlements. All these villages located in Laxmipuram and Barada panchayats of Munchingput mandal, which is the part of the sub plan area of Paderu, ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency).

Methodology

The Present study was carried out in the Birriguda, Kendeguda, Movelpu, Gollipu, Boddapu. The study is focused on functional responsibilities and duties of the political organization among Pengu Porja tribe are one of the sub-groups of Porja tribe. Most of the Pengu Porjas found to live in the Lamxipuram and Barada panchayats. The Pengu porja population also found in Jolapu and Onakadilly agency areas of Orissa state. Pengu Porjas settlements are small and scattered in nature. They usually live in a separate hamlet a part from the other tribes. Only in a few multi tribal settlements, one or two Pengu Porja families in habits.

The study is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Conventional Anthropological methods like observation (participant and non-participant) Schedule, Interview and Case study were employed to collect the empirical data. Secondary data were collected from the panchayat offices of Barada and Laxmipuram. The present study around 285 households were covered in the villages such as Suttiguda, Birriguda, Kendhuguda, Movelpu, Manjyaguda, Jabada, of Laxmipuram panchayat and Gollipu, Boddapu of Barada panchayat, were selected on the basis of purposive sampling procedure.



Table-1: Distribution of population in different field villages of the Pengu Porja tribe

S. No	Name of the village	Population	% of total population
1	Mettaguda	35	3.61
2	Birriguda	190	19.59
3	Kendhuguda	70	7.22
4	Movelput	65	6.70
5	Golliput	30	3.09
6	Boddaput	64	6.60
7	Suthiguda	45	4.64
8	Manjyaguda	40	4.12
9	Pillagunda	34	3.51
10	Barada	20	2.06
11	Atical	40	4.12

Etic and Emic approaches were used along with participation observation in order to collect the qualitative data. Interview guide was used to conduct in-depth interviews with the key informants in interior, forest areas of Munchingput mandal.

Cultural background of Pengu Porja tribe

The Pengu Porja is a hill tribe inhabiting the Agency Area of Visakhapatnam District and spread over the adjoining areas of Orissa state. They are chiefly shifting agriculturists and cultivate lands on the high level hill slopes. A numerically small tribe, they reside mainly in the Munchingput, Ananthagiri, and Peddabayalu mandals. Their mother tongue is 'Parji dialect'; a Corrupt form of Oriya language. The Pengu Porjas have their own dialect and speak the corrupted form of Oriya, majority of them don't speak the Regional language Telugu. Only a few males speak the regional language 'Telugu'. The term porja seems to have been derived from Oriya words 'po' and 'roja' which mean 'son of a king' as described by Thurston.



The porja say that Rajas and Porjas are brothers but the Rajas took to riding horses while porjas could not get on to the back of the horse, and ultimately put up with all the burden of cultivating the lands. Thurston opines that the term porja is not a tribal denomination but a class denomination which is used to mean arytot. The porja seems to be a kin the Khond of the Ganjam. The terms porja, parja, porja, seem to be synonymous. Grigernson states that parji language is identical with Bhatiri which has now become a form of Oriya. Most of them have migrated from Orissa state about 300 years back to the present habitat in search of cultivable land. Most of the Pengu Porja settlements are found in the neighboring state Orissa, especially in the Jolaput, and Onakadilly.

The Pengu Porja males wear a small Loin Cloth (gochi) and leave the rest of the body bare, when they are in the house or working in the fields. Females wear a sari wrapped around the body up to the breast level. Men wear shirt and lungi when they go to other villages. For occasions, females wear the sari in a special manner in which they tie the ends of the sari on the left shoulder, covering breasts from right to left leaving the right shoulder bare. Young women wear blouse and put on bindi (sindur) on the forehead between the eyebrows due to acculturation. Females wear multiple noises-rings and ear ornaments besides other common ornaments.

The Pengu Porja is non-vegetarian and their staple food includes rice, jowar (millet) ragi, korra, and sama, sorghum. Locally available pulses are consumed in addition to meal. They take milk and milk products. Consumption of seasonal fruits and vegetables is common. Oil extracted from the locally grown 'olusulu', niger and castor seeds is



used as the cooking oil. They drink home-made 'landa' ragi liquor (eleusine corocana) or ippasarai (Bessie). Caryota palm sap (Jelugu) kallu is taken with reliable and it is rich in carbohydrate food. Both males and females smoke loose tobacco cigar and ganja and also chew tobacco cigar, and ganja and also chew tobacco along with some local narcotics namely, ganjai, and nallamandu (opium).

Though the Pengu Porja is referred to as a single tribe, it is observed that they are a conglomeration, of several endogamous units differing in the language, food habits and customs depending on the locality. The Madras census report recorded seven endogamous sections of porjas, namely Parangi, Jodia (who eat beef and speak oriya) Pengu Porja sub-divided into those who eat buffalo and speak Oriya Khond, languages Khondi or kindi poraja (a section of the khond who eat beef and buffalo but speak kond. Parangi poraja (a section of the Gadaba Subdivided into those who eat and do not eat buffalo, but speak Khond and speak Gadabas dialect). Tagara poraja (a section of the koya and speak koya or Telugu) and Dur poraja or Didayi poraja (who speak oriya).

The porja however reported only six sub-groups namely, parangi poraja, Jodia porja or konda porja or Barangi porja, Gadaba porja, Didayi parja and pengu porja, though marital links do not exist, the subgroups have commensal, relations, some claiming a higher social status than the others. Depending on their area they speak the dialects of Gadaba khondi, parji, Oiya and Telugu. The Gadaba porja, who claim superiority over other subgroups do not accept cooked food from the other subgroups. While the parngi porja, jodiya porja and pengu porja are considered to have equal statues followed by the Didayi poraja and pengu poraja, who accept food from all the subgroups. It was reported during the survey that the Gadaba porja and parangi do not eat beef, pork and buffalo meat,



while jodiya porja, konda porja and didayi porja eat beef, buffalo meet and pork. The pengu porja eat snakes in addition to the above animals. However, conflicting reports exist regarding the social hierarchy of the subgroups most of the porja living in Andhra Pradesh belong to the parangi porja group. Constitutionally, the porja are a scheduled Tribe. They are identified at the local level are middle ranked tribe. According to the tribal social hierarchy, the Bagatha, Gadaba and Kotiya are superior to the porja. They are equal in social status to the Konda Dora, Dulia, Mulia and Nooka Dora that are followed by lowly ranked Valmiki.

Most of the Pengu Porja belongs to the Naga clan. They do not have any title after the name of individual to identify the tribe. Both class endogamy and village and surname. Exogamy is strictly observed. Surnames such as vanthala, pangi, korra and killo are found. Cross-cousin marriages, especially with fathers' brother's daughter are preferred. Maternal uncle's niece marriages are prohibited. Usually the elder brother's widow is married by the younger brother (junior levirate) but the younger brother's widow cannot be married to the elder brother (senior levirate). A person is allowed to get married to his wife's elder or younger sister. Polygyny is allowed. A formal bride-price system exists among them. Either party can divorce with the approval of the headman of the tribe and elders. Children are the liability of the father and divorce compensation is paid to the aggrieved party. If a husband propose divorce bride-price returned pro phases divorce, he has to pay maintenance to the wife till she gets remarried. If a wife deserts her husband the bride price returned. Widow, widower and divorce remarriage is very common. Increase in to age at marriage of a girl and predominance of Adult marriages is seen nowadays.



The Pengu Porja follows the political system and the married couple should spend a few years with the bridegroom's parents, though they prefer nuclear families. Still a few joint families, both horizontal and vertically extended types are observed. In principle no avoidance relationship between family members is practiced. Joking relationship between elder sisters-in-law (Elder brother's wife) and younger brother-in-law (husband's younger brother) is permitted. Usually, conflicts arise between brothers at the time of sharing of work load or property, and check on the freedom of youngsters. The rule of inheritance of property is male equigeniture, while succession to a hereditary office is by the eldest son. The eldest son gets an extra share (Jyeshthabagam) if he maintains the family after the death of the parents. Though the Pengu Porja women have lower status than men, they are consulted on all family matters. They contribute to the family income directly as well as indirectly by assisting in agricultural operations. All the domestic work is done by the female.

Socio-ritual, ceremonies of the Pengu Porja tribe

Prenatal rituals are not observed by the porja. After the birth of a child, pollution is observed for 16 days during which the mother and child are kept in isolation. On the 25th day, the house is cleaned with cow-dung and they are brought in to the house. The first cereal feeding ceremony is observed after the first birthday of the child. Tonsure ceremony for both boys and girls is conducted between the first and third year. Menarche of a girl is celebrated by giving a non-vegetarian feast to all the Kith and Kin of the village, on the 11th day. The family observes ten days pollution.

When a porja marriage alliance is contemplated the elders from the boy's side negotiates with the girl's parents. The parents bring a few



pots of liquor and some rice and offer to the girl's parents as gifts. If the girl's parents favor the match, they accept the presents and drink a little quantity of liquor. Then the boy's parents sprinkle a little quantity of liquor on the walls of the girl's house as a symbol of agreement. After consulting their guru, they fix a convenient day for marriage. Just a day before a porja marriage, the boy's party bring five kunchams (1 kuncham is equal to 4 kgs) of rice, new clothes, goat or cow, a few pots of liquor and some cash ranging from five to 2,000 rupees and offer to the girl's parents as bride-price. On that day, the girl's parents give a non-vegetarian feast to the guests and tribes men, in the village. Next day the bride accompanied by the relatives goes to the bridegroom's village. Outside the bridegroom's house, two poles are set-up and joined together at the top with a string to which a gourd (*cucurbit maxima*) is suspended. As soon as the couple comes before the house, a tall man cuts the gourd and it falls on the ground. Then the couple sits on a new mat made of bamboo for the occasion which is spread before the entrance of the house. The bride is presented with new clothes by the in-laws. Sometimes the clothes are dyed turmeric yellow. Both wear new clothes and their heads face and body are smeared with turmeric paste oil and the bridegroom's towel (hanging on the shoulder) is tied in a Knot. The nuptial ceremony is arranged on the same night. Generally the girl spends a few months with her parents even after marriage. Wearing of toe-rings or "Thali" by females as a symbol of marriage is not strictly observed and hence identification of the marital status of woman is difficult.

The dead adults among the porja are cremated, while children below 18 years of age are buried. In some cases, the ashes of cremated are later buried and the grave is marked by a heap of stones. The dead body is bathed, castor oil and turmeric paste applied new clothes are



wrapped around and then it is placed on a flat bier made of bamboo poles. During cremation the head is always placed towards the north side. The personal belongings of the individual are also burnt along with him. On the third day, cooked rice is offered to the soul of the dead in leaf plates along with mango and neredu leaves at the site where the corpse was burnt. Pollution is observed for four to ten days during which the family members should not go out even to fields. The ceremony comes to an end on the fourth or tenth day in which all the participants anoint themselves with castor oil and turmeric paste and take bath. Other than cultivation the porja depend on secondary occupations like agricultural and casual labor and collection of minor forest produce. The produce is sold in the weekly shandy where they buy household necessities, or to the Girijan Cooperatives.

Political System plays an important role

All the sub-groups of the porja have a headman, Naidu in every village who solves minor disputes and punitive fines are imposed sometimes in the form of community feasts on the violators. Due to their small population size they do not have much hold in the political leadership. The porja are not aware of the Varna system. They have their own primitive tribal religion but worship Hindu deities. All the Local Hindu festivals are observed in addition to their own such as 'Itekulapanduga', during which all the able bodied males go on a ceremonial hunting, expedition. The central pole of every house is an object of worship.

The porja are mostly illiterate. Children are not encouraged by parents to attend schools because they are seen as an additional source of family incomes. Girls seldom go to school after menarche. Generally a few boys study up to primary school and drop out because of economic reasons. Now a day due to their increased awareness of educational



facilities and employment opportunities a few allow their sons and daughters to attend schools. The porja favour both indigenous and modern medicines. Their attitude towards birth control is favorable and couples proper three to four children. Only few villages have modern civic amenities. Majority of the hamlets and a few villages can be reached only by footpaths.

Traditional political system

The traditional political systems still persist in the tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district. The political organization among the tribes of Munching put mandal exhibits two kinds of political structure in dealing the matters of social control and control over resources. Each tribe has its own traditional head or tribal council to look after the political matters. At village level the traditional village panchayat is functioning to maintain the social order among different tribal groups. Apart from this the statutory panchayat is involve to provide certain infrastructure facilities and development. The traditional political panchayat consists of five member body namely Naidu, Disari, Pujari, Challani and Barika. The traditional political organization exhibits the political position of the village administration is under the control of afore mentioned office beares.

General consent through the office bearers are succeeds in a hereditary type. The villages express that they may change the earring administrator through general opinion and may assignes the position to any suitable person. In most of the tribal villages the political positions in the traditional panchayat is hereditary in Nature. In a small tribal hamlet, the traditional head (Naidu) will be the in charge in solving the disputes among his own tribe. The headship position is hereditary in nature. In general the tribal head, own large extent of land when compared



with that of others in a tribe. In a multi tribal village each tribe has its own representative in the village council. The traditional council or the village council deals with the cases like theft, adultery, divorce, family and property disputes. The traditional political panchayat members also supervise the socio, ritual ceremonies when even a family observers it.

Functional responsibilities and duties of the Traditional panchayat members

The traditional 'peddalapanchayat' consists of village Naidu. Pujari, Disari, peddalu, challani and barika. The duties and responsibilities, powers of each position of the traditional panchayat are Naidu. This is the apex position of the village administration. The Naidu is the political representative of the village and takes decisions on behalf of the villagers in consultation with the pujari and other members. The Naidu is the executive as well as judicial head of the village; he also controls the command per allocation of land and other commonly owned village properties. He officials the celebration of village festivals by fixing up of the auspicious date in consultation with the pujari. He takes part in the village festivals as the Religion custodian of the village. He plays as the host to the visiting officials and other important persons to the village. Besides these functions he also looks after the social control of the villagers. He settles the disputes arising out of different social-economic and political considerations. He also pronounces punishments to the wing doors. Though the peddalapanchayat members participant in the preceding the Naidu acts as an officiating head of the traditional panchayat. He is expected to perform certain roles and his behaviour is sought to be as of exemplary to the villagers. He receives respect from the villagers and he is turn is supposed to maintain cohesion among the villagers. Naidu position is often enjoyed by the superior status group



among the tribes. Numerical dominance is not at all a criterion for this superior position. We find in many villages that the lone Bagatha family may have the position of village head is called '*naidu*'.

Pujari: He is the Religious head of the village. He officiates all religious activities during the village festivals and performs the rituals on behalf of the village. Pujari decides the auspicious day for the celebration of festival and informs Naidu in advance to make necessary arrangements. Pujari also officiates the life-cycle ceremonies. He may also act as a medicine man. A village may have some specialist Guruvulu, who are the medicine man for different tribes. Each Guruvulu may possess several curatory powers including driving a way or dealing with spirits. A pujari need not necessarily involved with the sprits possession he is believed in general to be the religious representative of the village. pujari may also take up other activities like cultivation and petty trade.

Disari: In some villages disari also plays an important role in the traditional panchayat. He also participates in decision making of political matters along with other members. The members are drawn from different tribes residing in the village. The members are the representative of his respective tribe and present his views in the general meetings. The views expressed by his tribesman may be settled within the tribe by the representative member before going over to the common meeting place. The members give advice to the Naidu and assist him in gaining acceptance to the decision taken. A member may differ with the decision of Naidu and may put pressure on him to alter some of his opinions which they feel not in the interest of the village as a whole.

Challani: This position village challaner is supposed to look for the visitors and guests of the village by the direction of the Naidu. He may



also assist Naidu in several activities. This position is occupied by intermediate tribal group.

Bariki: He is the village servant and messenger. A Bariki assist the Naidu in sending messenger to the villagers and also to other villagers. He will announce the festivals and other messages of the Naidu beating drum. He will convey death messages to the relatives of the diseased who stay in other villages. He is the butcher of the sacrificial animals at the village festivals. The Bariki position is occupied by the members of the tribe which enjoys the lowest status. Generally valmiki tribals are appointed as barikis. Challani and Bariki receive some amount in kind or cash from the residents of the concerned village, at the time of festivals and harvest times. The office bearers of the traditional peddalapanchayat of the studied villages are as follows:

Modern political system

The elected representative of the villages following the Panchayat Raj system taken over almost all the political administrative duties of the office-bearers of the traditional peddala-panchayat. In some villages the persons in the traditional system simply switched over their respectable positions in the modern system. However, in many villages numerically dominant tribes have elected their members to the officers of the modern panchayat. The positions in the modern panchayat are: president (sarpanch), vice president (upa sarpanch) and ward members.

It is noted that in most of the villages the surpanch position was hold by the domination tribe. Bagata in visakha agency area Bagata tribe is considered as economically and politically dominant group. In Laxmipuram panchayat the sarpanch position was hold by the Khond tribe, where as Barada panchayat this position was occupied by a Bhagata



man. It is noted that there are four ward members in Laxmipuram Panchayat and one ward member in Barada panchayat, belong to pengu porja tribe. The pengu porja tribe also has its representatives in the statutory panchayat. But they have very less role in decision making on the political matters of panchayat.

The statutory village panchayat administration is in charge for providing the infra structural facilities like road, electricity, drinking water, and which also look after the functioning of the school system in its Jurisdiction. The executive body of the statutory panchayat also participate in Grama Sabha meetings and settling the disputes arrange the different tribes. Inter tribal and inter village disputes usually settled by the statutory panchayat members if such cases were not resolved by the traditional panchayat. The statutory panchayat also plays an important role in village development.

Panchayat Raj Extension to Schedule Area (FESA) act definitely providing political empowerment to the tribals. This strategy definitely helping the tribals for their political participation and also making them to participate and also in the ongoing development process. After introduction of Panchayat Raj System in to the tribal areas certain changes have taken place in the functioning of traditional political system in most of tribal villages which are situated nearer to the mandal head quarters or road side. But still traditional or village panchayat plays a key role in maintaining the social order among the interior tribal settlements.

Leadership, Development and Change

The leaders among the various tribes have contact with the political bodies of outside and the development Agencies. The elected



members of statutory panchayat have much political exposure when compared with that of the others. Especially the sarpanch of the statutory panchayat have contact with the Z.P.T.C, M.P.T.C, and the local M.L.A. The surpanches of Laxmipuram and Barada. Very frequently contact with the Mandal Revenue Officer and Mandal development officer and also they approach the panchayat officers in order to initiate certain welfare programmes in their respective panchayat areas. Currently due to their constant efforts with the government road construction activity and housing programme are in progress. The leaders among the tribal communities have contact with the project officer ITDA and other extension agents. Through their contact with these officials they are benefiting much by the developmental schemes of ITDA.

Functional responsibilities and duties of the Modern panchayat members

The development programmes implementing authorities also take the help of the local leaders in rendering the services to the poor tribals. The tribal leaders act as opinion leaders and play a vital role in making decision on political matters. They are the custodians to maintain the law and order in their respective panchayat and villages. Customary laws are still in operation among the Pengu Porjas who are in habiting in the interior forest areas. The traditional tribal head and other council members are honoured by community people in different socio ceremonial occasions. Most of the ward members in both the panchayat are literates, once they were the members of Vidya committee. Sarpanches and upa sarpanches are also literates. At present they are motivating the tribal parents to send their children to the schools. The parents among Pengu Porja tribal also showing interest to send their children to the school. A Residential school is also functioning at Laxmipuram. Most of the tribal



settlements have primary school is facility in Barada village a primary school is functioning with the supervision of local statutory panchayat.

The Pengu Porja people speak their own dialect and corrupted form of Oriya. The children who are admitted in the primary school, initially facing the problem to learn the regional language 'Telugu' in which the instructions were provided. The medium of instruction at primary school level is also considered as one of the reasons for the high dropout rate in most of the tribal areas.

Discussion

The discussion reveals that it presents the tribals in Laxmipuram area have also developed positive attitudes towards the modern medicine. They are also receiving the health services from the community health workers and sub centre of the Laxmipuram. The leaders have contact with the health personnel of Labburu and Munchingput primary health centers. Large majority of tribal people in Laxmipuram area, are not have much exposure to modern media. It is noted that most of the political leaders have exposure to radio. The T.V. facility has not extended to the tribal area of Laxmipuram. Such facility is available in Munchingput mandal. Certain progress has noticed among the political leaders in education and economic spheres, when compared with others. Still the development taking place in a show place manner in this tribal area even though, the I.T.D.A has initiated several poverty alleviation programmes. The maximum beneficiaries of these programmes are elite and the leaders among different tribal communities.

Since, India's Independence certain amount has been allocated for the tribal development in each five year plan period. Several strategies were adopted to implement the development programmes from first five



year plan period onwards. Since Fifth five year plan period Tribal sub plan strategy was adopted. The same strategy is continuing still now. Even this strategy has not brought about any perceptible improvement in the situation in tribal areas it has remained a mere conglomeration of sectorial schemes under the state plan. The general schemes and programmes under the state plan have been applied to tribal areas. Some by which do not cater to the needs and aspirations by the local people. The sectoral flow of funds for the Tribal Sub-plan has not been able to solve the problem of imbalance in the investments in tribal areas. In the absence of area specific programmers, it is difficult to identify the physical achievements of investments. The basic information about the infra structure development relating to health education drinking water, sanitation, communication, agriculture, productivity, horticulture, industries etc, in respect of all tribal areas has not yet been tabulated. Such information is basic to a planned strategy for development of the tribal areas within the time frame work.

In many villages of the Visakhapatnam agency and also in the villages of Laxmipuram have become the leaders in the modern panchayat system. While the traditional peddalapanchayat used to enjoy exclusive powers to deal with the matters of social control over the villagers. The modern panchayat leaders are bound by the democratic system of Governance and are expected to coordinate their activities with the police department, which has the jurisdiction regulating crime and maintain law and order in the tribal areas. The land tenure system also changed the activities of the land ownership and transfer and the Revenue Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh and its Local bodies have the final say with regard to the matters of law with the introduction of modern political systems, the tribal became the members of village,



regional, legislative as well as parliamentary constituencies. As they are the members in the bodies, the political parties and political leadership also become a part in their political life and they are influenced by these electoral operations, thereby, forming new groups faction and pressure groups. In fact all development activities, welfare activities, aspects of tourism and other matters are influenced by the political leanings of the tribal panchayats.

It is noted that most of the interior tribal settlements in Laxmipuram area lacking proper health, road and drinking water facilities. With persuasion of the local political leaders in the area, new a pucca road construction is going on from Labburu junction to Barada panchayat. It clearly indicates that the local political leaders play a vital role in order get certain infra structural facilities to their concerned areas from various development agencies of government and non-government. Most of the tribal settlements have electricity facility, but majority of the residents are not using because of poor economic conditions. School enrollment in most of tribal schools also showing some improvement after introduction of vidya committees at village level. Almost all the tribal settlements are not provided with the clean drinking water facility. The tribals are still depending on the polluted stream and spring water sources and they are affected with various kinds of water borne diseases. High incidence of mal-nutrition and morbidity and mortality is noticed in most of the vulnerable tribal group in Laxmipuram agency area of Visakhapatnam district.

Conclusion

The political life of Pengu Porja represents the relationships of its individuals in aspects related to the control over resources and social control. Resources exploitation and management of exchange, productive



relationships are matters concerning economic activity, which are interrelated to the aspects of power and authority. The economy of Pengu Porja is agro. Forest based and still largely considered as subsistence economy. An Anthropological study of political organization involves the network of political relationships of individuals which intern depend and influence other areas such as economic, social and religious spheres.

The political organization in the study villages reveal that there is traditional political structure which still adjust along with the modern political system of statutory panchayat. The organization and working of these two structures are different, but people recognize and make of these two political bodies for regulation and guidance. The traditional panchayat exist at tribe and village levels. The village traditional panchayat comprises of five member bodies, such as Naidu, Disari, Pujari, Challani, Barika. In a small settlement only the functionaries like Naidu, Pujari and Barika are present, where as in large settlements all the five functionaries exist. All these positions are hereditary in nature. The traditional tribal council or village council usually deals the cases like theft, adultery divorce, family and property disputes. This body is also convening the public meetings in order to organize village deity festivals and fairs by raising contributions. It is also play a vital role in organizing socio-ritual, ceremonies among the community. Whenever a family observes a ritual or any kind of ceremony that occasion all these functionaries are honoured. Usually the political meetings or public meetings will be conducted at "sador" by the traditional panchayat. Now and then, this body also organizes the" Grama Saba "meetings in which most of the problems of the community shall be discussed. For this kind of meetings almost all the head of households and elders of the village are invited by the traditional panchayat. The traditional panchayat is



considered as the custodian to safeguard the customs and traditions of the community and regulate the law and order in the society. The practice of customary law's still persisting among the Pengu Porja.

When the administration of tribal villages is also brought in to the Panchayat Raj system, sweeping changes are noticed in the lives of the tribals. With the introduction of democratic electoral system of governance, the groups which have numerical dominance became powerful as adult franchise gives one man one work. This system has put on and to the hereditary village administration and also to the custom of superior tribe occupying leading positions. However, as political democracy don't guarantee that always the numerically dominant group will be electorally successful the political scenario among the tribal areas also exhibit that the economic power interferes and controls political manifestations.

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी उपन्यासों में स्त्री - पुरुष संबंध

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी उपन्यासकारों ने अपनी कृतियों में स्त्री - पुरुष संबंधों का अंकन कई दृष्टियों से किया है। इन उपन्यासों में चित्रित स्त्री - पुरुष - संबंधों पर आधुनिक युगीन विडंबनापूर्ण स्थितियों के प्रभाव को देखा जा सकता है। विवाहित जीवन में प्रेमी या प्रेमिका के प्रवेश की समस्या ढेर सारे उपन्यासों में उठाई गई है। भगवतीप्रसाद वाजपेयी के “विश्वास का वल” (1956) में रमा और बन्धना विवाहित युवतियाँ हैं, जिनके लिए जीवन एक प्रश्न नहीं, मात्र प्रयोग है। रमा की धारणा है कि पुरुष वैदिक पशु होता है और व्यस्त नारी वैदिक पशु होने के साथ भावनात्मक रूप से नेत्रहीन होती है। इस उपन्यास में विवाह संबंधी पुरातन एवं नवीन परम्पराओं का संघर्ष चित्रित हुआ है, जिसमें लेखक का व्यक्तिवादी दृष्टिकोण ही मुखरित हो पाया है।

‘उनसे न कहना’ (1957) में भी वाजपेयीजी ने पति - पत्नी के संबंधों को नए ढंग से उपस्थित करने का प्रयत्न किया है। कीर्तिदेव यौवन की आँधियों में पड़कर प्रायः अपने मानसिक संतुलन को खो बैठता है। अधिक आयु के होने पर भी वह बड़े घर की कल्याणी से विवाह कर लेता है, जिसकी अपनी रूचियाँ एवं विचार थे। दोनों के विवाहित जीवन में इसीलिए सामंजस्य नहीं हो पाता, क्योंकि दोनों ही अपनी वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता के लिये तौर पर कायल थे और दोनों की आन्तरिक इच्छा अपने अहं पर किसी भी आघात को न सहने की थी।

भगवती चरण वर्मा के “भूले - विसरे चित्र” (1959) में राधाकिशन और संतो के माध्यम से इस समस्या की नयी व्याख्या हुई है। मन्नु भण्डारी ने “आपका वंटी” (1971) में एक दूसरे ही स्तर पर इस समस्या को उठाया है। शकुन अजय के साथ संबंध - विच्छेद कर डॉ. जोशी से विवाह कर लेती है, पर कहीं अपना सामंजस्य नहीं विठा पाती और निरन्तर मानसिक तनावों से घिरी रहती है। यहाँ समस्या बच्चे की भी है, उसके भविष्य की है। भगवतीचरण वर्मा के ही एक अन्य उपन्यास “वह फिर नहीं आई” (1960) में पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों का विचित्र रूप प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

‘सामर्थ्य और सीमा’ (1962) में आज की खोखली राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों, स्वार्थी मानव - मन की दुर्बलताओं, सामन्ती परम्पराओं की ध्वंसोन्मुखता और सामाजिक विपमताओं के सन्दर्भ में नारी - मन का मार्मिक चित्रण हुआ है। “थके पॉव” (1963) में माया परम्परागत विवाह संस्था के प्रति विद्रोह कर नई चेतना बनती है। वह विवाह का अर्थ स्त्री को नरक में डकेल देना समझती है और पुरुष को अमानवीयता का विन्दु। इसीलिए वह अपने स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व की रक्षा का प्रयत्न करती है। “रेखा” (1964) में यौनाचार की स्वतंत्रता है। रेखा अपने प्रति प्रभाशंकर से संतुष्ट नहीं हो पाती, इसीलिए स्वच्छन्द प्रेम और काम - भावना के अतिरेक के कारण मर्यादाहीन जीवन को चुन लेती है। यशपाल के “झुठा - सच” में पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों को आधुनिक संवेदना के धरातल पर चित्रित किया गया है। कनक जयदेव तथा सोमराज - तारा के बीच के सम्बन्ध परम्परागत आधारों पर विकसित नहीं होते। तारा और कनक दोनों ही विद्रोही करती हैं, पर वे पुरुष के अत्याचारों को किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार नहीं करतीं। रांगेय राघव के “छोटी सी बात” (1956) में यह सत्य प्रमाणित किया गया है कि जीवन का सत्य दुःख है और उस दुःख को बदल देने को परिवार है।

अमृतलाल नागर के “बूँद और समुद्र” (1956) में सज्जन की स्वतंत्रता का पक्षपाती है और जीवन में उसका दृष्टिकोण व्यक्तिवादी है। वनकन्या का उसके जीवन में अपत्याशित रूप से प्रवेश हो जाता है और वह प्रथम बार यह समझता है कि नारी कोरी भोग की वस्तु नहीं है, कुछ और है। राजेन्द्र यादव के “उखड़े हुए लोग” (1956) में स्त्री - पुरुष के सम्बन्धों में नए तत्वों के अन्वेषण का प्रयत्न किया गया है। देशवन्धु के लिए मायादेवी अपने पति की हत्या का कारण बनती है। इसमें स्त्री - पुरुष के जिन बनते - विगडते सम्बन्धों का चित्रण हुआ है, वस्तुतः वह हमारे जीवन में प्रविष्ट आधुनिकता की देन है।

फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के “मैला आँचल” (1954) में ग्रामीण परिवेश में स्त्री - पुरुष सम्बन्धों का नया रूप चित्रित हुआ है। उसमें स्वस्थ पक्ष भी है, तो दमित वासना एवं पाप - पुण्य की भावना से प्रभावित पक्ष भी। देवराज के “वाहर - भीतर” (1954) का मूल भाव है कि विवाह सामाजिक और प्रेम का आनन्द भी समाज से असम्बद्ध नहीं है। “पथ की खोज” (1951) में भी पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों को भावना के स्तर पर नहीं, स्वार्थ के स्तर पर स्थिर बताया गया है।

देवराज के एक अन्य उपन्यास “अजय की डायरी” (1960) की मूल समस्या है कि पुरुष की पूर्णता उस नियति के अन्वेषण में है, जो उसकी विवेकशील स्वच्छ कल्पना में आभासित होती है। नरेश मेहता के “यह पथ बंधु था” (1962) में सरो परम्परागत पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों का

निर्वाह करती है; तो मोहन राकेश के “अंधेरे बंद कमरे” (1961) में नीलिमा आधुनिक पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों को प्रस्तुत करती है।

इस प्रकार पति - पत्नी के सम्बन्धों के विविध रूप इधर के हिन्दी उपन्यासों में देखे जा सकते हैं। इन उपन्यासों में प्रेम का सम्बन्ध भी बहुत बदला हुआ है।

यशपाल के “मनुष्य के रूप” (1946) में प्रेम का नवीन रूप चित्रित हुआ है। मनोरमा और सीमा आधुनिक प्रेम के विभिन्न रूपों को अभिव्यंजित करती है। भूषण के अनुसार और सब चीजों की तरह जीवन में प्रेम की गति भी द्वन्द्वालसक है। “वारह घंटे” (1963) में विनी प्रेम की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता में विश्वास करती है। विनी फेंटम के प्रति अपने प्रेम को अनैतिक नहीं वरन् दायित्व - बोध के रूप में स्वीकारती है, क्योंकि वह उसकी रिक्तता को दूर करने का माध्यम बनती है। “क्यों फँसे” में भास्कर और मोती भी प्रेम की इसी द्वन्द्वालसक स्थिति और शरीर की “अनिवार्य माँग” को स्पष्ट करते हैं।

देवराज के “पथ की खोज” (1951) में चन्द्रनाथ साधना के प्रति आकर्षित होता है। उसे अपने विवाहित जीवन से संतोष नहीं है। “अजय की डायरी” (1960) का मूल स्वर भी प्रेम है। आजय हेमा और कई अन्य नारियों से प्रेम का स्वाँग रचता है। उसके जीवन में सेक्स जन्य कुण्ठा एवं अतृप्ति के अतिरिक्त कुछ और नहीं है।

धर्मवीर भारती के “सूरज का सातवाँ घोड़ा” (1952) में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि प्रेम से कहीं ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है आज का आर्थिक संघर्ष तथा नैतिक विश्रृंखलता। जमुना और सती विवशजन्य-प्रेम की करुणा को स्पष्ट करती हैं। इसमें प्रेम का आर्थिक पक्ष निम्न - मध्य वर्ग के सन्दर्भ में उभारा गया है। “परती : परिकथा” (1957) में इरावती मल्होत्रा के प्रेम की अनुभूति विवशताओं के कारण निर्जीव हो जाती है। “दीर्घतपा” (1963) में वेला गुप्त तथा वाँकेविहारी का सम्बन्ध - वासनात्मक है। वाँकेविहारी वेला के साथ काम - सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर कहता है कि सतीत्व कुछ भी नहीं है। “जुलूस” (1965) में पवित्रा का प्रेम दंगों में मार डाला जाता है। वह उसकी स्मृतियों को सँजोए नरेश के प्रति आकर्षित होती है और प्रेम को नितान्त वैयक्तिक चीज मानकर समाज के प्रति समर्पित हो जाती है।

निर्मल वर्मा के “वे दिन” (1964) में प्रेम का रूप केवल परिस्थितियों की विवशता एवं देह की भूख के रूप में चित्रित हुआ है। उषा प्रियंवदा के “रूकोगी नहीं, राधिक” (1958) में राधिका



प्रेम किसी से करती है, विवाह किसी और से। वह निजी जीवन में पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता की पक्षपाती है। इस कतिपय उपन्यासों के विश्लेषण से स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर हिन्दी उपन्यासों में स्त्री - पुरुष सम्बन्धों के विविध सन्दर्भ बहुत कुछ स्पष्ट होते हैं। नारी के स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व की बात बहुत सी गई है, पर अभी तक पूरे युग - बोध के सन्दर्भ में किसी उपन्यास में वह स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व अपनी पूर्ण समग्रता के साथ प्रतिष्ठित नहीं हो सका है। लेखकों ने प्रायः गहराई में जाकर आन्तरिकता की खोज नहीं की है और आधुनिकता के कारण उत्पन्न विकृतियों में नारी की विवशता उसकी मनः स्थिति, मर्यादा तथा विश्रृंखलता आदि का यथार्थ परिवेश में कोई विशेष अंकन नहीं हो सका है, जो कुछ चित्रण हुआ भी है, वह बहुत कुछ बाह्यारोपित है, फलतः सतही और अपूर्ण है।



SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIAN SCENARIO: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RENUKA SUGAR LIMITED

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Introduction:

With the introduction of economic reforms since July, 1991, many changes have come upon industrial structure in India. Relaxing of licensing rule, reduction in tariff rates, removal of restriction on import of raw materials and technology, price decontrol, rationalization of customs and excise duty, enhancement of the limit of foreign equity participation etc are among those which have been introduced at early 1990s. The major objectives of such policy reforms were to make Indian industries as well as entire economy more efficient, technologically up-to-date, competitive and ready to face global challenges with a view of attain rapid growth. It was obviously expected that liberalization would enhance competition and at the same time, this would increase the competitiveness of the domestic firms so that they can thrive despite facing global pressure of competition. A significant improvement in industrial production began since 1993 with the liberalization policy becoming effective with industrial delicensing. Easy availability of imported inputs eliminated the difference between actual and potential productive capacity. The believers of liberalization suppose that this policy reform will improve industrial growth and performance significantly while critics argue that total withdrawal of restrictions on several matters will have a negative effect on future growth and performance of the industry.



Under the structured Industrial Development Policy, sugar industry was part of the Five-Year Plans of Indian Planning system introduced in 1951 and has been under the direct control of the Government ever since. Sugar industry is highly politicized and so closely controlled by the Government which has no parallel in the industry. Government control covers all aspects of sugar business i.e. licensing/capacity/cane area, procurement/pricing/sugar pricing/distribution and imports and exports.

Sugar scene in India has been that of protectionism. The mills, the farmers and the consumers all have been protected one way or another. Whereas the protection to farmer and consumer has been consistent, it has not been so consistent for the mill owners. But, winds of liberalization have touched sugar industry also. Due to relaxation of licensing rule after economic liberalization took place in 1991, the imports of sugar was freely allowed and exports were deregulated to some extent. Competition became intense and customers are more demanding on quality and service. Sugar however remains insulated; liberalization and reforms touched sugar limiting to only imports and in some way in exports.

Sugar has been manufactured in India since time immemorial. India regarded as the original home of sugarcane and being the largest producer of sugarcane has considerable potential for the development of sugar industry to meet domestic demand and part of the over seas demand. The sugar industry which ranks second among the industries of India makes significant contribution to India's export earnings. Being an industry and producing an essential commodity, its importance need not be emphasized further.



Productivity is an index of economic measure of efficiency with which human resources as a whole are utilized in the production process. Productivity at the department level, at the plant level and /or at the job level helps in evaluating the effectiveness of the various schemes of rationalization and scientific management. Productivity also serves as a guideline for the future planning of production. From the very first plan onwards, attempts were made to raise production and productivity in Industry, Agriculture and other sectors. The present study analyses the efficiency of sugar industry in terms of productivity during the period 1982-83 to 1997-98.

Concept of capacity utilization plays an important role in evaluating economic activities by means of explaining the behaviour of investment, inflation, productivity profit and output. The concept of capacity utilization (CU) has been basically analyzed in economics from diverse dimensions, both theoretically and empirically, and has been very often used to explain changes in macroeconomic indicators like inflation rate, rate of investment or labour productivity. Many alternative capacity utilization measures have also been developed, but due to interpretation problems, there is no unanimous acceptance regarding the most appropriate way of defining and measuring capacity utilization. If market demand grows, capacity utilization will rise. If demand weakens, capacity utilization will slacken. Economists and bankers often watch capacity utilization indicators for signs of inflation pressures. Therefore the estimation of capacity output and its utilization will be very useful to evaluate the variations in the performance of an industry over a period of time. In this backdrop, the article tries to evaluate the performance of Indian sugar industry in terms of capacity utilization measured econometrically over a period of 30 years from 1979-80 to 2008-



09. However, SWOT and PESTEL analysis also have been conducted to observe the overall performance and prospects of the sugar industry.

1.1. Brief overview of Indian Sugar industry:

In India, sugar industry is the second largest industry after textiles. The country is the second largest sugar producer in the world (accounting 13% of the world's sugar production). The sub-tropical region (Uttar Pradesh) contributes almost 60% of India's total sugar production, while the balance comes from the tropical region, mainly from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The sugar industry is one of the world's major agro-based industries. Around 75% of the global sugar production comes from the top 10 producers, of which the top three (Brazil, India and the European Union) contribute 40% of the total. The Indian sugar industry is marked by co-existence of different ownership and management structures since the beginning of the 20th century. At one extreme, there are privately owned sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh that procure sugarcane from nearby cane growers. At the other extreme, there are cooperative factories owned and managed jointly by farmers, especially in the western state of Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are state owned factories in both the states and state-managed cooperatives in Uttar Pradesh. Sugar is India's second largest agro-processing industry, with around 400 operating mills as of March 2005. The 203 cooperatives are a dominant component of the industry, which accounts for over 56% of the total capacity [19 mt per annum] nearly 83 [or 41% of total cooperatives] are concentrated in Maharashtra, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 28 mills. Regarding the structure of sugar industry in India, data for the year 2005 show that there are 20 sugar producing states in India but the combined share of 12 major states is about 97.72 percent. Among 12 major sugar producing states, the sugar



firms of Uttar-Pradesh (UP) and Maharashtra are contributing about 27.06 percent and 30.12 percent, respectively to the total sugar production of India.

Table-1
State-wise Distribution of Co-operative and other sugar mills-2005

State	Cooperatives		Others		Total	
	No. of Factorie s	Installed Capacity	No. of Factories	Installed Capacity	No. of Factories	Installed Capacity
Andhra Pradesh	8	192	26	716	34	908
Gujarat	17	1071	0	0	17	1071
Haryana	10	353	3	108	13	551
Karnataka	16	551	21	908	37	1459
Maharashtra	82	6468	20	511	102	6978
Tamil Nadu	14	546	20	979	34	1524
Uttar Pradesh	28	784	78	3753	106	4537
Uttaranchal	4	133	6	279	10	412
Punjab	12	405	8	279	20	684
Others	12	182	15	678	27	861
Total	203	10684	197	8302	400	18985

Source: ICRA sector analysis 2006.

The sugar manufacturing industry is highly fragmented with none of the players having a market share greater than 3%. Although cooperatives account for around 43% of the total production in the sugar industry, their share has gradually declined.

Table-2
Number of Sugar mills, Installed capacity and production of Sugar

Particular	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of factories	423	436	434	453	422	400
Cooperative	251	259	250	269	235	203
Others	172	177	184	184	187	197
Installed Capacity-						
Thousand tones	16181	16820	17685	17498	18802	18985
Cooperative	9069	9286	9985	10182	10694	10684
Others	7112	7535	7699	7316	8109	8302
Production						
Thousand tonnes	18200	18511	18528	20145	13546	12691
Cooperative	10369	10499	9408	10164	6015	4653
Others	7831	8012	9120	9981	7531	8038
Capacity Utilization-(%)	112.5	110.1	104.8	115.1	72.0	66.8
Cooperative	114.3	113.1	94.2	99.8	56.2	43.6
Others	110.1	106.3	118.5	136.4	92.9	96.8

Source: ICRA sector analysis 2006.



Sugar plant size (in terms of cane crushed per day) is the main criteria for determining the productivity and viability of the sugar industry. In India, because of traditional industry like *Gur* and *khandsari* manufacturers fragmentation, lesser cane availability, and competition for cane, has resulted in lower plant sizes. Sugar mills in India have capacities ranging from below 1,250 tonnes crushed per day (tcd) of sugarcane to 10,000 tcd. The Government has now established minimum capacity criteria for new sugar mills standing at 2,500 tcd. Capacity limits have increased considerably over the duration of the industry, between 750 tcd in the oldest factories to 10,000 tcd in the most recent factories. In Indian sugar industry, the government regulates raw material cost (estimated to account for 75 percent of the operating cost of the sugar manufacturers) and announces a statutory minimum price (SMP) for the purchase of sugarcane by the sugar firms before the start of the sugar year¹. Over the years, SMP has followed continuous upward revisions. It has been observed that although SMP serves the political interests of the government but prove to be uneconomical for the sugar firms. Further, the government controls over the supply of sugar and compels the sugar firms to follow a dual price system. Under the 'levy-sugar quota', the sugar firms have to surrender a soaring amount of their output to the government at unremunerative prices which are lower than the market-oriented price. However, the remaining proportion of sugar output can be sold at free market prices without any government restriction. It is noteworthy that upward revisions in SMP induced only the expansion of area under sugarcane production, and did not provide any incentive to improve the quality of sugarcane in terms of sucrose contents. This is evident from the fact that the sugar recovery content of cane has remained



stagnant at around 10 percent for the last two decades as compared with 12 to 13 percent in some other major sugar producing countries.

Sugar has historically been classified as an essential commodity and has been regulated across the value chain. It is a highly politicized commodity in India covered by the Essential Commodity Act, 1955. The excess government control and participation over the industry play a major role in determining the industry's performance. The heavy regulations in the sector artificially impact the demand-supply forces resulting in market imbalance. Sensing this problem, since 1993 the regulations have been progressively eased. The key regulatory milestones include de-licensing of the industry in 1998 and the removal of control on storage and distribution in 2002. However, policy still plays an important role in the industry.

Karnataka Sugar Industry at Glance:

Karnataka Sugar Industry ranks 3rd in terms of its contribution of sugar in the total sugar production in the country. The Sugar Industry in Karnataka is able to manufacture sugar in such huge quantities due to the fact that sugarcane is abundantly available in the state. In fact, Karnataka stands 4th in the country in the cultivation of sugarcane. The Sugar Industry in Karnataka has around 41 sugar factories which are distributed all over the state. The various locations of the sugar factories of Karnataka Sugar Industry are Konnur, Varuna, Koppa, Madapura, Dandeli, Jambagi, Hosur, Margur, Yelgur, Siddapur, and Arsanghatta. The major benefits of Karnataka Sugar Industry are that it has generated many facilities in the state such as communication, employment, and transport. It has also benefited the state by helping in the development of the rural areas of the state by mobilizing the various resources of the villages.



Literature:

Subramaniyan (1986) found that the relative contribution of residuary factors on value added in sugar industry was positive in all the selected states in India. Thus there have been conflicting instances of evidence on productivity growth in Indian sugar industry. Naturally the question arises as to what is the impact of New Economic Policy on productivity in Indian sugar industry in the recent period.

In the milling sector, Australia leads die world in the recovery of sucrose from the cane crushed, with 90% of sucrose recovered. Australia has achieved this high standard by the improvement of existing technologies and implementation of new technologies. The transfer of milling technologies developed in Australia to other industries has contributed to a significant improvement in their performance. For example, sucrose recovery rates in Thai mills have increased from 68% on average in the 5 years 1971 -75, to currently more than 80% (Landell Mills Commodity Studies 1991; 1993).

Sugarcane undergoes quick deterioration in yield and quality after harvest. This results in monetary loss to growers as well as sugar factories. Solomon & Madan (1995) reported that farmers lose around A\$ 250 per 100 tonne of cane supplied to the sugar factories if the time lag between harvesting and milling exceeds 72 h during late-milling period. The sugar factory (2500 t cane/day) loses around AS 15,000 because of low sugar recovery from stale cane. There is no substitute for quick and efficient transport of harvested cane from field to factory. However, if deterioration is unavoidable an integrated approach using both physical (water spraying and trash covering) and chemical methods (use of biocides) should be followed to minimize sugar losses (Anon. 1995). A direct linkage between the cane growers and sugar factory should be



established for supply of cane. The time lag between harvesting and milling should not exceed more than 24 h to avoid deterioration. To ensure this, infrastructure facilities such as link roads, culverts, drainage system, etc., should be created by the respective State Governments.

Thus the main objectives of the present study are:

- 1) Sugar Production in India Scenario at a glance.
- 2) To measure the relative contribution of Sri Renuka Sugar Ltd., to Indian sugar industry.
- 3) To analyse the production and contribution of Renuka Sugar.

Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd.

Shree Renuka Sugars created India's largest ethanol capacity in response to the growing optimism. The biggest achievement of Shree Renuka Sugars in the last two years. The company has reported 61.33% increase in its production for the year 2006-07. As a logical extension of this, Shree Renuka Sugars has emerged as the most valuable sugar company in India. SRSL reports 47% & 10.3% decrease in its Net profit & Income respectively. On the other hand, there is a slight increase in the EPS of the company.

In Renuka (India), our cost of production is one of the lowest in the country. In our Milling division, we witnessed the best recoveries we ever had in the history of this Company.



Renuka Sugar Manufacturing:

**Table-3
Plants Crushing Capacity**

	Installed (TCD)	Sugar Production (MT)
Munoli	7,500	302,069
Arag*	4,000	58,917
Athani	10,000	303,568
Havalga	8,000	222,892
Raibag	2,500	70,383
Pathri-Parabhani	1,250	49,621
Panchganga	5,000	65,093

Source: Annual Report of Renuka Sugar, 2012. *Arag Production upto June 30, 2011.

**Table-4
Balance sheet of Renuka Sugar (2007-08)**

Particulars	Jun-07	Sep-07	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08
Total Income	218.5	170.3	205.6	479.8	612	548.7
PBDIT	58.7	19.9	49.1	70.9 68	48.9	
PAT	31.5	2.4	27.2	30.4	23	12.1
EPS (Rs.)	2.56	2.28	2.05	2.71	2.40	2.69

Despite such plummeting results in the last quarter, there exists a large scope for the company from a core business perspective. Five years ago, India's largest sugar company accounted for only 2% of the country's market share; today, it accounts for 5% and we expect that scale and consolidation will increase its share over the foreseeable future. The production is expected to decrease from 479mn to 390mn for the next financial year. Renuka Sugars follows a financial year from Oct-Sep.

**Table-5
Revenue Projection for 2008-09**

(In Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09(E)	Percentage of Grand total
Sales	1871	2026.40	8.30
PAT	92.79	99.70	7.44
EPS(Rs)	2.69	3.61	34.20



The company has recently acquired 87% stake in Gokak Sugar Ltd. for Rs.69.3 Cr. In Karnataka, having a crushing capacity of 2500 TD (Tonnes crushed Per Day) & 144MW cogeneration power plant at Kolavi village.

The company has decided to cal off the establishment of its new refinery of 2000TPD, which was expected to commence operations at Mundra in 2009-10.

Presently, the Company has two Employee Stock Option Schemes titled 'Shree Renuka Sugars Employees Stock Option Scheme - 2006 and 'SRSL Employees Stock Option Plan-2011'. The Company has been granting stock options to eligible employees under the said schemes. Majority of these options were issued at significantly higher prices when compared to the current market price. Due to the recent fall in the market price of the equity shares of the Company, the stock options issued to a large number of employees have become unattractive. The company has received requests from many employees for surrendering the unexercised portion of the stock options.

Sri Renuka Sugar, in the normal course of business, has been availing various types of credit facilities in the form of long term loans, External Commercial Borrowings (ECB), Debentures, short term loans, working capital demand loans, letter of credits, overdrafts, packing-credits, buyer's credit facility from various Banks, Financial Institutions, Finance Corporations or Credit Corporations and such other Finance Companies (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation"), for its CAPEX plans, working capital facilities and general corporate purposes. Pursuant to the loan agreements, deeds, covenants, undertakings entered into by the Company with the Corporation for availing such credit facilities, the Corporation would have the right to appoint from time to time any person



or persons as a Director(s), whole time or non-whole time (which Director or Directors is/are hereinafter referred to as "Nominee Director/s") on the Board of the Company and to remove from such office any person or persons so appointed and to appoint any person or persons in his or their places.

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“बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्यों का अध्ययन”

- निधि तेंवर
शोधार्थी

Guide: डॉ. भगवतीलाल व्यास
(Retired Principal)

मेवाड़ विश्वविद्यालय, गंगारार
चित्तौड़गढ़ (राज.)

प्रस्तावना -

हम हजारों वर्ष पुरानी सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के उत्तराधिकारी हैं। हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की कुछ विशेषताएँ हैं, जिनमें से बहुत-सी आज तक कायम हैं। समयानुसार उनमें परिवर्तन अथवा सुधार हुए हैं। वर्तमान शिक्षा का सामान्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थी का सम्पूर्ण विकास करना है। शिक्षा की नीव व्यक्ति विशेष के पूर्ण विकास के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है। यह सर्वश्रेष्ठ मनुष्य बनाने का अपेक्षित उद्देश्य है। शिक्षा एकमात्र तरीका है व्यक्ति के जीवन मूल्यों के सम्पूर्ण विकास को सही दिशा देने का। क्योंकि किसी ने बहुत सही कहा है कि -

**“तकदीर तो पत्थर की भी बदल सकती है
यदि उसे सलीके से तराशा जाय।”**

अर्थात् शिक्षा वह प्रक्रिया है जो एक बालक के व्यक्तित्व का विकास करती है जिसके द्वारा समूह में, व्यक्ति में तथा व्यक्ति द्वारा व्यवहार में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। **“स्वयं स्वयं चरित्र शिक्षकों पृथिव्यां मानवः”** अर्थात् हम अपने-अपने चरित्र से पृथ्वी के समस्त मानवों को शिक्षा दें, श्रेष्ठ आचरण को जीवन में उतारें।

शिक्षा और मूल्यों का संबंध नया नहीं वरन् शाश्वत है। मूल्य आधारित जीवन जीने की कला किसी भी मनुष्य को सामान्य स्तर से ऊपर उठाकर उसे परिवार, समाज, देश, शिक्षा और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में औरों से बेहतर बनाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। परन्तु आज स्थिति एकदम विपरीत नज़र आती है। सब जगह लूटमार, धोखाधड़ी, झूठ, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार, गरीबों को सताना, दूसरों को नुकसान पहुँचाकर स्वयं आगे बढ़ना व्याप्त होता जा रहा है। हमारे

जीवन मूल्यों का आज जितनी तेजी से हास हो रहा है, वह चिंता का विषय है। राष्ट्रकवि श्री **मैथिलीशरण गुप्त** ने भी इस समस्या पर विचार करने हेतु लिखा है कि -

**“हम कौन थे, क्या हो गये हैं और क्या होंगे अभी,
आओ विचारें आज मिलकर ये समस्याएँ सभी।”-**

आज छोटी-सी उमर में नवयुवक कुंठित जीवन जी रहे हैं और छोटी-छोटी बातों में अपनी जीवन लीला ही समाप्त कर रहे हैं। आए दिन पढ़े-लिखे युवक और युवतियाँ आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और इतना ही नहीं सड़कों पर भी आए दिन हत्या, लूटखसोट, छीना-झपटी, व्यभिचार करने के मामले सामने आ रहे हैं। हमारी वर्तमान पीढ़ी पाश्चात्य सभ्यता में निहित स्वच्छंदता, अराजकता को अपनाती जा रही है। हमारे अंदर एक बहुत बड़ी कमी है कि पाश्चात्य सभ्यता में जो अच्छी बातें हैं जैसे मेहनत और ईमानदारी को अपनाने के बजाय हम उनकी गलत बातों को जल्दी अपनाते हैं। भारतीय जीवन-मूल्यों से दूर होना सभ्य होने का प्रतीक माना जा रहा है। मानव मूल्य तिरोहित होते जा रहे हैं, चहुँओर अनैतिकता का बोलबाला है। वर्तमान समय में **‘जिसके घर में कामयाबी का शजर लगता है उसके हर ऐब हुनर लगते हैं’** वाली बात चरितार्थ हो रही है।

संत शिरोमणि श्री समनदास जी के शब्दों में, “उन्नति के कितने ही ऊँचे शिखर हम छू लें फिर भी जीवन के जो शाश्वत मूल्य हैं उनकी अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। सत्य, अहिंसा, नम्रता, दया, त्याग, परोपकार, श्रमशीलता, एवं कर्तव्यनिष्ठता और निराभिमान जैसे जीवन मूल्यों की आवश्यकता तब तक अनुभव की जाएगी जब तक मानव का अस्तित्व समाज में रहेगा।”

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 से निर्देशित किया गया है कि “In our culturally plural society, education should foster eternal values oriented towards the unity and integration of our people.”

“शोचाचारांश्च शिश्रयेत” अर्थात् शुद्ध आचार शिक्षा लेना ही शिक्षा का सर्वोच्च उद्देश्य है। वास्तव में शिक्षा संस्कार प्रक्रिया है। इसके माध्यम से शरीर, मन, बुद्धि व आत्मा को संस्कारित कर व्यक्तित्व निर्माण की दिशा में आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। बालक अपने घर, परिवार, समाज या भौतिक परिवेश में रहकर जीवन मूल्यों की

शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है। अतः विद्यार्थियों में व्याप्त मूल्यों का पता लगाना भी समय व परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अतिआवश्यक है। आदिवासी बहुल बाँसवाड़ा जिले के विद्यार्थियों में कौनसे जीवन मूल्य विद्यमान हैं तथा छात्र व छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों में कितना अंतर है? यह पता लगाने के लिए शोधकर्त्री ने डॉ. भगवतीलाल व्यास के निर्देशन में बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों में व्याप्त जीवन मूल्यों का अध्ययन किया है।

प्रस्तुत शोध के उद्देश्य -

1. बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों के जीवन मूल्यों का पता लगाना।
2. बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर की छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों का पता लगाना।
3. बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों एवं छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों में अंतर ज्ञात करना।

शोध की परिकल्पनाएँ -

बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों एवं छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

विशिष्ट पारिभाषिक शब्दों की व्याख्या -

• **बाँसवाड़ा जिला** - प्राचीनकाल से बांगड़ प्रदेश के रूप में विख्यात यह आदिवासी बाहुल्य जिला बाँसवाड़ा का नाम भील सरदार बाँसिया के नाम पर पड़ा। राजस्थान राज्य के दक्षिण में 1.47% भाग पर राज्य की मानक एवं वैध सीमा के अंतर्गत 5037 वर्ग-किमी. क्षेत्र में 23.3° से 23.55° उत्तरी अक्षांश एवं 73.58° से 74.47° पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य स्थित भू-भाग है।

• **उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थी** - ऐसे विद्यार्थी जो शिक्षा प्रणाली की 10+2 पद्धति के अनुसार विद्यालय की कक्षा 11 व 12 में अध्ययनरत हों।

• **जीवन मूल्य** - मूल्य शब्द का अंग्रेजी रूपांतरण **वैल्यू** (Value) है जिसका अर्थ है - 'योग्यता या महत्त्व'। अर्थात् जब किसी

विचार या वस्तु को महत्त्वपूर्ण माना जाता है तो वह मूल्य कहलाता है। मूल्य को संस्कृत में 'इष्ट' कहा जाता है जिसका अभिप्राय है 'इच्छित वस्तु'। इस आधार पर कह सकते हैं कि मूल्य वे मानदण्ड हैं जिनके द्वारा लक्ष्यों का चयन किया जाता है। मूल्यों के मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार लक्ष्य प्राप्ति ही मूल्य है। अतः मनोवैज्ञानिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति को मूल्य माना गया है। मूल्य अर्थात् जीवन के रास्ते को तय करने के लिए कुछ मूलभूत आधार अथवा मूल्य वह वस्तु है जिसकी कुछ कीमत हो।

सी.वी.गुड¹ (1945) के अनुसार - "मूल्य वह चारित्रिक गुण है जो कि मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और सौंदर्यबोधोत्पन्न दृष्टि से महत्त्वपूर्ण होते हैं। ये सामान्यतया बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।"

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षानीति में मूल्यों की शिक्षा पर विशेष रूप से बल दिया गया। उसमें सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की रक्षा, लोकतंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, सीमित परिवार, सामाजिक न्याय, विचार स्वातंत्र्य और गतिशीलता आदि मूल्य बताए गए हैं।

लुमिस तथा लुमिस ने मूल्य को मानव व्यवहार का निर्धारक बताया है। अर्थात् व्यक्ति के व्यवहार से उसके मूल्यों के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है या मूल्यों को जानकर उसके व्यवहार का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। जैसे वह क्या करना पसन्द करता है?, विभिन्न बातों में क्या प्राथमिकताएँ प्रदान करता है?

मूल्यों की महत्ता महात्मा गाँधी के इस कथन से स्पष्ट होती है कि - 'चरित्र निर्माण करना ही शिक्षा का लक्ष्य है। बच्चों को पढ़ाना या अनुशासन सिखाना ही हमारा ध्येय नहीं है। उन्हें चरित्रवान बनाना हमारा ध्येय है और उसी के लिए पढ़ाई, अनुशासन आदि हैं। शिक्षा का मुख्य हेतु चरित्रगठन होना चाहिए। यदि विद्यार्थियों के मूल्य चले गये तो सबकुछ चला गया समझो।'

जीवन मूल्यों के संबंध में अनेक मत प्रचलित हैं। वस्तुतः मूल्यों को परिभाषा की संकुचित सीमा में सही-सही नहीं बांधा जा सकता। हर एक समाज अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार मूल्यों का

¹Raijada, B.S., Research Methodology



निर्माण करता है। 'आज मूल्य तेजी से गिर रहे हैं।' यह वाक्य अक्सर सामान्य वार्तालाप के दौरान सुनने में आता है। लालच, बेईमानी, भ्रष्टाचार, हिंसा, अनैतिकता और लूटपाट जैसे अपराधों के आधार पर मानव जाति का अस्तित्व कब तक रह पाएगा? शोधकर्त्तों के विचार से जब तक मानव में जीवन मूल्य नहीं होंगे तब तक प्रजातांत्रिक, समाजवादी व धर्मनिरपेक्ष समाज की स्थापना संभव नहीं है। यदि जीवन मूल्यों के अनुसार स्वयं को निर्देशित नहीं किया गया तो ये मूल्य केवल आदर्श रूप में ही रह जायेंगे। अतः इनकी प्राप्ति की दिशा में समाज के लोग अपने आचरण को ढालें और इन्हें अपने सामाजिक जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बनायें। इसी उद्देश्य की परख के लिए शोधकर्त्तों द्वारा उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्यों का अध्ययन जीवन के विविध पक्षों के संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य के अंतर्गत किया गया है।

क्षेत्र परिसीमन – प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य को निम्नानुसार परिसीमित किया गया है-

- प्रस्तुत अध्ययन बॉसवाड़ा जिले तक सीमित किया गया है।
- प्रस्तुत अध्ययन बॉसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों (छात्र-छात्राओं) तक सीमित रखा गया।
- प्रस्तुत अध्ययन बॉसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के कक्षा 11 एवं 12 के विद्यार्थियों तक सीमित रखा गया।

न्यादर्श – प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के न्यादर्श के लिए बॉसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के कक्षा 11 व 12 में अध्ययनरत् 800 विद्यार्थियों का चयन यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन विधि द्वारा किया गया है, जिनमें 400 छात्र एवं 400 छात्राएँ प्राप्त संख्या के आधार पर सम्मिलित किए गए हैं।

सारिणी 1-न्यादर्श सारिणी

क्रम संख्या	बॉसवाड़ा जिले से चयनित विद्यालय का नाम	विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	
		छात्र	छात्रा
1	रा. नूतन उ. मा. वि., बॉसवाड़ा	150	50
2	रा. बा. उ. मा. वि., खाँदूकॉलोनी	-	50

3	रा. उ. मा. वि., खाँदकॉलोनी	50	-
4	रा. उ. मा. वि., बडोदिया	150	150
5	रा. बा. उ. मा. वि., परतापुर	-	150
6	रा. उ. मा. वि., परतापुर	50	-
	योग	400	400
		800	

अध्ययन विधि - प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य में छात्र एवं छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों के अध्ययन में सर्वेक्षण विधि (Survey Method) का प्रयोग किया गया है।

उपकरण - डॉ. (श्रीमती) जी.पी. शैरी एवं डॉ. आर. पी. वर्मा की जीवन मूल्य प्रमापनी।

सांख्यिकीय प्रविधियाँ - प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में एकत्रित किए गए आँकड़ों को विश्लेषित करने हेतु निम्नांकित सांख्यिकीय प्रविधियों को प्रयुक्त किया गया है-

- प्रतिशत (Percentage)
- माध्य (Mean)
- मानक विचलन (S.D.)
- टी-टेस्ट (t-test)

दत्तों का विश्लेषण -

बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्यों का अध्ययन करने के लिए शोधकर्त्री ने डॉ. (श्रीमती) जी.पी.शैरी एवं स्व. प्रो.आर.पी.वर्मा कृत व्यक्तिगत मूल्य प्रश्नावली को प्रयुक्त किया है। प्रश्नावली के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों से जीवन मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित 10 मूल्यों को प्रकट करते कुल 40 प्रश्न किए गए। इन प्रश्नों पर विद्यार्थियों द्वारा निर्देशानुसार प्रदर्शित अभिमत के आधार पर रांकलित रांकनों को 2,0,1 अंकन प्रणाली का प्रयोग कर शोधकर्त्री ने क्षेत्रवार संगठित एवं सुव्यवस्थित कर विश्लेषित किया है।

1. छात्रों के जीवन मूल्यों का मध्यमान आधारित विश्लेषण -

सारिणी-2-छात्रों (N=400) के जीवन मूल्यों का मध्यमानवार विश्लेषण

क्र. सं.	मूल्य / क्षेत्र	प्रतीक	प्रश्नों की संख्या	कट पॉइन्ट मध्यमान (Cut Point Mean)	मध्यमान (Mean)
1.	धार्मिक मूल्य	क	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.48
2.	सामाजिक मूल्य	ख	4	4 x 1 = 4	4.60
3.	प्रजातान्त्रिक मूल्य	ग	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.23
4.	सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्य	घ	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.57
5.	आर्थिक मूल्य	च	4	4 x 1 = 4	6.48
6.	ज्ञानात्मक मूल्य	छ	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.41
7.	सुखवादी मूल्य	ज	4	4 x 1 = 4	6.57
8.	शक्ति मूल्य	झ	4	4 x 1 = 4	6.75
9.	पारिवारिक प्रतिष्ठा मूल्य	ट	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.26
10.	स्वास्थ्य मूल्य	ठ	4	4 x 1 = 4	4.84

2. छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों का मध्यमान आधारित विश्लेषण -

सारिणी-3-छात्राओं (N=400) के जीवन मूल्यों का मध्यमानवार विश्लेषण

क्र. सं.	मूल्य / क्षेत्र	प्रतीक	प्रश्नों की संख्या	कट पॉइन्ट मध्यमान (Cut Point Mean)	मध्यमान (Mean)
1.	धार्मिक मूल्य	क	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.41
2.	सामाजिक मूल्य	ख	4	4 x 1 = 4	4.74
3.	प्रजातान्त्रिक मूल्य	ग	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.53
4.	सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्य	घ	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.40
5.	आर्थिक मूल्य	च	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.98
6.	ज्ञानात्मक मूल्य	छ	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.47
7.	सुखवादी मूल्य	ज	4	4 x 1 = 4	6.37
8.	शक्ति मूल्य	झ	4	4 x 1 = 4	7.02
9.	पारिवारिक प्रतिष्ठा मूल्य	ट	4	4 x 1 = 4	4.88
10.	स्वास्थ्य मूल्य	ठ	4	4 x 1 = 4	5.03

उपर्युक्त विश्लेषण के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि बॉसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्र और छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों में समानता पाई गई और दोनों में ही जीवन मूल्यों के प्रति सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति देखी गई है तथा दोनों में ही आर्थिक, सुखवादी एवं शक्ति मूल्यों की अधिकता तथा सामाजिक मूल्य की अन्य मूल्यों की अपेक्षा न्यूनता प्राप्त हुई है।

3. छात्र और छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण -

सारणी-4-छात्र (N=400) और छात्राओं (N=400) के जीवन मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र	छात्र		छात्रा		't' मूल्य (t-value)	0.05 / 0.01 स्तर पर सार्थकता	परिकल्पना
		माध्यमान (Mean)	मानक विचलन (SD)	माध्यमान (Mean)	मानक विचलन (SD)			
1.	क-धार्मिक मूल्य	5.48	1.81	5.41	1.68	0.56	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत
2.	ख-सामाजिक मूल्य	4.60	2.79	4.74	2.12	0.79	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत
3.	ग-प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्य	5.23	1.52	5.53	1.32	2.91	सार्थक अंतर है।	अस्वीकृत
4.	घ-सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्य	5.57	1.78	5.40	2.44	1.12	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत
5.	च-आर्थिक मूल्य	6.48	1.69	5.98	1.88	3.95	सार्थक अंतर है।	अस्वीकृत
6.	छ-ज्ञानात्मक मूल्य	5.41	1.88	5.47	1.94	0.48	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत
7.	ज-सुखवादी मूल्य	6.57	1.98	6.37	1.99	1.47	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत
8.	झ-शक्ति मूल्य	6.75	1.69	7.02	1.65	2.26	सार्थक अंतर है।	अस्वीकृत
9.	ट-पारिवारिक प्रतिष्ठा मूल्य	5.26	1.49	4.88	1.61	3.43	सार्थक अंतर है।	अस्वीकृत
10.	ड-स्वास्थ्य मूल्य	4.84	1.56	5.03	1.63	1.68	सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।	स्वीकृत

जहाँ -

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d.f. (Degree of Freedom)} &= (N_1+N_2-2) \\ &= (400+400-2) \\ &= 798 \end{aligned}$$

जीवन मूल्यों के लिए -

$$'t' \text{ (अपेक्षित मान)} = 0.05 \text{ विश्वास स्तर पर} = 1.96$$

$$= 0.01 \text{ विश्वास स्तर पर} = 2.58$$

परिकल्पना – सारणी का अवलोकन करने पर स्पष्ट है कि बाँसवाड़ा जिले के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों एवं छात्राओं की व्यावसायिक अभिरुचि में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है।

परन्तु फिर भी जीवन मूल्यों के प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों, आर्थिक मूल्यों, शक्ति मूल्यों एवं पारिवारिक प्रतिष्ठा मूल्यों में भिन्नता है। अधिकांश मूल्य क्षेत्रों में छात्र व छात्राओं दोनों के जीवन मूल्यों में समानता पाई गई है।

अध्ययन से प्राप्त निष्कर्ष -

न्यादर्श में सम्मिलित -

1. जीवन मूल्यों के क्षेत्र में न्यादर्श में सम्मिलित छात्रों और छात्राओं में समान स्तर का आदर भाव अभिव्यक्त हुआ।
2. जीवन मूल्यों की दृष्टि से छात्र और छात्रा वर्गों ने क्रमशः शक्ति, सुख और अर्थ संबंधी मूल्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जो व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र से संबंध रखते हैं। इससे यह भी संकेत मिलता है कि आधुनिक युवाओं में व्यक्तिवादी चिन्तन हावी है।
3. मूल्य वरीयता क्रम की दृष्टि से छात्रों ने सौंदर्यात्मक मूल्य और छात्राओं ने प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्य को प्राथमिकता दी है।
4. न्यादर्श में सम्मिलित छात्र-छात्राओं ने सामाजिक मूल्यों को वरीयता क्रम में अंतिम स्थान दिया है।

अध्ययन के शैक्षिक निहितार्थ -

- छात्र-छात्राओं के सर्वांगीण विकास की जिम्मेदारी की जब भी बात की जाती है तो भारतीय समाज शिक्षक की ओर ही देखता है अथवा किसी व्यक्ति की ओर नहीं। शिक्षक को विद्यार्थियों में मूल्यों की स्थापना के लिए अपने चरित्रिक गुणों का विकास करना चाहिए।

- शिक्षा में नैतिक एवं मूल्यपरक गुणों का समावेश करने के लिए स्वयं शिक्षक को उसकी पाठ्यपुस्तक और प्रयोगशाला बनना चाहिए।
- विद्यालय में मूल्यों के विकास हेतु समय, नियम और अनुशासन का पालन सभी सदस्य करें जिससे विद्यालय में उचित मूल्यों की स्थापना होगी और समाज को योग्य नागरिक प्राप्त हो सकेंगे। वास्तव में मूल्य शिक्षा केवल किताबों का विषय हो ही नहीं सकती, उसे तो व्यवहार में दिखना चाहिए। समय का मूल्य सिखाने के दो उपाय हो सकते हैं। पहला शिक्षक छत्र को यह वाक्य याद करने को दे दे और दस पांच बार लिखवा लें और दूसरा उपाय स्वयं दैनिक जीवन में इस आचरण का पालन करें।
- अति उच्च मूल्यों से युक्त शिक्षक ही भावी नागरिकों में इन मूल्यों का विकास करके समाज में सुख एवं शान्ति स्थापित कर सकते हैं।
- शिक्षक अभ्यास क्रम के साथ मूल्य निष्ठा के बारे में भी क्लासरूम में बातें करें जिसमें राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक भावनाओं को उद्घाटित किया जाए।
- विद्यार्थियों को मूल्यपरक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि शिक्षा नियोजकों द्वारा वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रम में संशोधन किए जाए और साथ ही शिक्षकों द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम और जीवनशैली को मूल्यपरक बनाने के लिए निर्देशन कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जाए।
- बच्चे की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में अनौपचारिक व औपचारिक संस्था की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका हो सकती है। अतः ये संस्थाएँ भी निजी मूल्यांकन करें क्योंकि सुधार करने की क्षमता भी उन्हीं में है। मूल्यवान राष्ट्रीय-सामाजिक चरित्रों का निर्माण करना है तो शुरुआत हमारे माहौल में से ही करनी पड़ेगी और उसमें भावपूर्ण समर्पण भी आवश्यक है।



- निर्देशन कार्यक्रम व्यवसाय के चुनाव के साथ ही परोक्ष रूप से मूल्य शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने वाला हो तथा व्यवसाय से सम्बद्ध जीवन मूल्यों के संदर्भ में व्यवसायों की उपादेयता समझाई जाए।
- शिक्षा नियोजक को शैक्षिक योजना निर्धारित करते समय प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के भिन्न गुणों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए का योजना में प्रावधान रखना चाहिए।
- प्रारम्भ से ही परिवार में ऐसी जीवन शैली हो जो संतान को स्वतः ही मूल्य सम्पन्न बनाये। माता-पिता बच्चे को बताएँ कि जो व्यक्ति अपने जीवन मूल्यों पर अडिग रह कर चलता है, वह कभी भी भय में नहीं जीता। उसका चेहरा हमेशा आत्मविश्वास से दमकता है, वह निर्भय होकर अपनी बात कहता है और हर पल सुरक्षा का अनुभव करता है।
- स्त्री परिवार की धुरी होती है और संतान की प्रथम गुरु मां ही होती है। अतः स्त्री को जीवन मूल्यों यथा - सच्चाई, ईमानदारी, साहस, शौर्य, पराक्रम और चारित्रिक गुणों की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए।
- सेमिनार, संगोष्ठी इत्यादि के माध्यम से छात्र एवं छात्राओं में जीवन मूल्यों के भावों के विकास का प्रयास किया जाना वांछनीय है।

भावी शोध हेतु सुझाव -

- यह अध्ययन दो जिलों के मध्य तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के रूप में भी किया जा सकता है।
- यह अध्ययन ग्रामीण व शहरी विद्यार्थियों पर भी किया जा सकता है।
- प्रस्तुत शोध केवल छात्र अथवा केवल छात्राओं पर पृथक-पृथक रूप से किया जा सकता है।

- बाँसवाड़ा जिले के आदिवासी एवं गैर आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों पर भी यह अध्ययन किया जा सकता है।
- यह अध्ययन विभिन्न स्तरीय अध्यापकों के संदर्भ में भी किया जा सकता है।
- यह अध्ययन भिन्न-भिन्न माध्यमों में अध्ययनरत् विद्यार्थियों को लेकर भी किया जा सकता है।
- यह अध्ययन विभिन्न संकायों - कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य के विद्यार्थियों को लेकर तुलनात्मक रूप में भी किया जा सकता है।
- जीवन मूल्यों के विकास के लिए किन शिक्षण विधियों का प्रयोग किया जाए, पर अध्ययन किया जा सकता है।

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MANAGEMENT OF REGIONAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OFFICE IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A CASE STUDY OF VISAKHAPATNAM

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Introduction:

“Co-operation” and “Bargaining” have emerged as the basic tenants of all democratic states. Though public participation is the basis for any democratic form of government, no state can afford to overlook the utility of officialdom as its primary agent for execution of its policies. Public policies yield the expected results only when both policy makers, i.e., people and their representatives and the policy executers, i.e., officials of the government function consciously.

Since the third world countries face such basic problems as absence of professionalism, lack of technological development, inadequate resources, lack of political stability, low standards of living and so on. Majority of their population suffer from illiteracy, unemployment and under-employment. The concept of welfare has change the orientation of the governments resulting in the necessity for closer relationships between the government officials and the people.

India is one of the democratic countries in the world. A democratic country cannot survive without the support of its people. In this context it is trying to promote the well being of its people by establishing survival organizations to meet their requirements. At various level like central,



state and local. One among such organizations is the state transport authority office which looks after the transport related activities in the state. Similarly in the district level there are Regional Transport Authority offices to carry out the activities of transport. Mere establishment of these offices is not enough. But they are supposed to be managed in a proper manner to render quality of services to the people, according to their expectations.

Cities are growing in size and population because rural populations from surrounding area are migrating to cities. With the increasing population the numbers of people who are using vehicles are also increasing. Vehicle users have to obtain registration for vehicle, licenses and renewals from the concerned transport authority officials. When the citizens approach these officials, they have to give courteous treatment and attend their needs properly. In this connection Regional Transport Authority Office plays significant role in giving these permissions. So an attempt is made to study about the Management of Regional Transport Authority Office in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Visakhapatnam. The aim of this article is to assess the hierarchical and organizational setup and functions of the Regional Transport Authority Office as also to assess the management of organization of the grass root level. Further it is also proposed to study the relationship between users and officials as well as to examine the attitudes of users in respect of rules, regulations and procedures adopted in the organization. The studies will also identify the bottlenecks in the management of organization and suggest measures to overcome them. The present study is conducted in the Regional Transport Authority Office at Visakhapatnam.

About Visakhapatnam:

Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern Coastal



Districts of the Andhra Pradesh and its lies between 17° - 15° and 18° - 32° Northern latitude and 83° - 30° in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North partly by the Orissa State and partly by Visakhapatnam District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa State and on the East by Bay of Bengal. Inscriptions indicate that the District was originally a part of Kalinga Kingdom subsequently conquered by the Eastern Chalukyas in the 7th century A.D. who ruled over it with their Head Quarters at Vengi. Coming to epistemology of the name Vishakhapatnam tradition has it that some centuries ago a King of Andhra Dynasty encamped on the site of the present Head Quarters Town of Visakhapatnam on his pilgrimage to Banaras and being pleased with the place, had built a shrine in honour of his family diety called Visakeswara to the south of Lawsons Bay from which the district has derived its name as Visakheshwarapuram which subsequently changed to Visakhapatnam. According to 2011 census, Visakhapatnam had population of 42,88,113 of which male and female were 21,40,872 and 21,47,241 respectively. Average Literacy rate of Visakhapatnam in 2011 were 67.70 compared to 59.96 of 2001. Of things are looked at a gender wise, male and female literacy were 75.47 and 60.00 respectively. It is the second largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the third largest city on the east cost of India after Kolkata and Chennai.

Profiles of the Study Area and Regional Transport Authority:

The Regional Transport Authority has become an important administrative organization at the district level. The services of this organization are very essential and public contact with the organization tremendously increased over the period. Hence, in this study an attempt is made to analysis the gradual growth of Visakhapatnam District, as



also assessed structure and functioning of the Regional Transport Authority.

General Profile of the Office of the Regional Transport Authority, Visakhapatnam:

Here an attempt is made to discuss about the General features of Visakhapatnam Regional Transport Authority. Included in this are the place of R.T.A. in the hierarchical structure of the State-level Transport Department, History of Visakhapatnam R.T.A. Office, organizational setting of the Department etc. The functions of the Department and procedures in issuing Driving Licenses and vehicle registrations etc were also discussed.

State Transport Authority:

The State Transport Authority is a Government Department, which monitors transportation of vehicles throughout the State, whereas the Regional Transport Department monitors transportation vehicles at the district level. The headquarters of the State Transport Authority is located at Hyderabad. The State Transport Authority is headed by the Transport Commissioner, assisted by four Assistant Secretaries and one Accounts Officer in the Head Office. One Joint Transport Commissioner is in charge of all offices in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This Department has one office each at all the district headquarters towns. The office of the Deputy Transport Commissioner (D.T.C) or Regional Transport Officer (R.T.O) headed by the Deputy Transport Commissioner, or the Regional Transport Officer, as the case may be along with unit officers who are available at other than district headquarters. In Unit Offices, Motor Vehicle Inspector (M.V.I) is in charge of the office. There are five Driving Schools in the State. Each Driving School has one Principal in the cadre of Regional Transport Officer (R.T.O).



Regional Transport Authority:

As indicated above, the State Transport Authority has one office at each District Headquarters, described as D.T.C or R.T.O office. The Deputy Transport Commissioner will act as the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority headed by the Collector as Chairman. There are four sections (A,C,F and H) in every office of the Regional Transport Authority. Section-A is dispatch section headed by a Superintendent, assisted by three Junior Assistants and eight typists, section-C is establishment section, headed by Superintendent, and assisted by three Senior Assistants and one Junior Assistant. Section-F which is directly under the control of Deputy Transport Commissioner (D.T.C) is Accounts sections. The entire work of the section is done by three senior assistant and one Junior Assistant. Section-H is Gazetted Officer's Section. It is headed by a Superintendent who is assisted by three Senior Assistants.

History of the Office of the Regional Transport Authority,

Visakhapatnam: The State Department of Police (Till 1955), used to discharge responsibilities of transport authority along with their own functions with two Motor Vehicles Inspectors stationed at Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam simultaneously. In the same year, a Department was established exclusively to discharge the functions of the Transport Authority. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the Department, following organizational set up has come into being at the initial stage.

Visakhapatnam: One Regional Transport Commissioner, One Motor Vehicles Inspector, One Additional Vehicles Inspector, One Enforcement Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspector. **Anakapalli:** One Motor Vehicle Inspector, **Narsipatnam:** One Assistant motor Vehicle Inspector.

The staff of the East and West Godavari Districts under the supervision of Deputy Transport Commissioner used to supervise the



above staff till the Deputy Transport Commissioner's post was sanctioned for Visakhapatnam region, in the year 1977. In 1979, the new District Vizianagaram was formed and a Regional Transport Officer's post was created. In the year 1977-78, an integrated check post at Itchapuram was opened up with the Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspector, while another Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspector was appointed at Palakonda. In the year 1980, another Deputy Transport Commissioner's Post at Vizianagaram to supervise the Regional Transport Officers of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram was created by shifting the Post from Visakhapatnam and an Assistant Transport Commissioner's post from created at Visakhapatnam with another Assistant Secretary in the cadre of Regional Transport Officer, one Motor Vehicles Inspector and two Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors at Anakapalli, was opened up and in the year 1991, another Unit Officer with a Motor Vehicles Inspector and two Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspector was initiated.

In 1983, the Assistant Transport Commissioner's post at Visakhapatnam was upgraded to that of the Deputy Transport Commissioner. During the year 1986, the post of Motor Vehicles Inspectors was increased from 2 to 7 at Visakhapatnam and new posts of Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors (11) were sanctioned. In the year 1994, new assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors were recruited.

Functions of the Regional Transport Department:

- 1) Issue, renewal, suspension, cancellation and revocation of the licenses in the cadre of Licensing Authority.
- 2) Registration, re-registration, suspension, cancellation, revocation of registration in the cadre of registering authority.
- 3) Demand, collection, refund, adjustment of payment of motor vehicles tax.



- 4) Issue, renewal, suspension, cancellation and revocation of permits as secretary, Regional Transport Authority.
- 5) Demand, collection of CF, while enforcing the provisions of Motors Vehicles Acts and Rules.
- 6) All services matters pertaining to the general administration of the Department at unit office level as the Deputy Transport Commissioner or Regional Transport Officer.

1) Licensing Authority:

Being the licensing authority, the exercise the powers to issue learner's licenses, permanent and international licenses to those who obtain qualifications enumerated in Motor Vehicles Act. The Licensing Authority renews driving license and sometimes, it can revoke or cancel the driving license on grounds of disease or disability.

a) Procedures to issue Learner's License and its Renewal:

The application for the grant or renewal of a Learner's license shall be made in Form-2 and it shall be accompanied by the following documents. 1) Physical fitness certificate in Form-1a, issued by an approved doctor issued not more than one year earlier (in case of Transport vehicles only). 2) Three copies of recent photographs of passport size. 3) Prescribed fee (at present Rs.15/- by challan /cash for each category). 4) Evidence of residence by producing an attested copy by a gazetted officer of any of the following documents. Ration card / Electoral roll / Life insurance policy / Passport / Electricity bill / Telephone bill / Pay slip / House-Tax receipt. 5) Evidence of age by means of an attested copy by a gazetted officer of either the school leaving certificate or the birth certificate. 6) Consent of the parent or guardian, if the applicant is of more than 16 years and less than 18 years in age, when applying for a motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50 cc.



The Licensing Authority will issue the Learner's license in Form-3 after passing the preliminary test. Generally, the Motor Vehicles Inspector (M.V.I) is the testing authority. The learner's license issued shall be effective throughout India and valid for six months from the date of issue.

b) Procedure to Issue a Permanent Driving License:

To issue the permanent or regular driving license to the license seekers to drive various types of motor vehicles, the candidate has to apply to the concerned authority in the prescribed form, enclosing the required documents evidencing payment of prescribed fee.

The details of the application forms and enclosures for class of vehicles are given below: After submitting the application, the applicant has to appear before the testing authority. If the applicant does not pass the test, he shall not be qualified to appear for test, in the case of first three tests before the period of seven days from the date of last test and in the case of test after the first three tests, before a period of sixty days from the date of last test.

1) License to Drive Motor Cycles, Motor Cars and Other Light Motor Vehicles (Non-Transport Vehicles):

The following are the required forms and enclosures:

- i) Application in form-4.
- ii) Valid Learner's license issued at least thirty days earlier.
- iii) Three copies of recent photographs of passport size.
- iv) Fee for driving license (at present Rs.20/- by challan / cash or Rs.45/- by challan / cash for laminated cash for each class of vehicles).
- v) Fee for test (at present Rs.15/- by challan / cash for each class of vehicles).

On being declared as passed in the test by the testing Authority, the Driving License will be issued in form-6 valid for a period of twenty years from the date of issue or until the date on which such a person attains the age of fifty years, whichever is earlier (validity will be five



years only, if the applicant is more than 50 years of age on the day of application).

2) License to Drive Taxi Cabs (Including Auto-rickshaws), and other Light Transport Vehicles): The following are the required forms and enclosures: i) Application in form-4. ii) Valid Learner's license issued at least thirty days earlier. iii) A driving certificate issued in form-5 by a recognized driving school (at present exempted for cabs).

3) Addition to existing Driving License to drive Motor Cycles or Motor Cars or Light Motor Vehicles (Non-Transport Vehicles):

The following are the required forms and enclosures:

i) Application in form-8. ii) The original valid driving license. iii) Valid Learner's License issued at least thirty days earlier. iv) Fee for tests (at present Rs.15/- by challan / cash for category). v) Fee for addition (at present Rs.15/- by challan / cash or Rs.40/- by challan / cash for laminated card type). vi) Three recent passport size photographs if already affixed are required for replacement. On being declared as passed the addition will be noted in the regional driving license.

4) Authorization to drive Transport Vehicles:

The following are the required forms and enclosures:

i) Application form. ii) The original valid driving license issued to drive motor vehicles of the category required. iii) Three recent passport size photographs if the photographs already affixed are not clear or have become old. iv) A driving certificate issued in form-5 by a recognized driving school. v) An attested copy of school leaving certificate by a gazette officer to show that the applicant has passed at least tenth class or of the certificate of a prescribed course if the request is to drive goods carriage carrying dangerous goods. vi) Fee for authorization to drive transport vehicles at present Rs.2/- by Court fee stamps. vii) Fee for badge to drive



public service vehicles (at present Res.10/- by challan / cash). The authorization to drive transport vehicles will be noted in the driving license. The validity of the driving license will be restricted to a maximum period of three years.

5) International Driving License:

International Driving License is also issued to persons possessing Indian Driving License who intend to drive motor vehicles in foreign countries. It is valid for one year. If the stay of the persons in the foreign countries is beyond the data of validity of international Driving License, the driving license of that foreign country has to be obtained separately.

The following are the required forms and enclosures to get international Driving license. i) Application. ii) Three recent passport size photographs. iii) Indian driving license. iv) Passport. v) Prescribed fee (Rs. 10/- at present by challan / cash). If the application is in order, the International Driving License will be issued to the application by the License Authority. The License Authority can disqualify any person from holding a driving license. If the person is a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard or has used the vehicle in commission of the cognizable offence or has proved, that his driving is likely to be attended with danger to the public (Section-19).

II. Registering Authority:

Being the Registering Authority, the officers exercise the powers to register all types of vehicles. According to the Motor Vehicle Act Section 207, a vehicle without registration or without permit is liable for seizure.

The following are the required forms and procedures to register the vehicles.



a) For Registration:

i) Application in form-20. ii) Sale letter in form-21. iii) Fitness certificate in form-22. iv) Residence proof. v) Insurance coverage. vi) Tax payment particulars. vii) Free (according to the capacity of the vehicle). viii) (4P agreement) in form-34.

b) For Renewal of Registration:

i) Application in form-25. ii) Original registration certificate. iii) Insurance certificate. iv) Prescribed fee. v) Permits etc. vi) Fitness certificate (FC).

c) For Re-registration:

i) Application in form-24. ii) No objection certificate. iii) Fee. iv) Residence proof. iv) Resentence proof. v) Change of address endorsement. vi) Inspection certificate. vii) Original registration certificate. viii) Tax payment particulars. ix) Fitness certificate.

d) For Transfer of Ownership:

i) Application (in duplicate) in form-29. ii) Form-30. iii) Proof of Address. iv) Inspection certificate. v) Fitness certificate in form-36. vi) Registration certificate. vii) Prescribed fee. viii) No Objection certificate (NOC) from Financer. ix) Permit. x) Tax Payment particulars.

e) For Hire, Purchase Agreement:

i) Application in form-34. ii) Prescribed fee. iii) Form-35. iv) Covering letter from Financer. v) Registration Certificate (RC). vi) Tax/ CF Payment proof. vii) Inspection of certificate validity. viii) Fitness certificate validity.

III. Licensing Officer:

The power to exercise under this cadre is to demand the Motor Vehicle Tax from the owner of the vehicles. In case of default, the power



of the licensing officers is delegated under RR Act to size the other properties to recover the dues. In simple, the duties of licensing officer are: 1) Collection of the Motor Vehicles Tax.2) Raising the demand for tax in case of non-payment. 3) Seizing the vehicles. 4) Enforcement of R.R Act to recover the dues.

IV) Secretary, Regional Transport Authority:

The Deputy Transport Commissioner (DTC) / Regional transport Officer (RTO) of the District will act as the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority headed by the Collector as Chairman. The Secretary to R.T.A exercises the power of the Regional Transport Authority with delegation of issue or renews the stage categories in the cadre of R.T.A to issue or renew permits to transport vehicles of all other categories to transfer or cancel the permits to by enforcing the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made to there under. He would also act as the Assistant Secretary to the State Transport Authority to issue or renew national permits on behalf of the State Transport Authority (STA) by collecting the authorization fee and composite taxes of the respective states.

V) Checking / Inspecting / Controlling Officer:

The Executive Officer such as uniform officer acts as checking of inspecting is controlling officer. As a checking officer, he can stop and check any motor vehicle for detection of irregularities in violation of the provisions. It is evident that the transactions of the RTA are very high and also growing rate. Moreover, the procedures adopted for various activities are also comprehensive and time taking. Hence an attempt is made to analyze the performance of the organization based on the results of the attitudinal survey of the organization users and related officials.



Researcher conducted an empirical study with 500 Vehicles users by conducting spot interviews. For this purpose researcher used to go to Regional Transport Office, in Visakhapatnam continuously for one month and collected information from them, by using purposive sampling method.

The variables taken for the present study are Age, Caste, Education, Occupation and Income. The following information has been up tined from the sample respondents.

The first question asked to the users was about their contact with R.T.A officials. For this question majority i.e. 57.52% of the respondents said that they have contacted officials for their work, whereas 42.48% of respondents approach the agents and others to get their work done. The next immediate question asked to them was regarding the level of officials with whom they contacted at Road Transport Authority Office, majority i.e. 66.96% of the respondents contacted the middle level officials, followed by 24.63% lower level officials and the remaining 8.41% contacted the higher level officials. The other question asked to them was about the purpose of their contact with R.T.A officials, majority i.e. 66.09% of the respondents said that they have contacted the officials for the purpose of driving licenses. Whereas 22.90% of the respondents contacted the officials for the purpose of the registration of vehicles and the remaining 11.01% of the respondents contacted the officials for the purpose of license renewals. The next question posed to the users was about the accessibility of R.T.A officials to the users, majority i.e. 66.96% of the users said that middle level officials are more accessible to the users, followed by 24.53% lower level officials and the remaining 8.51% of the users viewed that the higher level officials more accessible. The other question asked to the respondents was about the result of their contact with officials; an



overwhelming majority i.e. 92.46% of the respondents has received positive results, while 7.54% have received negative results. The next immediate question asked to the respondents was regarding the time taken by officials for communicating the positive results; nearly half i.e. 48.70% of the respondents have received positive result after a long delay 30.43% of the respondents have received positive results within a considerable time and the remaining 20.87% of the respondents said that they have received positive result quickly. The other question asked to the respondents was about the reasons of getting positive results, an overwhelming majority i.e.71.15% have received positive results due to bribe given to the officials through brokers, followed by 16.31% influencing the officials through other and the remaining 12.54% through personal influence. The next important question asked to the users was regarding their awareness towards rules, regulations and procedures followed by the R.T.A officials, for this question nearly sixty i.e. 58.33% have reported that they are not aware of rules, regulations and procedures, followed by the R.T.A officials whereas 41.67% are those having awareness regarding rules, regulations and procedures. The other question asked to the respondents was about the existing procedures followed by R.T.A officials, majority i.e. 62% of the respondents said that the existing procedures followed by R.T.A officials are complicated. Whereas 38% of the respondents said that they are simple. The next question asked to users was whether there is need for simplification of procedures, for this question an overwhelming majority i.e. 85% of the respondents said that there is need for simplification of procedures contrary to this 15% of the respondents did not agree for this. The other important question posed to the users was whether delay taken place in R.T.A officials, majority i.e. 67% of the respondents expressed the view that delay has taken place



whereas 33% of the respondents said that delay was not taken place. The next immediate question asked to the respondents was whether corruption prevailed in R.T.A. office, for this question an overwhelming majority i.e. 89% of the respondents said that corruption is prevailed in R.T.A. office whereas 11% of the respondents were reluctant to give answer for this. The other question asked to the respondents was thorough whom they have given amount to the R.T.A officials, an overwhelming majority i.e. 73.04% of the respondents said that they have paid amount to the officials to complete their work through brokers, middleman and agents, while 26.96% of the respondents given money to R.T.A officials directly. The next question asked to the users was whether they have faced difficulties from R.T.A office, an overwhelming majority i.e. 78.85% of the respondents expressed that they have face some difficulty from R.T.A officials, while 21.45% have said that they did not face any difficulty from R.T.A officials. The other question asked to the respondents was whether they have given complaint to the higher officials about their difficulties an overwhelming majority i.e. 78.55% of the respondents said that they have given complaint to the higher officials regarding their difficulties, whereas 21.45% did not give any complaint. The next question asked to the respondents was whether the authority have taken action regarding their complaint, for this question majority i.e. 68% of the respondents said that the authorities did not take any action on their complaints, contrary to this 25% of the respondents told that the authorities have taken action on their complaints after great persuasion and the remaining 7% did not anything. The last question asked to the respondents was whether there is need for reform in the present management set up, for this question an overwhelming majority i.e. 70% of the respondents strongly expressed the view that there is greater need for reforms in the



existing management set up, whereas 30% of the respondents satisfied with the exiting management set up.

Findings:

In the present study the maximum proportion of respondents are males and married persons and these are mostly in the age-group of 18 to 35 years. Similarly, the maximum, proportion of respondents belong to the other castes and backward castes and a considerable proportion of scheduled castes and relatively lower proportion of scheduled tribes respondents are also found in the users of the organization. The levels of literacy are also very high because the maximum proportion of respondents in all categories has collegiate and secondary education. The maximum proportion of respondents is business persons and also a considerable proportion of respondents are employers and also a considerable proportion of respondents are business persons. The income of the respondents is relatively of respondents income is ranging between Rs.50.001 to 1,00,000 lakh per annum.

Majority of the users approach the R.T.A officials to get their work done. For them they contacted the middle level officials rather than higher and lower level officials. Regarding the purpose of their contact with official's majority of them said that they have contacted for driving license and some of them for registration of vehicles and renewal of driving license. They also said that middle level officials are more accessible to the users when compared with higher and lower level officials. Majority of the respondents got positive result in getting their work done. Further they said that they got positive results after a long delay. Regarding the reasons for getting positive results an overwhelming majority of the respondents said that they got it through the broker's middleman and agents. It is quite surprise to note that majority of the users are not



aware of rules, regulations and procedures followed by R.T.A. Office note that majority of the users awareness not having awareness towards to words the rules, regulations and procedures followed by the R.T.A office probably it might be the reason for their defends upon brokers middleman and agents. Majority of the respondents said that the rules, regulations and procedures followed by the R.T.A office are complicated and there is need for simplification of the procedures. Majority of the respondents felt that delay has taken place in R.T.A office, while rendering service to the users. Regarding the prevalence of corruption in R.T.A office an overwhelming majority of the respondents said that corruption rampant in R.T.A office. They also said that they have given amount to the R.T.A officials through brokers, middleman and agents. Majority of the respondents said that they are facing difficulties in R.T.A office while getting their work to be done. An overwhelming majority of the respondents said that they have given compliant to the higher authorities about their difficulties. Further they said that the authority did not take any action on their complaints except few cases. Lastly majority of the users expressed the view that there is greater need for reforms in the present management setup.

In the present study the Age has no significant affect on getting positive result for vehicle registration, license and renewal from R.T.A officials. Caste has significant affect on the accessibility delivering services quickly to the users; officials are more accessible to the higher caste people. When compared to the lower caste people. Education, Occupation and Income also played a significant role in getting positive results from R.T.A officials well educated; white collar occupation and higher income group people got services done quickly by the R.T.A officials. In a nutshell higher socio-economic status group users got the



services done quickly by R.T.A officials when compared with lower socio-economic states group users.

Suggestions to improve the conditions in R.T.A Office:

1) The study suggests that separate awareness programmes will have to be designed, activity-wise, such as awareness programmes for obtaining knowledge regarding procedures, rules and regulations for getting vehicle driving license, vehicle registrations and license renewals, as well as knowledge to obtain in testing aspects for vehicles driving and to obtain pollution free certificates etc. similarly, public awareness should also be created regarding maintenance of the vehicles, important precautionary measures to be taken up in driving 2-wheelers, 4-wheelers and heavy vehicles, awareness about traffic rules, and Motor Vehicles Act and fuel-saving measures etc, which should be popularized through utilizing the electronic media, such as television, to create awareness among the public. Further, the awareness programmes should be conducted throughout the year in a systematic manner.

2) Effective polices should be framed innovations in the improvement of public relations of the organization. A separate cell should be established to look after public relations such as attending on enquiries in courteous manner and receiving necessary application for their work, and to scrutinize them quickly and to send them to the relevant sections, calmly clarify all the doubts and problems raised by the users. Thus, the cell should act as guidance center and receive complaints and grievances pleasantly.

3) The number of working channels to be redness there by reorganizing the sections according to activity-wise.



4) Time-schedule should be fixed for all the activities of the organization after critical discussions with the users, consumers associations and relevant official. A monitoring committee should be formulated to look after the completion of the works of the users with in a fixed time-schedule.

5) The study strongly suggests for formulating a committee with officials, users and delegates of consumers associations to evolve a policy to eliminate corruption. The higher level officials and concerned ministers should work in a committed manner with promptness, act honestly and control the staff without taking any bribe. Further, the procedures to be adopted for corruption mitigation should be finalized through discussions with various people concerned so that it can be implemented in an amicable way to eradicate corruption at the grassroots level.

6) The authorities should from a clear-cut policy to monitor the role of agents / middlemen in the organization effectively. Further, the vehicle owners associations, consumers association and officials should jointly discuss and formulate rules, regulations and procedures and fix the charges of the services of the agents / middlemen, reasonability according to activity.

7) The study strongly suggests that the authorities may better utilize hiring services for additional man-power to look after the processing work of the users. This can significantly reduce the paper work of the staff and the officials will have ample to attend to the users services. This measure will be significantly helpful to reduce the work-load of the officials and to improve the efficiency in the services at the gross root level.



8) The organization is not having proper facilities for testing driving standards of the applicants, including owning revenues for the State Government, for according proper accommodation to the office should be shifted to a spacious premises, with all requisite the facilities.

9) It is essential to formulate an Advisory Board consisting of officials representatives of consumer associations, vehicle owners associations who should meet every three months for monitoring the activities of the organization, process complaints which are launched, elucidate common problems faced by the users and formulate plans of action to eradicate the problems, deficiencies and bottlenecks that crop up in the day-to-day activities of the organization.

Conclusion:

Visakhapatnam city is growing rapidly in its size and population. As a result the number of people using 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers are also increasing atomically in this connection daily hundreds of peoples are approaching the R.T.A office for driving license registrations and renewals. It is the duty of the organization to render quality of services to the people. For this all necessaries should be taken by the management to satisfy the users according to their exception. But unfortunately many maladies like corruption, delay, prevalence of brokers and middlemen non accessibility of officials has been personally noticed by the researcher, there is greater need for strict monitoring and efficient management of activates in the R.T.A office, which gives more income to the State Government.



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A STRATEGIC APPROACH IN REDUCING POST HARVEST FOOD LOSSES IN INDIA THROUGH APPROPRIATE METHODS OF FOOD PRESERVATION

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INTRODUCTION:

India produces about 450 million tones of raw food materials of plant and animal origin which are refined, stored and transformed into various usable products using conventional and modern post-harvest and food processing technology. It involves operations like cleaning, grading, drying, storage, milling, packaging, transport, marketing and utilization. At the end of each operation, value is added to the product. The lowest and the highest monetary values of a food commodity are, respectively, when it is in raw and fresh form and then it is in processed and ready to consume/eat form. Post harvest and food processing technology are commodity and location specific. It enhances and augments per capita food availability from a unit arable land and other resources by preventing avoidable post harvest losses and adding value to the fresh agro-produces. It also creates opportunities for employment and income generation. Integration of production agriculture with on-farm primary processing is needed to have higher and sustainable production, productivity and better quality end products for domestic and export markets. It, therefore, demands establishment of Agro Processing Centres in the production catchments itself to facilitate backward linkage with farmers, have fresh and best quality raw food materials for processing



and value addition, minimize material movements, check migration of rural people to urban areas for jobs and thereby reducing pressure on public utilities in urban areas. Such centre would be a very strong tool for rural reconstruction and its upliftment. It would help in reducing rural-urban disparity and ensuring household food and nutritional security for all at an affordable cost. The technology is available but political will and commitment is required to implement the programme to shape a new India in the new millennium where every one would be healthy and happy. It is in the interest of the nation and its people.

POST HARVEST FOOD LOSSES:

For survival, man is dependent on food. Mostly, food is seasonal. The fact that fresh food is not available in all times & in all places summons for food preservation. Food, by nature, is perishable hence one of the major problems faced by the producers & manufacturers has always been since ages on its storage & proper distribution without any contamination. This will in turn be the answer for food security.

Seasonal food, during their season, are produced in extraneous quantities and have to undergo various stages of processing before reaching the ultimate consumer. Unfortunately, at each of these stages, some losses do occur which may result either in reduced quantity or quality of the produce (Joseph, 1994). Innumerable methods of improved food supply can be reached by increased production. Production can be hyped through proper land clearing mechanized agriculture, advanced machinery, novel cultivation methodologies and improved high yield seeds. The other aspect is the reduction in post harvest losses. Reduction in food losses as a means of improving food supply is an activity that has not been given the attention it deserves (Sowunmi, 1985). While it is



clear that significant food losses do occur and substantial reduction of these losses would improve food security, it is only in recent years that widespread scientific interest and political concern for this problem have assumed the significance they deserve.

The present levels of post-production losses are (Ali, 1998)

- 5-15% in durables
- 20-30% in semi-perishables
- 30-50% in perishables

Present level of production of different types of food commodities and their estimated post-harvest losses along with monetary values are given in Table.1.

It shows that various food items, to the tune of 65 million tones, worth Rs. 76,000 crores per annum, are lost during post-harvest phase. A substantial amount of these losses could be prevented if appropriate agro-processing centres having backward linkage with farmers to ensure constant supply of quality raw food materials are established and operated. Profit generated through value addition must also be shared with farmers who are only people in the world to create wealth every year, in the form of food, fiber and other commodities necessary for human survival. It can bring a sea of change in rural areas, where 65-70% population lives,

Table 1. Production of different food commodities and their estimated post-harvest losses in India

Type of food commodity	Present Level of Production			Post-Harvest losses		
	Quantity Mt.	Average price Rs/t	Value Rs. Cr.	%	Quantity Mt.	Monetary value Rs. Cr.
Durables (Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds)	215	1,000	215,000	10.0	21.5	21,500
Semi-perishables (Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato, Tapioca)	40	3,000	12,000	20.0	8.0	2,400
Perishables (Fruits, Vegetables, Meat, Fish and Eggs.)	140	15,000	210,000	25.0	35.0	52,500
Total/Average	395	11,063	437,000	17.5	64.5	76,400



THE FOOD SYSTEM:

According to Igene and Nkama (1989) and LaGra (1990), food system may be defined as the set of social, technical, economic and commercial activities whose objective is to satisfy the needs of a population. The food system may be examined at the National or Regional level and could be seen as a circle, extending from production planning through production, harvest and distribution to consumers; thereby setting the stage for the next cycle of planning, production and so on. The decisions and actions at one point will affect the quantity and quality including losses of foods at subsequent points (figure 1: appendix 1)

Within the food system, there is a stage of preparation for production (Pre-Production); a period of production; a time for harvest; occasions for transportation; stages where assembly, packaging or selection occur; several periods of short or long-term storage; and stage where food is distributed to the consumers (LaGra, 1990).

CAUSES OF FOOD LOSSES:

Food loss, according to Usman(2000), is the reduction in the amount of food (in quality & quantity) available for consumption. Food loss is the loss of food which occurs at a point within the food system and includes pre and post harvest losses.

Food losses may be of two types. They may be either direct or indirect losses. A direct food loss is the disappearance of food by natural disaster such as drought, spoilage, insect or rodent infestation, attack by birds and so on. An indirect food loss is the lowering of food quality to a point where people refuse to consume, or loss as a result of poor planning. Some of the causes of food losses at different points in food system are shown in (figure.2 : appendix 2).



Lack of proper information or poor decisions may lead to food losses. For example, an agricultural policy which overestimates production will cause glut. This, according to Etnin(1984) and Adelusi (1985) may lead to greater food and economic losses to the ones in production & marketing system. In other cases, food losses may be as a result of natural disasters and climatic conditions like droughts, earthquakes, floods; physical facilities, level of technology, cultural practices & may more.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF FOOD LOSSES:

The importance of examining the nature and extent of food losses is immense in relation to the post harvest production system. Higher losses are usually associated with perishable foods such as milk, fish, meat, some fruits and vegetables, than in staple foods like cereal grains, grain legumes and oilseeds (Kuku, 1985; Usman and Idris, 2006). The higher the rate of perishability of a food, so is the rate of food loss.

PRESERVATION – MOST APPLICABLE STRATEGY TO MEET FOOD SECURITY NEED OF THE HOUR:

Food preservation may be defined as any method of treatment of raw food material, which will make it more acceptable to the consumer and also prolong the length of time over which it retains its quality and appeal (William and Dennis, 2004).

PRINCIPLES OF FOOD PRESERVATION:

To meet the preservation needs of the consumer, the following principles reduced from (William and Dennis, 2004) are considered:

- A. Prevention or delay of microbial decomposition
 - by keeping microorganisms (asepsis).



- by removal of microorganisms (filtration).
- by hindering the growth and activity of micro organisms (by low temperature, drying anaerobic conditions or chemical preservatives)
- by killing the micro organisms (by heat or radiation).

B. Preservation or delay of self-decomposition of food

- by destruction or inactivation of food enzymes (by blanching).
- by prevention or delay of purely chemical reactions (prevention of oxidation by means of an anti oxidant).

C. prevention of damage to food by insects, rodents and other mechanical causes and so on.

To realize the goal of post harvest food loss reduction, it is obvious that a reliable and realistic approach for the methods of food preservation need to be adopted. All the methods of food preservation, each in their own way should account for its applicability in eradicating the food security problems prevailing very much in India.

METHODS OF FOOD PRESERVATION:

All methods used for preserving food are based on the general principles of destroying or inactivating the elements responsible for food spoilage microbial decomposition, enzymatic reactions, damage from mechanical causes, insects and rodents. When the growth of microorganisms is only retarded or inhibited, preservation is temporary. When spoilage organisms are completely destroyed and the food is protected so that no other micro organisms are permitted to reinfect it, more permanent preservation is achieved. Methods of food preservation



according to Nkama, Adamu and Igene, (1994); Williams and Dennis, (2004) include:

i. DRYING (DEHYDRATION):

This is the cheapest and most common method used in the removal of water from raw food materials. Drying by the exploitation of solar energy is conventional, except however, in difficult weather when overcast skies and continual rainfall undermine the efficacy of sun drying. Foods that have been dried using open air-drying are many and include fish, meat, cereals, legumes, dates, raisins, vegetable species and many others. Modern dryers (oven dryers, cabinet dryers, solar dryers) which food is spread over a heated roller can also used.

ii. COLD STORAGE AND FREEZING:

Cold storage is the storage of perishable foods within the controlled temperature range of 1 to 8^oc. In some tropical foods, much higher temperatures, up to 16^oc are used (William and Dennis, 2004). Foods that can be preserved by cold storage include meat, fish, other sea foods, carrot, tomatoes, cumpers, peas, salad, and soup mixes etc. Cold storage is also referred to as chilling or refrigeration. Freezing is the storage of foods at temperatures below their freezing points from 1 to 18^oc. Food preserved by freezing includes meat, fish other sea foods and vegetables etc.

iii. IRRADIATION:

Food irradiation is the exposure of the food items to control sources of electromagnetic radiation of given quantity and quality, in order to inhibit or destroy micro organisms and in some cases, inhibit undesirable changes in the food, such as sprouting as seen in yams & potatoes. Irradiation involves the exposure of foods to gamma, beta or x-rays from



atomic sources of electron generators (Nkama, Adamu and Igene, 1994). Many research scientists believe that food preserved by irradiation is dangerous to health but Robinson (1986) cited in (Nkama, Adamu and Igene, 1994) reveals that irradiation doses of 7-15 krad have been used to prevent sprouting in yam. In future, it appears that irradiation may become a viable alternative in preserving foods when more information is made available.

iv. USE OF CHEMICAL:

Chemicals such as ordinary table salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (sodium and potassium nitrate) and slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) were used in food processing and preservation. Spices, herbs, natural colouring materials, vinegar and alcohol were also used (William and Dennis, 2004) According to these authors; these materials were employed because they served some very useful purpose. The salt was found to serve the purpose of providing taste to food and also at higher concentration, it served as a very effective and cheap preservation. Saltpetre plus salt imparted very interesting flavour, colour and keeping quality of meat. Slaked lime made it possible to covert corn into meal, which could be made into tasty "tortillas", a staple food of Mexico. Foods such as cured meats, cheese, fruit juices and soft drinks, which require method of food protection that do not alter the fundamental characters of food protection that do not alter the fundamental characters of the products, are preserved by chemicals means.



TABLE 2:

POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES:

Classes of Food	Chemical Preservatives
Fruits	Bi-phenyl (used to inhibit fungi and yeast).
Vegetables	So ₂ (Used to inhibit microbial growth, retain colour and ascorbic acid). So ₃ and Sorbic acid.
Beverages	So ₂ and benzoic acid So ₃ and Sorbic acid
Others	Sorbic acid/Benzoic acid So ₂ / Sorbic acid Propionic acid.

(Adapted from William and Dennis, 2004)

v. CANNING

One of the most important methods of preservation is canning. This method is used to destroy enzymes and pathogenic microorganisms. Canning involves putting the food into a hermetically sealed container (Cans, bottles or pouches), so that further bacteria and other microorganisms cannot get in, and heating the container sufficiently to destroy most microorganisms, which were present to with. Canning is a means of preserving perishable foods (meat, fish, milk, fruits and vegetables) and maintaining good quality; but it is an expensive process (Usman, 2000).

vi. FERMENTATION:

Fermentation as a means of food preservation has been practiced since the Middle Ages. Fermentation is a process of anaerobic, or partially anaerobic oxidation of carbohydrates. Industrial fermentation is the conversion of raw material by controlled biochemical decomposition, into more stable food materials. Fermented foods may have better flavours than the raw material used (eg. Garri from cassava) and may also have



pleasant effects (eg. Beer and wine). The most important microbial inhibiting compounds reduced by fermentation are alcohol, acetic acid, propionic acid. These are responsible for the preservation of some products such as alcoholic beverages (beer, stout, wine, brandy), vinegar, cheese, coffee, etc.

The above methods of preservation of food will go along way in eradicating the food security menace in India.

Post-harvest technology research and infrastructure – SWOT analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of post-harvest management; research and infrastructure have been analyzed. Stringent demand on quality and economic competitiveness in the wake of globalization of world market, shrinking public funds for R & D making it unmatched to the challenges, movement of trained manpower to industry, fast obsolescence of technologies, competition from foreign organization made the socio-economic cost of failure in post harvest management too heavy.

Post-harvest technology especially appropriate at rural threshold tends to be crop, commodity and situation specific. As a result a broad strategy is adopted to have a lead of nodal institution which undertakes leads researches of wider applicability at the same time plans, promotes, and coordinates R&D programme in PHE&T and acts as national repository. AICRP networks have been created utilizing strengths and resources available at selected SAUs and ICAR institutes addressing to crop, commodity and location specificity. It is also adopt technologies relevant to their needs. Division of Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Animal Science and Fisheries of ICAR have institutes/



Directorates/AICRPs/networks addressing to post harvest management of agro-produce and by-products under the aegis of ICAR. The ongoing R&D programmes and future priorities have been examined. The cognizance is taken to some of the successful agro-processing models that exist in the country for adaption.

Lead Researches of wider applicability is undertaken at nodal institutes of the country and the commodity specific technologies are not commodity institutes/centres. However, there cannot be hard and fast rule, the strengths and creativity that exists are allowed to express. Focus is laid at post-harvest loss prevention, value addition and rural agro-entrepreneurship development that lead to additional income and employment to rural sector. Human resource should be developed at different levels in Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (PHET), Food Science and Technology, Research-Extension-Industry Linkages be developed that promote on-farm/rural agro-processing enterprises. Research efforts be stepped up to monitor status specifically quality and economic competitiveness to develop scientific base for produce management, pre-harvest and post-harvest aspects. Capacity should be created for development of HACCP and food safety measures for different commodities and products. Modern scientific methods and practices like biotechnology, irradiation, ultra filtration/membrane technology, energy conservation, computer aided design, manufacturing of on-line quality control, information technology, modern packaging, handling and transport need to be harnessed for post harvest management of agriculture produce and by-products.

Prototype and pilot plant development units for commercialization of modern equipment for processing need to be created at nodal institution. The PHET/PHT programs are facing constraints of human



resource; there are very high vacancies in scientific and technical cadre. There is need to have additional scientific and technical manpower and generous funds for research and development as well as pilot introduction and transfer of technologies.

Priority in post-harvest technology research and development

Post harvest technology is commodity and location specific. However, the present requirement is to develop need-based and market driven PHT and equipment for loss prevention and value addition to raw food materials of plant, animal and aquatic origin for internal and international markets. Diversification in the present uses of rainfed and other crops may be considered. The technology so developed must lead to rural industrialization and thereby creating employment and income generation opportunities. Appropriate PHT would help in enhancing per capita food and fiber availability from the limited and dwindling land and water resources. To achieve these goals, following programs and plan of action are suggested:

- Refinement and adaptation of the presently available PHT for loss prevention and value addition to agricultural produces and other allied commodities.
- Establishment of pilot plant and production of the desired product on a limited scale and market search.
- Preparation of project reports including manufacturing drawings of equipment and operation manual.
- Consultancy and contract research in the priority areas identified by the State Agricultural Universities/ICAR/GOI at regional, national and international levels.



-
- Transfer of technology to farmers, SMS, NGOs, etc.
 - Need based R&D activity for cereals, pulses and oilseeds to develop marketable products and technology achieving highest recovery and top quality of the desired constituents/parts of the raw materials processed with minimum energy spent and no pollution created.
 - National and International training and human resource development in specialized and priority areas.
 - Linkages with National and International R&D Institutions and Universities to cut-down gestation period on a particular R&D and avoid duplication and unnecessary spending and to come-out with high quality R&D results in minimum possible time.
 - Transfer of technology and entrepreneurship development in collaborations with Central and /or State Government Agencies, NGOs and Private Sectors.
 - Periodical meetings/seminars/conferences/study tours etc., at National and International levels to have up-to-date information and technology generated in the area of PHT and to have better interaction between the Scientists of different disciplines.

STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING FOOD LOSSES AND INDUCE FOOD PRESERVATION INTO THE SYSTEM:

- 01 A priority area of action to reduce post harvest food loss lies in the adaptation, development and communication of technologies needed for the development of current handling of foods, especially in the rural areas.



- 02 It is important to establish and maintain a link between research and extension activities to meet this aim.
- 03 There is a demanding need for research in these areas to develop novel technologies and eradicate the food security problem in India.
- 04 The methods of food preservation should be based on the general principles of destroying or inactivating the elements responsible for food spoilage – Microbial decomposition, enzymatic and chemical reaction and so on. Reliable and realistic methods of food preservation ensure a reduction in food losses and an increase in the food supply.
- 05 The methods of food preservation should be given optimum attention so as to improvise further the critical control points (CCPs) in the treatment of raw food material and also ensure prolonged shelf-life retaining good quality and high appeal.
- 06 Methods of controlling post harvest food losses must be made aware to the populace especially the farmers, agriculturists and the manufacturers. Proper adequate and applicable storage facilities must be ensured for reaching this aim.
- 07 Considering the overall food losses as shown in table.1, a strategic approach can be taken by the Government of India in making a realistic cost benefit decisions regarding the resources required to improve the post harvest sector. The Government should lay down certain policies on these issues promoting consistent research & development (R & D) activities in this sector ensuring an overall improvement of the Agricultural sector.
-



CONCLUSION:

The transparent relationship between post harvest food losses and food preservation has been very clear for the eradication of the food security problem in India. Appropriate and reliable methods of preservation should be chosen for the purpose. It is absolutely useless to increase the food supply without actualizing the proper storage and preservation of the supplied food. The Government also has a pivot role to formulate policies which stimulate reduction in post harvest losses and enhance preservation and proper storage facilities for the food. This can further encourage the manufacturers – on the field and off the field, to understand the problem and deal with food supply in a better way. Extensive research should be motivated in the post harvest sector ensuring adaptation, development and communication of advanced technologies on and off the fields.



FIGURE.1: APPENDIX -1

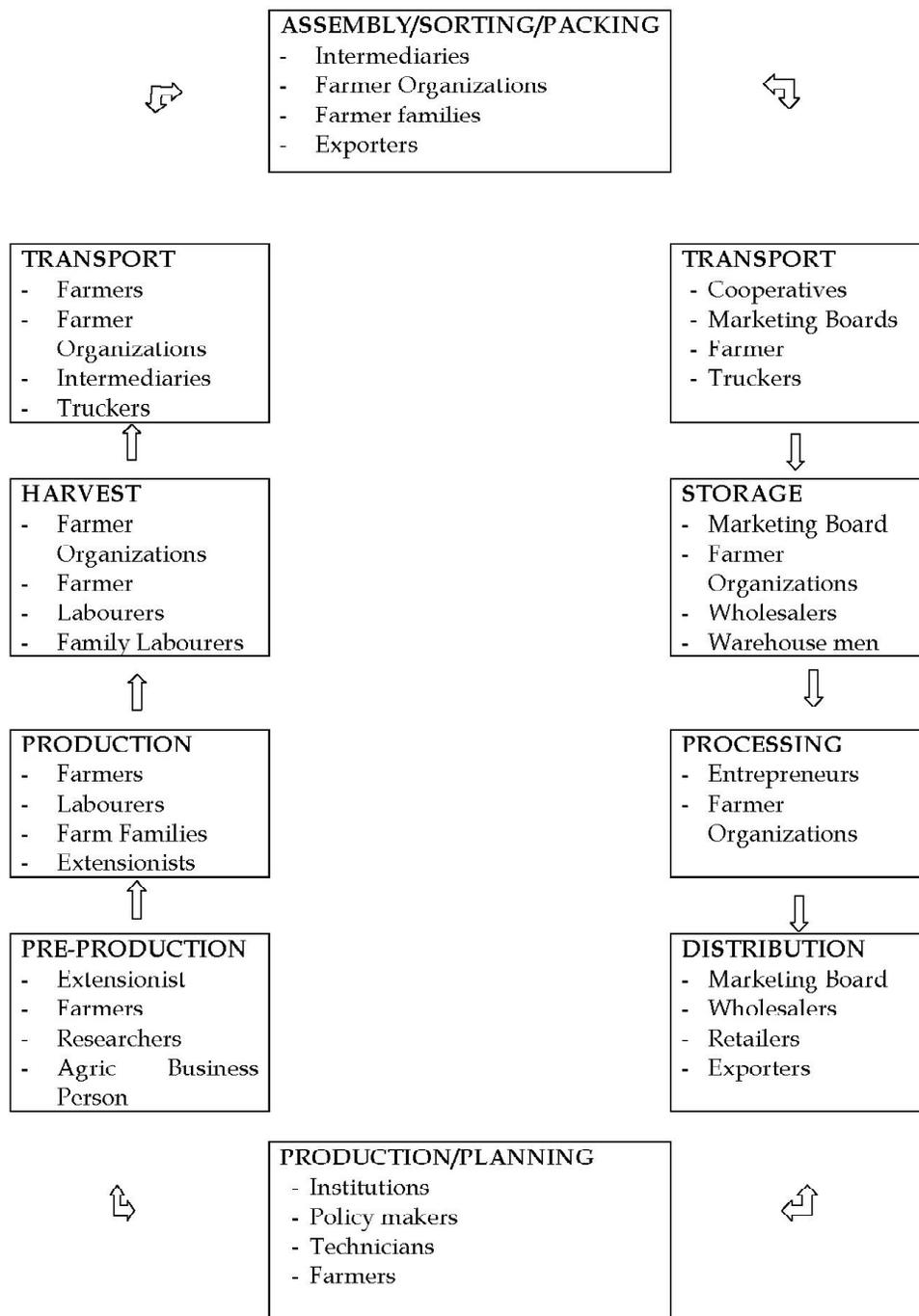


FIGURE.2: APPENDIX -2

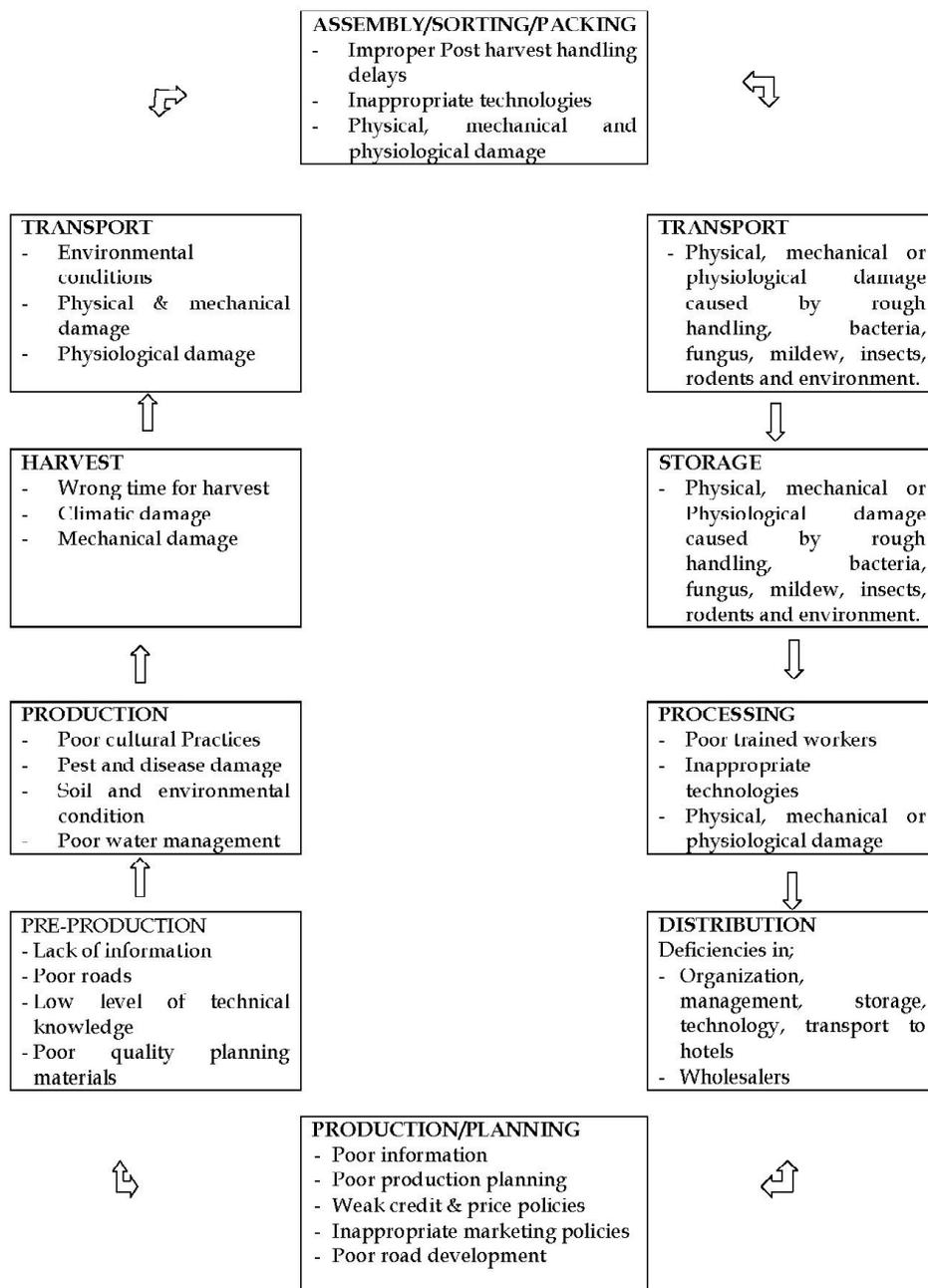


Fig 2: Causes of pre and post harvest losses at different points in the food commodity system (Source: La Gra, 1990; Usman, 2000).



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A RIVER SUTRA - QUEST FOR REMISSION OF SINS

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The world is mysterious. In the cycle of life human beings have to face lot of troubles. Problems made them unhappy and led them into sorrowness. Especially in India people are facing lot of problems. The problems may relate to family or something else. And when the people are in unhappy mood, they search for happiness. Sometimes people made mistakes for the sake of money or wealth. This made them unhappy. For the sake of happiness and remission of sins they go to punyakshetras (Holy places) and get some happiness.

Gita Mehta's A River Sutra gives a true justification to the people who are searching for happiness and who wants to reminiscence their own sins to make their lives happy and peaceful all the way.

A River Sutra Gita Mehta's third novel, present a series of interwoven stories narrated by a retired civil servant. He moves to the Banks of the river Narmada to escape from his jaded secular world and lead a peaceful life, opting to manage a government guesthouse on the banks of the river Narmada. In A River Sutra Mehta explores the diversity of cultures within India. To accomplish this, Mehta presents seemingly unconnected stories in her novel, stories about Hindu and Jain ascetics, courtesans and minstrels, diamond merchants and tea executives, Muslim clerics and Music teachers' tribal folk beliefs and the anthropologists who study them.



River is an English word and Sutra is a Sanskrit word which means principle. The seemingly unconnected stories are infact connected by three sutras namely, the river Narmada, the theme of love and the nameless narrator's inability to cope with the web of enchanting human encounters. Mehta gives very little information about this narrator. The reader never knows his name, much less the secrets of his heart. It is through this nameless man that the reader learns the stories of uncommon pain and joy that the narrator has collected during his tenure as the manager of government guesthouse on the banks of the Narmada river.

A River Sutra examines the linguistic and thematic appropriateness of the narrative as co existent fiction each with its own particular reality and truth of experience. Focuses on the role of the narrator and the network of narrator relationships that evolve in the course of the narration.¹

What bind these unconnected stories together are two things: the Narmada River and a 'Sutra'. Sutra as Mehta explains in the glossary to her novel means literally, 'a thread or string'. In case of her novel the Sutra is the theme of love that runs through all the stories, threading them loosely together. The Narmada River stands for another type of 'Sutra'. This river known as the holiest in India, threads together the diverse people who live on its shores or who come to worship at it waters. The term 'Sutra' also refers to an Indian literary form, so in the novel, each stories in itself a 'Sutra' that presents a message. Every time the nameless narrator tries to tease out the meaning of one 'Sutra', he encounters another pilgrim or lost soul with another story to tell. The most obvious theme in A River Sutra is that of love. The Narmada River



itself is described as a lover, flowing to meet her bridegroom, the Lord of the Oceans; the novel emphasizes the truth that man is the ever-losing winner.

The six stories strung together are: The Monks Story, about a young and wealthy diamond merchant who turns a Jain Monk, the Teacher's Story, about the murder of an innocent blind singer with an exceptional talent, the Executive's story, about the seduction of a tea garden executive by a tribal woman who possesses him, the tale of a Courtesan, abducted by a bandit and finally driven to suicide, the musician who cannot come to terms with her ugly looks and consequent abandonment by her betrothed, and the tale of an eminent anthropologist turned Naga Baba, who subsequently returns to secular life, after saving a child, from being sold in to prostitution, while the child becomes a mendicant singer. The novel ends with Shankaracharya's invocation to the river Narmada, sung melodiously by the minstrel. All these tales ultimately join the Sutra of river Narmada – the pervasive central symbol.

In his note to the readers in his book "On the Ganga Ghat" Raja Rao Says,

These stories are so structured that the whole book should be read as one single novel. All persons and places are not true but real.²

Gita Mehta's novel A River Sutra comes very close to this description. What strikes at once is the similarity of themes; the eleven stories of "On the Ganga Ghat",

explores the play of life as it unfolds in Benaras, the cherished ultimate destination of millions of Indians, the holy city to die in.



***and so it is to the Ganga Ghats in Benaras,
come rajas and princes... beggars, katiawari
merchants, courtesans, crooks, simpletons
and charlatans-seeking meaning in life, or
redemption in death.***³

And the six stories of A River Sutra similarly captures the various moods of the river Narmada and becomes the meeting point of all the central characters in the climatic moment of their lives. The banks of the river Narmada is the cherished destination of these lives seeking answer to their abiding questions. The power of love to heal and also cause sorrow, attachment as also detachment, secular as well as spiritual concerns form the main theme of the stories.

The narrator's attempt to escape the world and lead the life of a 'Vanaprasthi' leads him ironically into it, for the world surrounds him all the more as he finds many pilgrimage centers of Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Muslims along the river Narmada, and happens to meet a variety of pilgrims visiting the river for finding solution to their various problems. The story centers round these encounters and his reaction to the people he meets and the strange tales of their lives.

***The vision of life implied by the totality of the
text is a paradoxical position of both
attachment and detachment.***⁴

The narration starts with the Monk's Tale – the story of Ashok, the only son of a rich Jain diamond merchant. The young boy Ashok starts having serious doubts about his father's belief in the tenets of Jainism as he prided about it. His doubt get confirmed when he spends a



year traveling around the world with his father to acquire understanding of the diamond trade.

I was shocked to see he was unmoved by the condition under which the diamond were mined or the distressing poverty of the miners.⁵

The inhuman nature of his philanthropy had frightened him. He was afraid that in inheriting his father's business acumen

I might also inherit his inhumanity.⁶

His businessman-father was quick to recognize the son's unhappiness over his business ethics that hovered around four ideas- negotiate, manipulate, intrigue, and bargain. The don knew that his father did not comprehend poverty. He had once even accused him of flaunting his wealth and power.

You only help people to display your power.⁷

Before the son became rebel he wanted to dispatch him abroad for studies and spending some years for seeking pleasure, which would ultimately bring him back to his business empire. His calculation proves counter productive as the boy realizes that his life of unremitting pleasure is disgusting to him.

At the age of twenty-six I had already become fatigued by the world knowing that even at the moment of gratification, the seed of new desire was being sown.⁸

He had a settled marriage and two children, a girl and a boy. That was the be-all and end-all for his wife. Now that he had completed



performing the role that society required of him, he felt a kind of skepticism disturbing him and a longing for freedom – Nirvana-

Freeing himself from the fetters of worldly desire through the vows of poverty, celibacy and non-violence⁹

Near the banks of the Narmada, this begging monk's narration of the grand ceremony that preceded his renunciation- (rivaling the splendors of the farewell of Mahavira himself) in which he cast off his immense wealth, interests the bureaucrat – narrator. He feels that he can get a lesson or two from this monk, who had given up the world so early, unlike himself, for whom there was, perhaps-virtually no one to care for him. His moment of departure from this world had hardly been noticed. His desire to be enlightened by the young monk is not as spiritual as it immaterial, for he is puzzled by the fact that anybody can spend sixty two million over a renunciation,

Million! Sixty two Million! How is it possible! Please explain your ceremony to me.¹⁰

For the monk it was no sacrifice but an escape from the fetters of this world into everlasting freedom. Thus trying to live by the doctrine of non-violence this Jain Monk tries to empathize with the suffering of every creature on this earth, creating newer bonds with the world. As he prepares to leave the narrator he says,

I am too poor to renounce the world twice.¹¹

In his attempt of self-denial he finds meaning in life entering in to the secret realms of the human heart.



But the narrator having led prosaic life characteristics of a bureaucrat finds it difficult to understand the import of the strange happenings in the life of that monk. After listening to the monk's tale he is disturbed, he asks Tariq Mia to explain the meaning of the tale and his words,

"I have loved only one thing in my life"¹²

Tariq Mia is disappointed at the narrator's lack of understanding. The perplexed narrator waits for explanation. He pleads with Tariq Mia the meaning seems quite clear. He says

He followed the footsteps of a man, and not a good, and that he loved the human heart, its secrets... the human heart has only one secret. The capacity of love.¹³

Only a man who has the experience of loving and being loved can understand the import of Tariq Mia words. The narrator's life seems to be a barren ground devoid of basic human emotion. When Tariq Mia asks him if he has never been scandal by love, then he starts recalling his bioclinical existence, in which there is no place for love.

This beguiling end of the first story leads Tarq Mia to the second tale – the story of Master Mohan and his disciple the blind boy Imrat. The music teacher desired to reach truth through the divine voice of the child. The chance of meeting the blind boy Imrat for this unhappy music teacher is a challenge in a challenge in fulfilling his ideals, against so many odds, with a bullying wife and children who despised him and his music and an insensitive society. He first listens his voice in one of the quawali concerts. The blind boy accompanied his sister, who pleaded with the singers to give her little brother a chance to sign a few lines. The boy



was then prodded on the podium. He started with two octaves above the others.

***I prostrate my head to the blade of your sword
O, the wonder of my submission.
O, the wonder of your protection.¹⁴***

The full throated ease with which the boy rendered the verses enchanted Mohan. It was a sound Master Mohan, had only heard in his dream until this moment he had believed such purity of tone was something that could be imagined but never realized by the human voice. Master Mohan takes up the responsibility of looking after the boy in his sister's absence, finding that it is god sent for him to fulfill his shattered dreams. But his passionate attachment lands him in distress with the tragic end of the boy. Tariq Mia plays the role of a chorus in these human dreams. His commentary on the death of the teacher by suicide is very significant:

***Perhaps he could not exist without loving
someone as he had loved the blind child.¹⁵***

Gita Mehta has the power to hold the reader spellbound with her fine art of story telling.

The novel as D.H.Lawrence puts it:

***Is a bright book of life of life'... Nothing is
important but life. And as for myself, I can
absolutely see life nowhere but in the living...
Life with a capital L is only man alive... It
seems impossible to get a saint, or a
philosopher, or a scientist, to this simple
truth. And only in the novel are all things
given full play, or at least, they may be given***



***full play, when we realize that life itself, and
not insert safety, is the reason for living.¹⁶***

Gita Mehta's A River Sutra in this sense is a bright book of life. The river Narmada symbolizes life in general and Indian ethos in particular. It is significant that the river is immortal as civilizations evolved and flourished on the banks of the rivers.

***The river is an unbroken record of the human
race.¹⁷***

The third story of Nitin Bose, the successful young tea estate manager from Assam recounts the successful seduction and ritualistic possession of the executive by an indigenous woman, a member of the remote tribe who has antecedents in the Nagas whose ruling deity is the snakes Goddess.

The tribe is still extant in the northeastern belt. These tribesmen go in search of employment in the tea estates of Assam. The story traces Bose's transformation from a conscientious manager who empathized with the labourers and spent his spare time in studying books on Hindu philosophy (which infact belonged to his grandfather) to an insensitive, lustful, petty, despot, an alcohol addict. He gives in to unbridled sexual relationship with Rama, a tealeaf picker. He commits the blunder of abandoning Rime who had fallen in love with him. This neglect and scorn of the man results in a cycle of revenge for which Rama turns to her snake goddess for redressing the pain inflicted upon her by Nitin Bose. She then systematically seduces him and then casts a magic spell. During their lovemaking she had told him tales of

***A great serpent kingdom lying inches beneath
the soil. She spoke to me about the charms***



***that gave men the strength of elephants of rut
and magic performed during the eclipse of
the moon when a man's soul could be captured
inside the two halves of a coconut.¹⁸***

Later Nitin himself becomes a victim of her seduction and magic spell. Bose, unable to resist the temptation followed her into the thick forest listening to her song, as if he was possessed. At one point she called out his name thrice and as he tried to reach her he heard a sound of something being clapped over something else:

***As I heard that sound I felt the air being
sucked out of my lungs. Nothing touched me
but I felt as if a pump had been forcibly placed
over my lips and nose. I gasped for air, unable
to breath. Over the nose of my own suffocation
I heard laughter then the striking of a
match.¹⁹***

A lantern flared in the darkness, lighting a woman's face from the below as she adjusted the flame. Rima placed the lantern at her feet and retrieved something from the ground.

***You will never leave me now, no matter how
far you go, she said triumphantly, waving her
trophy in front of me. It was a coconut, the
split halves covering each other. I clutched
at her, feeling myself begin to fall, but eluded
me and I hit the ground. Picking up the
lantern, she disappeared in to the jungle...
over my harsh breathing I could hear her***



***vengeful song growing fainter and fainter in
the darkness.²⁰***

Mehta description of this crucial moment in the story is marvelous. While Rima casts a spell on Nitin the reader to is enchanted into the novelists powerful spell of her story.

The repentant executive returns to the banks of Narmada for expiating his sin. As, Julie Mehta put it:

***it is the Narmada that ultimately vindicates
Bose of his crime.²¹***

The river transforms the urbane alcoholic to a penitent pilgrim. Bose's complete surrender to the river Goddess and his devotion in carrying out the rituals (which include the fashioning of a clay image of the river Goddess and its subsequent immersion in the waters of the Narmada, as a signifier of sins drowned), connect the two interrelated spaces of myth and its enactment in secular life. Bose's embrace of the clay image of the goddess before immersing it in the Narmada is one of the most memorable moments in the novel. By virtue of the alignment of the novel effortless alignment of the subject (Bose), object (the reader) and link (the narrator) the reader is enabled to experience the sublime through the simple act of worship. No Brahmin is needed to endorse the offerings. For a moment he stood in front of the mud image and nothing happened. Then, as if he had suddenly remembered an instruction, he put his arms around the idol, lifting it from the ground. Holding the idol, he walked in to the water. The tribals waded in behind him, their hands raised, their faces turned to the west. The crimson sunset reddened their features as Nitin Bose immersed the idol in the river, chanting



Salutations in the morning and at night to

Thee, O, Narmada.

Defend me from the serpent's poison.²²

The mud idol began to disintegrate in the current, and they watched the fragments of the image being swept down stream a broken arm, a breast, torn garlands spinning in the water as they were carried towards the clay lamps floating in the darkness at the river's bend.

This is one of the most powerful stories among the string of stories reaching a climax as it were. The subsequent story of the courtesan and her daughter presents yet another slice of life and its complexities – even the concept of rebirth. The reader is transported to the world of courtesans where one can get a closer look into the lives of courtesans. They were expected to be mistress of at least sixty-four arts found in Vatsyana's Kamasutra. They, infact, educated the princes in the art of preserving and admiring beauty, the subtle grading of color and the microtones of melody to educate a Youngman's palate, so he becomes an epicure,

***... And when they had understood such
refinements, but only them, we sometimes
allowed to touch us.²³***

When she found that the era of the haveli was coming to an end, she tried to guard her beautiful daughter against any abuse. Her innocent daughter is kidnapped by a famous bandit. Strangely, he respects her and strongly fees that she was his consort in his previous life

***do not you know you are mine? You have been
mine in many life times but each time I lost***



***you. This time I have unsheathed my dagger
before fate. I will not let you go.*²⁴**

This feeling of the bandit is endorsed by the girl as she surrenders to his will:

***Suddenly I knew he was speaking the truth, and
that night I entered his embrace. Guided by his
touch, I learned I had known his body in a hundred
times before he took me again a virgin....*²⁵**

They marry secretly in the Supeneshwara temple, But their blessing does not last long, for Rahul Singh, the bandit is killed in an encounter in her town Shahbagh, she also loses her child. The narrator then comes to know that the woman willingly drowned herself so that their love could remain untarnished. The ancient belief that even if one commits suicide drowning in Narmada would be purified of the sins satisfies the mother. The Love between the bandit and the girl rises above the mundane reaching superhuman proportions.

In her next cameo tale Mehta relates the divine origin of music and dance. The creation of the first musical instrument Veena, by Lord Shiva was to immortalize the beauty of his wife Parvati. The globes that provide the Veena's resonance are the breasts of Parvati.

The neck of the Veena is her slender arm, the frets of the Veena her glass bangles, and the music of the Veena the expression of Shiva's Love.

***A Goddess presides over each of the ragas. If you
truly meditate on a raga's sacred teaching its
goodness will give you mastery over its melodies.*²⁶**



Her ugly looks depressed her. While her mother was upset by it, her father was oblivious of it. He was full of music and nothing beyond. He introduced his ugly looking little to the origin of the basic notes, ragas and raginis.

There was no art until Shiva danced the creation. The universe erupted into being with the dance of Shiva and the six mighty ragas; The pillars of all music were born from the expression's of Shiva's face. Each of the six ragas was given six wives, six raginis to teach them love. Their children are the portals, and in their way music lives and multiplies.²⁷

The story thus, is a brief treatise on musicology that enralls the reader into nuances of music. The story is once again connected to the river sutra with the musician and his daughter coming to the Banks of Narmada after her betrothed refused to marry her. She had sent a message that he wanted freedom from his moral binding, though her father had already freed him,

to night I gave my daughter in marriage to music. Now I tree this young man our bargain.²⁸

That was when the father felt that his daughter had matured as a musician. But she stopped singing. The very sound of music was hateful to her. Her father convinced her that she was the bride not a musician but to music. And to get over her depression her father brought her to Narmada;



***to meditate on the waters of Narmada,
the symbol of Shiva's penance, until I have
cured myself of my attachment to what has
passed and can become again the ragini to
every raga.²⁹***

Was Narmada powerful enough to exercise a lover's grief? The next story of Shankar, the Naga – baba and the minstrel, perhaps answers these questions. Tariq Mia's first person narrative,

***One day I was roaming the hill side, I
heard a deep shrill voice chanting in the
distance. I followed the sound...³⁰***

lends a certain authenticity to the narrative. He meets Naga ascetic standing knee deep in Narmada with a little girl, teaching her the verses of Shankaracharya's salutation to the Narmada. As the narrator heard his recitation.

***I imagined I heard the river flowing in the
rhythms of the poem.³¹***

Through Dr. Mitra he finds the roots of the Naga baba. He was the head of the Anthropological department and he got fed up with the red tape. He resigned and after three years he came out with a book, The Narmada Survey. It was during this period that Prof. Shankar transformed himself into an ascetic, Naga baba. It was during this period that he rescues a child from prostitution. She is the minstrel, who visits the rest house to meet Prof. Shankar or Naga baba and chants the Shankaracharya's invocation to Narmada. The twists and turns in these stories is what sustain the reader's curiosity. Prof Shankar's story flows in the main stream as other stories do. His transformation from a



fossilized ascetic to a compassionate person who cares for the child and after rescuing her from the brothel becomes her teacher and guardian subtle.

The enlightenment he attains enables him to realize that to show people is not a challenging as love and rear man, while the monk was unwilling to renounce the world twice; The Naga – baba returns to the world he had renounced. Prof Shankar asserts,

***I am a man, and only understand songs about
other men.***³²

The narrator he feels has chosen a wrong place to flee the world. Narmada – Shiva's Kripa, Surasa, Rewa, Narma, the twice born, first of penance and then of love becomes sanctuary to these souls.

***While the destroyer dances
All will be destroyed
I and I alone am sanctuary.
Bring your knowledge of mankind
And follow me.
I will lead you to the next creation.***³³

What places the novelist at a higher level of anxious story telling and the novel at the center of Indian narrative tradition is that the stories seem to have been narrated with the awareness of the Rasa theory. The monk's story, based on renunciation, has 'Shanta' as its sthayi, and Karuna as Sanchari rasas. The Teacher's story, centered on greed and jealousy evokes Bhibhatsa and concomitant Karuna. While the courtesan's story evokes Sringara and Vira. The executive's story Adhbuta and Hasya. While Vipralambha Sringara and Karuna are



communicated through the teacher's story, Adhbuta and Karuna dominate the minstrel's story.

Draws attention to the central concern of the novel as unraveling the deep feelings of the mirror cognizance of man and the theme of survival and shows how A River Sutra with its metaphysics becomes a Pilgrim's progress.³⁴

Thus the Gita Mehta's novel A River Sutra leaves the reader with the sense that things are richer and meaningful than they seem, that life is both clear mysterious, that the beautify and horror of this world is both irreducible and inexplicable. Critics further praise how Mehta introduces western readers to a world they have not fathomed. A River Sutra, however suggestion that the 'Sutra' or the theme of love, running through the stories can connect all people together. Gita Mehta's language is exquisite, meticulously chiseled, and evocative. Her character is the work of a master craftsman.

Gita Mehta achieved success through the novel A River Sutra, presents a series of interwoven stories narrated by a retired civil servant and how he moves to the banks of the river Narmada to escape from his Jaded Secular world and lead a peaceful life.

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WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM- FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction

“The dispute settlement system of the WTO, is a central element in providing security and predictability to the multilateral trading system”, states the understanding on rules and procedures governing the settlement of disputes. The dispute settlement of understanding (DSU) was negotiated during the Uruguay Round, and is a legally-binding agreement committing member governments to settle their disputes in an orderly and multilateral fashion.

A procedure for settling disputes existed under the old GATT, but it had no fixed timetables, rulings were easier to block, and many cases dragged on for a long time inconclusively. The WTO Dispute settlement agreement (DSU) introduced a more structured process with more clearly defined stages in the procedure. It introduced greater discipline for the length of time a case should take to be settled, with flexible deadlines set in various stages of the procedure. At the stage of implementation, the DSU mandates that particular attention be paid to matters affecting the interests of developing country Members (Article 21.2 of the DSU).

It is generally agreed that the compulsory multilateral dispute settlement system which is based on the principle of equal access of equal protects the interests of developing country and small economics by placing ‘the weak’ with ‘the strong’ on equal footing. This view has been challenged by some as overtly formal and theoretical. Developing country members face considerable burdens in availing the benefit of dispute



settlement system, such as, lack of expertise in understanding the intricacies of WTO law; enduring the economic harm arising from another member's trade barrier for the entire period of the dispute settlement proceedings; non-availability of interim relief, etc.

In the light of the above factors, it is proposed to make a critical analysis of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism and the procedural hurdles faced by the developing countries for the purpose drawing conclusions and giving suggestions for the protection of developing countries interests under WTO system.

NATURE OF WTO DISPUTES SETTLEMENT MECHANISM

The WTO dispute settlement system is the backbone of today's multilateral trading regime. It was created by Member governments during the Uruguay Round in the conviction that a stronger, more binding system to settle disputes would help to ensure that the WTO's carefully negotiated trading rules are respected and enforced. The system, sometimes referred to as the "WTO's unique contribution to the stability of the global economy", is based on, but constitutes a major improvement over, the previous GATT dispute settlement system. As such, it has greatly enhanced the stability and predictability of the rules of international trade to the benefit of businesses, farmers, workers and consumers around the world.

A central objective of the (WTO) dispute settlement system is to provide security and predictability to the multilateral trading system (Article 3.2 of the DSU). Although international trade is understood in the WTO as the flow of goods and services between Members, such trade is typically not conducted by States, but rather by private economic operators. These market participants need stability and predictability



in the government laws, rules and regulations applying to their commercial activity, especially when they conduct trade on the basis of long-term transactions. In light of this, the DSU aims to provide a fast, efficient, dependable and rule-oriented system to resolve disputes about the application of the provisions of the WTO Agreement.

OPERATION OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY

The operation of the WTO dispute settlement process involves the parties and third parties to a case and may also involve the DSB panels, the Appellate Body, the WTO Secretariat, arbitrators, independent experts, and several specialized institutions. The General Council discharges its responsibilities under the DSU through the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB).¹ Like the General Council, the DSB is composed of representatives of all WTO Members. The DSB is responsible for administering the DSU, i.e. for overseeing the entire dispute settlement process. It also has the authority to establish panels, adopt panel and Appellate Body reports, maintain surveillance of implementation of rulings and recommendations, and authorize the suspension of obligations under the covered agreements. ²The DSB meets as often as necessary to adhere to the timeframes provided for in the DSU.³

Third party rights:

Third parties had been addressed in the 1979 understanding which provided that any WTO member having a substantial interest in a dispute could ask to be heard by the panel. The WTO DSU extended this right following suggestions made by certain developing countries⁴⁴ Kufuor, k.o. 'International trade from the GATT to the WTO: The developing countries and the reform of the procedure for the settlement of international trade disputes



. Involving third parties in the dispute settlement mechanism fosters transparency and encouraged multilateralism in the treatment of disputes.

Legal standing of governments:

Under the WTO dispute settlement Mechanism (DSM), only governments have legal standing and accordingly, industries must petition their government if they wish to have their interests defended.⁵ This is particularly problematic from the viewpoint of Developing countries. The relative weakness of their economy makes them more dependent on foreign trading partners and there is a need for governments to monitor trade relationships- and private industries' complaints- in a manner that is beneficial for the whole nation. Consequently, it is felt that bringing private claims may endanger their economy and even have determined consequences in non-trade areas.⁶

Stages of Dispute resolution:

If a member state considers that a measure adopted by another member state has deprived it of a benefit accruing to it under one of the covered agreements, it may call for consultations with the other member state. If consultations fail to resolve the dispute within 60 days after receipt of the request for consultations, the complainant state may request the establishment of a Panel. It is not possible for the respondent state to prevent or delay the establishment of a Panel, unless the DSB by consensus decides otherwise.⁷

The panel, normally consisting of three members appointed *ad hoc* by the Secretariat, sits to receive written and oral submissions of the parties, on the basis of which it is expected to make findings and conclusions for presentation to the DSB. The proceedings are confidential,



and even when private parties are directly concerned, they are not permitted to attend or make submissions separate from those of the state in question. Disputes can also arise under Non-violation nullification of benefits claims

The final version of the panel's report is distributed first to the parties; two weeks later it is circulated to all the members of the WTO. In sharp contrast with other systems, the report is required to be adopted at a meeting of the DSB within 60 days of its circulation, unless the DSB by consensus decides not to adopt the report or a party to the dispute gives notice of its intention to appeal. ⁸A party may appeal a panel report to the standing Appellate Body, but only on issues of law and legal interpretations developed by the panel.

Each appeal is heard by three members of the permanent seven-member Appellate Body set up by the Dispute Settlement Body and broadly representing the range of WTO membership. Members of the Appellate Body have four-year terms. They must be individuals with recognized standing in the field of law and international trade, not affiliated with any government.

The Appellate Body may uphold, modify or reverse the panel's legal findings and conclusions. Normally appeals should not last more than 60 days, with an absolute maximum of 90 days.⁹ The possibility for appeal makes the WTO dispute resolution system unique among the judicial processes of dispute settlement in general public international law.¹⁰

Shift from diplomatic model to judicial Model:

With the shift from the GATT's diplomatic model of dispute settlement to the WTO's judicial model¹¹¹ An approach is characterized



in many features of the WTO DSM: the use of shall in the DSU which suggests the compulsory character of the procedure, tighter timeframes, the creation of the DSB and the AB, or the general integration of the system. It must also be noted that the conciliation procedure, through not adjudicative in nature, has been improved by the automaticity of the establishment of the panel. developing-country Members have, for the first time, begun to use the dispute settlement process regularly.”¹²

As C.C. Parlin observes, “the smaller countries are participating, both voluntarily as respondent, in a way that was not imaginable prior to the Uruguay Round”¹³

Though WTO DSM follows model, question arises as to whether the WTO DSM is actually a judicial procedure. Several authors take the view that the present system was not fully conceived as a judicial model, because of the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries.¹⁴ As K.O. Kufuor notes¹⁵

Kufuor, k.o. ‘International trade from the GATT to the WTO: The developing countries and the reform of the procedure for the settlement of international trade disputes’ *Journal of world trade*. ISSN 1011-6702. 1997, 31(5), 117-145 at 132 the WTO DSU is “a mix of the codification of past measures on dispute settlement, institutional reform and new stipulations” through which the developing countries’ interests have been extensively dealt with. Most commentators take the view that the WTO DSU constitutes a significant improvement compared to the GATT system¹⁶.

From the perspective of developing countries, two major developments are particularly relevant” the relative judicialisation of the procedure and the definite WTO position against unilateralism and



in favor of multilateralism.¹⁷ In addition the, WTO DSU reiterated and reinforced the need to provide special and differential treatment in favor of developing countries.

WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Whether or not a developing country is a party to a particular proceeding, "particular attention" is to be paid to the interests of the developing countries in the course of implementing recommendations and rulings of panels.¹⁸ In order to assist developing countries in overcoming their limited expertise in WTO law and assist them in managing complex trade disputes, an Advisory Centre on WTO Law was established in 2001. The aim is to level the playing field for these countries and customs territories in the WTO system by enabling them to have a full understanding of their rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement.

Developing country use of WTO dispute settlement is much steadier over time at more than 10 new disputes per year during 2001-2009, down only slightly from an average of 13 cases per year during 1995-2000. Increasingly these cases involve challenging other developing economies. While China has yet to file a dispute against another developing economy, four recent disputes filed against China have included challenges by developing economies like Mexico (three times) and Guatemala (once).

Developing economies now face a much lower cost to litigating and getting advice on WTO dispute settlement through access to the Advisory Centre on WTO Law, a Geneva-based legal assistance provider that offers developing economies access to high quality subsidized legal



services. It has assisted developing economies in more than 30 formal disputes.

WTO law involves greater legalization along the dimensions of binding obligation, precision of rules, delegation to a dispute settlement institution and use. Greater legalization of international trade dispute settlement, of course, demands more costs. The larger a WTO member's economic stakes in the system, the more likely that member will invest in developing and mobilizing legal resources, including through coordinating with its private sector and outside legal counsel.

Special treatment of least developed countries

Special treatment of least developed countries as to the WTO DSM is dealt with in Articles 24(1) and 24(2) of the WTO DSU. As a general principle, least developed countries should be given consideration. "at all stages of the determination of the causes of a dispute and of dispute settlement procedure". In addition, "members shall exercise due restraint in raising matters under these procedures involving a least developed country member" or "in asking for compensation or seeking authorization to suspend the application of concessions or other obligations pursuant to these procedure". Finally, paragraph 2 provides for the possibility for least-developed countries to benefit from the Director-General or the Chairman of the DSB "good offices, conciliation and mediation with a view to assisting the parties to settle the dispute".

The differential treatment granted to least developed countries may be considered as the only genuine innovation under the WTO DSU.¹⁹ As a matter of fact no least developed countries have had recourse to the WTO DSM so far.²⁰ It is thus difficult to have a practical view on the question. However, this special treatment can be criticized on two main



grounds. First, it is difficult to imagine how developed countries will practically have to comply with their obligations under article 24(1) as no precision is provided for regarding the due restraint they shall exercise. Their obligations are laid down in such a vague way that it will be difficult to assess their compliance.

Second, Article 24(2) does not add anything to the situation of least-developed countries that is not already granted to all members as a general principle: Article 5 of the DSU (annex p.21) states that “good offices, conciliation or mediation may be requested at any time by any party to a dispute”. Article 24(2) actually grants developed countries a right that any party is afforded. The impact of such provision is thus extremely limited.

Developing countries vary significantly in terms of the size of their economies and the role of law in their domestic systems. Nonetheless, they generally face three primary challenges if they are to participate effectively in the WTO dispute settlement system. These challenges are: (i) a relative lack of legal expertise in WTO law and the capacity to organize information concerning trade barriers and opportunities to challenge them; (ii) constrained financial resource, including for the hiring of outside legal counsel to effectively use the WTO legal system, which has become increasingly costly; and (iii) fear of political and economic pressure from members exercising market power, and in particular the united states and EC, undermining their ability to bring WTO claims.²¹

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Whatever is one’s perspective on trade liberalization and its enforcement, developing countries and developing country constituents are at a disadvantage position before the WTO’s dispute settlement system.



WTO litigation, particularly fact-finding, is expensive. Developing countries struggle to finance trade initiatives when there are more pressing issues within their borders.

It may be concluded that, on the whole, the DSU represents a certain success but that the special treatment to the least developed countries, itself failed to reach its goals.

In order for a WTO member to use the WTO system successfully, it must develop cost-effective mechanisms to perceive injuries to its trading prospects, identify who is responsible, and mobilize resource to bring a legal claim or negotiate a favorable settlement.

Smaller and poorer countries need to examine strategies for mobilizing legal resources that do not involve a change in dispute settlement rules. They need to do so since the WTO legal system will likely not be significantly changed and, in any case, lies outside of their control except through their use of it. Unless developing country access to dispute resolution improves, the WTO system will continue neglecting those that it promised, at its inception, to try to protect.

Developing countries need to develop regular relations with the private sector to identify trade barriers and investigate and prioritize them. The private sector in developing countries, however, has typically viewed WTO dispute settlement as the government's job. This perspective can pose a serious problem for developing country trade officials who have fewer public resources than their US and EC counterparts.



References :

- 1 Article IV:3 of the WTO Agreement
- 2 Article 2.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding
- 3 Article 2.3 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding Journal of world trade. ISSN 1011-6702. 1997, 31(5), 117-145p. 137& 138
- 5 Hoekman, B.M., mavroids P.C. WTO Dispute Settlement, Transparency and surveillance. http://www.worldbank.org/wbiep/trade/papers_2000/dispute_settlement.pdf,1999,p.4.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Article 6.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding
- 8 Article 6.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding
- 9 Article 17 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding.
- 10 M. Panizzon, *Good Faith in the Jurisprudence of the WTO*, 275
- 12 Parlin,C.C. WTO Dispute Settlement: Are Sufficient Resources Being Devoted to Enable the system to function Effectively Lawyer. ISSN 0020-7810. 1998, fall, 863-870 Article 867
- 13 Remarks by C. Christopher Parlin in Reed, P.C. Process, Compliance and implementation issues in WTO Dispute settlement. American society of international Law Proceedings. ISSN 0272-5037, 1997, April 9-12, 227-288 Article 286.
- 14 "they do not, nor were they intended to, establish a comprehensive legal system with an independent judiciary [emphasis added]". Wilson, S.B. "Can the WTO Dispute settlement body be a judicial tribunal rather than a diplomatic club." Law and policy in international business. ISSN 0023-9208. 2000, spring, 779-781, p.780. consequently, this system has been described as a "quasi-adjudicative system" Wilson, S.B., Ibid.



- 16 See for example Room, M. some early reflections on the Uruguay Round Agreement as seen from the viewpoint of a developing country. *Journal of world Trade*. ISSN 1011-6702. 1994, 28(6), 5-30, p.20. Lacarte-Muro, J., and Gappah P. International and developing countries and the WTO legal and dispute settlement system: a view from the bench. *Journal of international Economic Law*. ISSN 1369-3034. 2000, 3(3), 395-401, p.395.
- 17 Kuruvila, P.E. International Trade, developing countries and the GATT/WTO Dispute settlement Mechanism. *Journal of world Trade*. ISSN 1011-6702. 1997, 31(6), 171-208 Article 179.
- 18 Article 12.11 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding
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- 20 Duk Park, Y., and umbrichth G.C. International trade WTO dispute settlement 1995-2000: a statistical analysis. *Journal of Intenational Economic Law*. ISSN 1369-3034. 2001, 4(1), 213-230 Article 215
- 21 Gregory Shaffer, "How to make the WTO Dispute Settlement system work for developing countries: some proactive developing country strategies" (ICTSD, Geneva) 1-65 (March 2003).



WORKING CONDITIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: AN ANALYSIS

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Introduction

The textile industry in India is totally an integrated textile conglomerate involved in ginning, spinning, manufacturing denim, terry products, weaving, knitting and ready-made garments with own facility (Country Studies, India, Part 4: Textiles [monograph on the Internet] Geneva: World Trade Organization; 1998. [cited 2004, Jul. 28]). The industry manufactures yarn and fabrics for the Domestic and International markets, maintaining high standards of quality also. There are numerous industries incase of both small scale as well as large scale sectors. Quality of work life (QWL) is a multidimensional construct usually referring to overall satisfaction with working life and with work/life balance.

Workers in every occupation can be faced with a multitude of hazards in the workplace. Occupational health and safety addresses the broad range of workplace hazards from accident prevention to the more insidious hazards including toxic fumes, dust, noise, heat, stress, etc. Preventing work-related diseases and accidents must be the goal of occupational health and safety programs, rather than attempting to solve problems after they have already developed (Occupational Health and Safety. 4th ed. 1998. ILO Encyclopedia; pp. 89-90).



Hazards in the workplace can be found in a variety of forms, including chemical, physical, biological, psychological, non-application of ergonomic principles, etc. Because of the multitude of hazards in most workplaces and the overall lack of attention given to health and safety by many employers, work-related accidents and diseases continue to be serious problems in all parts of the world. Therefore employers must educate workers to control hazards & adopt safety methods of working in the organization. Employers should not allow young children to work in factories especially where they have to work in a heated atmosphere or to remain in one position for a series of hours because its effects can prove injurious to the physical growth of a child.

Occupational health should aim at: the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations. The protection of workers in their employment from risks resulting from factors adverse to health; the placing and maintenance of the worker in an occupational environment adapted to his physiological and psychological capabilities; and to summarize, the adaptation of work to man and of each man to his job (A study on health, safety and environmental aspects of garment export production in Tirupur region, Alternative Consumers Union, The Netherlands, December 2001).

Machines are commonplace in many industries, including manufacturing, mining, construction and agriculture, and can be dangerous to workers. Many machines involve moving parts, sharp edges, hot surfaces and other hazards with the potential to crush, burn, cut, shear, stab or otherwise strike or wound workers if used unsafely. Various safety measures exist to minimize these hazards. According to the United



States Bureau of Labor Statistics, machine-related injuries were responsible for 64,170 cases that required days away from work in 2008. More than a quarter of these cases required more than 31 days spent away from work. That same year, machines were the primary or secondary source of over 600 work-related fatalities. Machines are also often involved indirectly in worker deaths and injuries, such as in cases in which a worker slips and falls, possibly upon a sharp or pointed object.

Confined spaces also present a work hazard. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health defines “confined space” as having limited openings for entry and exit and unfavorable natural ventilation which is not intended for continuous employee occupancy. These kind of spaces can include storage tanks, ship compartments, sewers, and pipelines. Confined spaces can pose a hazard not just to workers, but also to people who try to rescue them.

Noise also presents a fairly common workplace hazard: occupational hearing loss is the most common work-related injury in the United States, with 22 million workers exposed to hazardous noise levels at work and an estimated \$242 million spent annually on worker’s compensation for hearing loss disability. Noise is not the only source of occupational hearing loss; exposure to chemicals such as aromatic solvents and metals including lead, arsenic, and mercury can also cause hearing loss.

Temperature extremes can also pose a danger to workers. Heat stress can cause heat stroke, exhaustion, cramps, and rashes. Heat can also fog up safety glasses or cause sweaty palms or dizziness, all of which increase the risk of other injuries. Workers near hot surfaces or steam also are at risk for burns. Dehydration may also result from overexposure to heat. Cold stress also poses a danger to many workers. Overexposure



to cold conditions or extreme cold can lead to hypothermia, frostbite, trench foot, or chilblains.

Electricity poses a danger to many workers. Electrical injuries can be divided into four types: fatal electrocution, electric shock, burns, and falls caused by contact with electric energy.

Vibrating machinery, lighting, and air pressure can also cause work-related illness and injury. Asphyxiation is another potential work hazard in certain situations. Musculoskeletal disorders are avoided by the employment of good ergonomic design and the reduction of repeated strenuous movements or lifts.

The installation of artificial ventilation should not expose employees to draughts which may cause discomfort. Similar problem may occur when the pressure among workrooms are not well balanced.

To ensure good air quality, no visible dust, fume or mist should not be found in the workplace, nor should be present that can cause acute discomfort and irritation to the employees.

For specific sources of air-borne contaminants (e.g. from an industrial process), employers should take all reasonably practicable measures to control the air-borne contaminants within an acceptable level.

Present Trends

The Industrial Revolution occurred during the 18th and 19th centuries and was an era that ushered in the textile industry. Working conditions during this period were abysmal and workers were subjected to long 13-hour shifts at the cotton mills in Europe. The air was very hot and humid with temperatures of up to 80 degrees F. Many workers became



sick and suffered from lung and breathing problems due to the unhealthy mix of cotton dust with hot humidity in the air; which created a stifling breathing atmosphere.

Unsafe working conditions were aggravated by unsafe machinery and extremely long hours of work. During the Industrial Revolution adult workers were required to work from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. while children had a somewhat shorter work day. Children ages 8 to 13 worked for 6.5 hours and children 13 to 18 worked for up to 10.5 hours daily. There was a breakfast break period at 8 am that lasted for half an hour and a lunch break at 12 pm for an hour. The machinery was also very noisy and since workers were not required to protect their ears many of them became deaf. The machinery was bulky and safety was unregulated; consequently many accidents occurred and some were more fatal than others.

The working conditions of Textile Industries has changed radically in recent years, its no longer consists problems of hot and humid temperature, noise, unsafe equipment's etc. The concept of working conditions has broadened and become more proactive, and is now aimed at better providing prevention measures and protection for individuals against life course risks ,while at the same time maximizing their productive potential and capacities in order to make them less vulnerable to these risks.

Research Design

The accuracy of a scientific work depends to a large extent upon the adequacy of methods selected and applied to it. The present work too has adopted systematic procedures of research work at every step ranging from the designing of the interview schedule to the interpretation of the collected data.



The aim of the present study was to examine the level of satisfaction among the textile industrial workers from the present Working Conditions.

The universe of the present study is the workers engaged in textile industry in the State of Himachal Pradesh with special emphasis to Textile Mills. The universe has been selected for the reason that the researcher is having vast experience of 25 years in the field of Industrial relations and Human resource management and is well conversant of the conditions of workers in the area. The researcher has relatively easy access and mature understanding with regards to language, environment, socio-economic and management and occupational aspects of the region.

In the present descriptive cum exploratory research multi stage sampling method has been adopted for the selection of the industrial workers. To achieve maximum objectivity of the present study, and to give a holistic coverage, a representative group of 94 workers were selected through proportionate random sampling from the textile industry employing more than thousands of workers on an average daily basis in a calendar year.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

In the present descriptive study structured interview schedule has been used as a tool for data collection. Besides above tools, on the spot observations, guided interaction, passive listening discussions, face to face interaction, and acceptance techniques were also used for collecting, verifying and analyzing the data.

DATA ANALYSIS

Simple statistical methods like average, ratios and percentages were used for analyzing the data.



Operational Definition of Concepts

The researcher, to avoid operational difficulties has generally adopted similar to statutory definitions as defined in major labor laws of the key terms used in the study. However, in order to ensure objectivity of study, the terms have been qualified to the scope of study:

Employee: - Employee means every person engaged in any of the activity in the industry.

Employer: - The authority in control over industry operations as prescribed in this behalf under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Textile Industry: - Any business trade, undertaking, manufacturing or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workman specifically in the field of textile, cloth or yarn and related areas engaging 100 or more workers on daily average basis.

Worker: - A person employed for remuneration in any industrial establishment in any manufacturing process or any other kind of process incidental to, or connected with manufacturing process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results related to satisfaction from the present working conditions among textile workers are presented in the following tables with a description of each table:-

Satisfaction from Lighting at Workplace

Proper lighting has a profound impact on people —on their physical, physiological, and psychological health, and on their overall performance — particularly in the workplace inappropriate lighting can lead to a host of problems, ranging from eye strain to serious



musculoskeletal injuries. Light sends a visual message which can affect mood and motivation levels. Ultimately, lighting is about meeting the individual's needs. When people see well and feel better they work more effectively.

The quality of lighting in a workplace can have a significant effect on productivity. With adequate lighting workers can produce more products with fewer mistakes, which can lead to increase in productivity. Good lighting can decrease errors as well as eye-strain, headaches, nausea, and neck pain. Adequate lighting allows workers to concentrate better on their work which increases productivity.

The level of lighting that workers need varies depending on the nature of the task, the sharpness of the workers' eyesight, and the environment in which the work is done. For example, detailed work, such as inspection, assembling of small parts or technical drawing, needs a great deal of light. Coarse work, on the other hand, such as loading or unloading materials, handling of materials or packaging, requires less light.

So keeping in view the importance of lighting facility at work place an effort has been made to know the level of satisfaction among the textile workers from lighting at work place.



Table-1.0
Lighting at Workplace

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	22(23.4%)	29(30.9%)	13(13.8%)	20(21.3%)	10(10.6%)
Age(Years)					
Less than 25	4(18.1%)	4(13.8%)	2(15.4%)	9(45%)	5(50%)
25 to 35	8(36.4%)	11(37.9%)	5(38.5%)	9(45%)	4(40%)
35 and Above	10(45.5%)	14(48.3%)	6(46.2%)	2(10%)	1(10%)
Education					
Illiterate	-	1(3.4%)	1(7.7%)	7(35%)	4(40%)
Primary	4(18.2%)	-	5(38.5%)	6(30%)	3(30%)
Middle	8(36.4%)	8(27.6%)	4(30.8%)	4(20%)	2(20%)
Matric	8(36.4%)	11(37.9%)	3(23%)	3(15%)	-
Above Matric	2(9.0%)	9(31%)	-	-	1(10%)
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	12(54.5%)	14(48.3%)	6(46.2%)	5(25%)	1(10%)
Semi Skilled	8(36.4%)	9(31%)	6(46.2%)	7(35%)	4(40%)
Unskilled	2(9.1%)	6(20.7%)	1(7.6%)	8(40%)	5(50%)

Table 1.0 shows that 54.3% respondents are satisfied with the lighting facilities whereas 31.9% are not fully satisfied with the facilities.

Age wise distribution shows that the level of satisfaction is found to be more in among the workmen in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others age group.

Education-wise distribution further shows that workers possessing middle and matric level of education are more satisfied from present lighting conditions as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

In relation to satisfaction among skilled and semi skilled it was found that the skilled workers possess more satisfaction from Lighting conditions as compared to unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The results highlight that there is a need to improve the skills of workers to enhance their level of satisfaction.



Hazards at Workplace and Preventive Measures

Hazards at work place are common source of injuries in many industries. They are perhaps unavoidable in many industries such as construction and mining, but over a period of time people have developed safety methods and procedures to manage the risks of physical danger at the workplace.

Falls are a common cause of occupational injuries and fatalities in all Industries during construction, extraction, transportation and building cleaning and maintenance. It is an employers duty to provide personal protective equipment (including Clothing, Ear plugs, Mouth masks, Helmets etc) to prevent risks related to health.

So keeping in view the importance of availability of protective measures at work place to prevent risks an effort has been made to know the level of satisfaction in relation to preventive measures available to prevent hazards.

Table-1.1
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from the preventive measures taken to prevent various health hazards

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	29(30.9%)	32(34)	19(20.2)	11(11.7)	3(3.2)
Age(Years)					
Less than 25	4(13.8%)	6(18.7%)	2(10.5%)	6(54.5%)	2(66.7%)
25 to 35	13(44.8%)	10(31.3%)	8(42.1%)	3(27.3%)	1(33.3%)
35 and Above	12(41.4%)	16(50.0%)	9(47.4%)	2(18.2%)	-
Education					
Illiterate	-	-	2(10.5%)	4(36.3%)	1(33.3%)
Primary	7(24.1%)	9(28.1%)	7(36.8%)	2(18.2%)	1(33.3%)
Middle	9(31%)	8(25%)	6(31.6%)	2(18.2%)	1(33.3%)
Matric	10(34.5%)	12(37.5%)	4(21.1%)	3(27.3%)	-
Above Matric	3(10.3%)	3(9.4%)	-	-	-
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	15(41.4%)	15(43.9%)	10(52.6%)	2(18.1%)	-
Semi Skilled	10(27.7%)	11(28.2%)	6(31.6%)	4(36.4%)	2(66.7%)
Unskilled	4(6.9%)	6(18.9%)	3(15.8%)	5(45.5%)	1(33.3%)



In relation to satisfaction from the protective measure available at workplace it was found that 64.9% respondents are satisfied with the preventive measures taken to prevent various health hazards in the Textile mills and 14.9% are not fully satisfied with the preventive measures.

Age wise distribution shows that the level of satisfaction is found to be more in among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others.

Education-wise data further shows that workers possessing higher level of education are more satisfied from preventive measures taken to prevent various Health Hazards as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

In relation to nature of job of workers reveals skilled workers possess more satisfaction from preventive measures as compared to unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Satisfaction from Ventilation, Temperature & Circulation of Air at Workplace

Ventilation refers to the continuous supply and removal of air with respect to a space. In industry this is done to control chemical and some physical hazards, as well as to maintain conditions of temperature and relative humidity which are compatible with human habitation and industrial operations.

It is essential to ensure that adequate ventilation is provided to a workplace.

The Labor Department has also published a booklet called "Guidance Notes on Ventilation & Maintenance of Ventilation Systems". So keeping in view the importance of ventilation, temperature & circulation of air at workplace an effort has been made to know the level of satisfaction among the textile workers.



Table-1.2
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from ventilation, temperature & circulation of air at workplaces

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	16(17.02%)	18(19.15%)	8(8.51%)	25(26.6%)	27(28.72%)
Age(Years)					
Less than25	2(12.4%)	2(11.1%)	2(25%)	12(48%)	12(44.5%)
25 to 35	3(18.8%)	7(38.9%)	2(25%)	9(36%)	11(40.7%)
35 and Above	11(68.8%)	9(50%)	4(50%)	4(16%)	4(14.8%)
Education					
Illiterate	4(25%)	-	1(12.5%)	8(32%)	9(33.3%)
Primary	5(31.2%)	7(38.9%)	3(37.5%)	8(32%)	9(33.3%)
Middle	4(25%)	5(27.8%)	3(37.5%)	5(20%)	8(29.7%)
Matric	3(18.8%)	3(16.7%)	1(12.5%)	4(16%)	-
Above Matric	-	3(16.7%)	-	-	1(3.7%)
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	3(18.8%)	8(44.5%)	1(12.5%)	2(8%)	4(14.8%)
Semi Skilled	5(31.2%)	7(38.8%)	3(37.5%)	8(32%)	9(33.3%)
Unskilled	8(50%)	3(16.7%)	4(50%)	15(60%)	14(51.9%)

The above table reveals that 36.07% respondents are satisfied with the present conditions of ventilation, temperature and air circulation in the Textile mills and 55.3% are not fully satisfied with the conditions. Working conditions in Textile Industry remains tough as it is the requirement of good quality product hence workmen understand the reason and adapt to these tough conditions with time.

Age wise distribution of the workers further shows that the level of satisfaction is more among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others. It shows that workers in this age group get used to these conditions.

The table also shows that the workers those who possess higher level of education are more satisfied from present working conditions as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.



In relation to nature of job of workers reveals skilled workers possess more satisfaction from present conditions of ventilation, temperature and air circulation as compare to unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Satisfaction from Present Working Environment at Workplace

Efficient production and a good working environment are complementary. The elimination of inefficiencies and accident hazards caused by unfavorable conditions in and about the workplace is essential in getting the job done properly and safely. Good Working Condition/ Environment involves every phase of industrial operations and should apply throughout the entire premises, indoors and out. It is more than mere cleanliness. It requires orderly conditions, the avoidance of congestion, and attention to such details as an orderly layout of the whole workplace, adequate storage arrangements, and suitable provision for cleaning and maintenance. So, good working environment at work place is essential. The table 1-3 shows the satisfaction among the textile workers' from the working environment at workplace.

Table-1.3
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from present working environment at workplace

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	16(17.0%)	18(19.1%)	17(18.1%)	15(16.0%)	28(29.8%)
Age(Years)					
Less than 25	3(18.8%)	3(16.7%)	5(29.4%)	8(53.3%)	15(53.5%)
25 to 35	6(37.5%)	6(33.3%)	5(29.4%)	4(26.7%)	7(25%)
35 and Above	7(43.7%)	9(50%)	7(41.2%)	3(20%)	6(21.5%)
Education					
Illiterate	1(6.2%)	1(5.6%)	2(11.8%)	7(46.7%)	12(42.8%)
Primary	2(12.5%)	7(38.9%)	2(11.8%)	2(13.3%)	5(17.9%)
Middle	4(25%)	10(55.5%)	6(35.3%)	3(20%)	3(10.7%)
Matric	3(18.8%)	-	4(23.5%)	1(6.7%)	3(10.7%)
Above Matric	6(37.5%)	-	3(17.6%)	2(13.3%)	5(17.9%)
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	9(56.3%)	8(44.5%)	9(52.9%)	3(20%)	4(14.4%)
Semi Skilled	7(43.7%)	10(55.5%)	7(41.2%)	5(33.3%)	9(32.1%)
Unskilled	-	-	1(5.9%)	7(46.7%)	15(53.5%)



On the basis of above table we can say that 36.1% respondents are satisfied with the present working conditions in the Textile mills and 45.8% are not fully satisfied.

Age wise distribution further shows that the level of satisfaction is found high among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others. It shows that population in this age group are able to adjust well in this environment.

Education-wise information further shows that workers possessing higher level of education are more satisfied from present working environment as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

Satisfaction from Availability of Personal Protective Equipment's at Workplace

Personal protective equipment (PPE) refers to protective clothing, helmets, goggles, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury. The hazards addressed by protective equipment include physical, electrical, heat, chemicals, bio hazards, and airborne particulate matter. Protective equipment may be worn for job-related occupational safety and health purposes, as well as for sports and other recreational activities

The purpose of personal protective equipment is to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective to reduce these risks to acceptable levels. The table 1.4 reveals the satisfaction in regard to personal protective equipment at workplace.



Table-1.4
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from availability of personal protective equipment's at workplace

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	32(34.0%)	16(17.0%)	15(16.0%)	20(21.3%)	11(11.7%)
Age(Years)					
Less than25	5(15.6%)	4(25%)	4(26.7%)	9(45%)	6(54.5%)
25 to 35	9(28.1%)	8(50%)	6(40%)	9(45%)	3(27.3%)
35 and Above	18(56.3%)	4(25%)	5(33.3%)	2(10%)	2(18.2%)
Education					
Illiterate	7(21.9%)	2(12.5%)	-	7(35%)	4(36.4%)
Primary	4(12.5%)	2(12.5%)	2(13.3%)	6(30%)	2(18.1%)
Middle	6(18.8%)	3(18.8%)	2(13.3%)	4(20%)	3(27.3%)
Matric	9(28.1%)	7(43.7%)	7(46.7%)	3(15%)	1(9.1%)
Above Matric	6(18.8%)	2(12.5%)	4(26.7%)	-	1(9.1%)
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	6(18.8%)	7(43.7%)	11(73.3%)	5(25%)	-
Semi Skilled	14(43.7%)	8(50%)	-	7(35%)	3(27.3%)
Unskilled	12(37.5%)	1(6.3%)	4(26.7%)	8(40%)	8(72.7%)

The above table shows that 51% respondents are satisfied with the provision of personal protective equipments in the Textile mills while 33% are not fully satisfied with the provisions.

The study further shows that the level of satisfaction is more among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others groups.

Education-wise distribution shows that workers possessing higher level of education are more satisfied from provision of personal protective equipments as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

The data related to nature of job of workers reveals skilled workers possess more satisfaction from provision of personal protective equipments as compared to unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The



results highlight that there is a need to improve the skills of workers to enhance their level of satisfaction.

Satisfaction from Measures taken to prevent Dust & Fume Inhalation at Workplace

Occupational safety and health legislation requires that all workplace hazards are identified, the risks assessed and controls put in place. Dusts, fumes and fibers can be a particular problem because health effects may become evident months or years after exposure.

Specific controls may include:

- separation of hazardous processes from other work areas
- ventilation systems (especially local exhaust ventilation near the source),
- dust collection equipment
- vents on equipment where a dust explosion could occur
- dust extraction on hand held tools
- separation of heat and ignition sources from combustible dusts
- spark detection systems
- wet or damp work methods
- cleaning program (including areas where dust may be unseen)

So effort has been made to know whether the measure are taken or not by the employers to prevent dust and fume inhalation at workplace.



Table-1.5
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from prevention dust & fume inhalation at workplace

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	18(19.15%)	27(28.72%)	25(26.60%)	16(17.02%)	8(8.51%)
Age(Years)					
Less than25	2(11.1%)	4(14.8%)	4(16%)	11(68.8%)	4(50%)
25 to 35	7(38.9%)	12(44.5%)	12(48%)	3(18.8%)	2(25%)
35 and Above	9(50%)	11(40.7%)	9(36%)	2(12.4%)	2(25%)
Education					
Illiterate	-	1(3.7%)	-	5(31.2%)	3(37.5%)
Primary	7(38.9%)	-	5(20%)	4(25%)	3(37.5%)
Middle	5(27.8%)	8(29.7%)	8(32%)	4(25%)	1(12.5%)
Matric	3(16.7%)	9(33.3%)	8(32%)	3(18.8%)	1(12.5%)
Above Matric	3(16.7%)	9(33.3%)	4(16%)	-	-
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	8(44.5%)	14(51.9%)	15(60%)	3(18.8%)	1(12.5%)
Semi Skilled	7(38.8%)	9(33.3%)	8(32%)	5(31.2%)	3(37.5%)
Unskilled	3(16.7%)	4(14.8%)	2(8%)	8(50%)	4(50%)

From the above table it was found that 47.9% Respondents are satisfied with the measures taken to prevent dust & fumes inhalation in the textile mills and 25.5% are not fully satisfied with the measures taken.

Age wise distribution further shows that the level of satisfaction is found to be more in among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years as compare to others.

Education-wise information further reveals that workers possessing higher level of education are more satisfied from measures taken to prevent dust & fumes inhalation as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

The data related to nature of job of workers reveals skilled workers possess more satisfaction from measures taken to prevent dust & fumes inhalation as compared to unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The results



highlight that there is a need to improve the skills of workers to enhance their level of satisfaction.

Satisfaction from Safety Guards on Machinery at Workplace

Machines do lots of useful work to save us time and effort. They cut, punch, roll, drill, grind, assemble, handle, and transport - **but they can't think!** Only the human operator – you – can make them do their jobs properly and safely. Machines cause thousands of injuries in the workplace every year

This is why OSHA requires proper machine guards and safety devices, and it's why it's important for employees to understand the company'' safety rules and follow them.

Table-1.6
Distribution of respondents according to the level of satisfaction from Safety guards on machinery at workplace

Group	Outstanding	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
All Data	18(19.15%)	27(28.72%)	25(26.60%)	16(17.02%)	8(8.51%)
Age(Years)					
Less than25	2(11.1%)	4(14.8%)	4(16%)	11(68.8%)	4(50%)
25 to 35	7(38.9%)	12(44.5%)	12(48%)	3(18.8%)	2(25%)
35 and Above	9(50%)	11(40.7%)	9(36%)	2(12.4%)	2(25%)
Education					
Illiterate	-	1(3.7%)	-	5(31.2%)	3(37.5%)
Primary	7(38.9%)	-	5(20%)	4(25%)	3(37.5%)
Middle	5(27.8%)	8(29.7%)	8(32%)	4(25%)	1(12.5%)
Matric	3(16.7%)	9(33.3%)	8(32%)	3(18.8%)	1(12.5%)
Above Matric	3(16.7%)	9(33.3%)	4(16%)	-	-
Nature Of Job					
Skilled	8(44.5%)	14(51.9%)	15(60%)	3(18.8%)	1(12.5%)
Semi Skilled	7(38.8%)	9(33.3%)	8(32%)	5(31.2%)	3(37.5%)
Unskilled	3(16.7%)	4(14.8%)	2(8%)	8(50%)	4(50%)



From the above table shows that 47.9% respondents are satisfied with the safety guards on machinery in the Textile mills whereas 25.5% are not satisfied with the measures taken.

Age wise information further shows that the level of satisfaction is found to be more in among the workers in the age group of 35 & above years.

Education-wise information further shows that workers possessing higher level of education are more satisfied from Safety guards on machinery as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.

The data related to nature of job of workers reveals skilled workers possess more satisfaction from Safety guards on machinery as compared to unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The results highlight that there is a need to improve the skills of workers to enhance their level of satisfaction.

MAIN FINDINGS

- In relation to satisfaction from the protective measure available at workplace it was found that 64.9% respondents are satisfied with the preventive measures taken to prevent various health hazards in the Textile mills and 14.9% are not fully satisfied with the preventive measures.
- It was found that 36% respondents are satisfied with the present conditions of ventilation, temperature and air circulation in the Textile mills and 55.3% are not fully satisfied with the conditions.
- The above table shows that 51% respondents are satisfied with the provision of personal protective equipments in the Textile mills while 33% are not fully satisfied with the provisions.



- From the above table it was found that 48% respondents are satisfied with the measures taken to prevent dust & fumes inhalation in the textile mills and 26% are not fully satisfied with the measures taken.
- From the above table shows that 48% respondents are satisfied with the safety guards on machinery in the Textile mills whereas 26% are not satisfied with the measures taken.
- From the study it was found that majority of the workers are satisfied with the working conditions like lighting, artificial humidification, safety equipment, personal protective equipment etc.
- With regard to age-wise distribution it was found that the workers in the age, category less than 25 years are less satisfied from the working conditions as compared to other categories. This may be due to high expectations of young population as compared to old generation or they may not be able to adapt at early stage.
- Education-wise distribution further shows that workers possessing middle and matric level of education are more satisfied from the working conditions as compared to workers possessing lower level of education.
- The data related to nature of job of workers reveals that skilled workers are more satisfied from working conditions as compare to unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The foregoing analysis reveals that satisfaction from working conditions under study has not reached to maximum extent in the real



sense. Satisfaction level from working conditions under Factories Act 1948 is found to be higher among industrial workers who have some access to formal education system or are skilled labourers as compared to workers who are illiterate or are unskilled. It has also been highlighted from the above discussion that satisfaction from the working conditions is more in the age group of 35 years & above. The level of satisfaction of workers in case of illiterate and unskilled is low.

The study recommends the following suggestions:

- There is a need to increase the level of satisfaction from working conditions under Factories Act 1948 among workers.
- Modern communication media at the unit level can be used to generate the required level of awareness among workers about the various hazards and their preventive measures taken by the Industry so as to increase their satisfaction level.
- The level of satisfaction can be enhanced by displaying abstract of the Factories Act 1948 on the notice boards or at the work place written in the language commonly understood by the workers.
- The satisfaction from working conditions under Factories Act 1948 can be increased by organizing worker's Safety training programme and day long workshop.
- Initiative is required on the part of regulatory agency to enforce and to create visibility of the working conditions being provided under the Factories Act 1948 among less skilled and illiterate workers.



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ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF GUILD ORIGINATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

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Indian society divided into various groups since Prehistoric times. Each group has its own independent specific specialties which developed as nations in future. These nations were built with the construction of several social organizations that demonstrate the methods of life are diverse. The base of the Indian history and culture is highly ancient. Apparently if a certain perspective, the construction of the Indian society was started during the Mesolithic age. At this time primitive man was passing through the era of art. In upper palaeolithic period man was living in groups for hunting the giant animals and use the remaining time in the field of art. Economy was based on hunting of animals, birds, honey collection and also fishing. The human being of this period was doesn't know about agriculture and animal husbandry's fact. Invention of agriculture and animal husbandry was started in Mesolithic period in some region while some was inhabited in later period. Social organization or social institution refers to a group of social positions, connected by social relations, performing a social role. A social relation or social interaction refers to a relationship between two, three or more individuals or a social group. On the basis of these factors some scholars have divided the societies into four categories named as Band, Tribe, chiefdom and early state.



Organization in historic Period

It appears that the words *Gana* and *Sangha* were used to denote any corporation or union for political or other purposes, while *Puga* and *Sreni* signified corporations or merchants, artisans, or others whose principal object was to gain wealth by trade or industry. The Dharma Sutra indicates that the chief industries were all organized in guilds. Guilds of flourmakers, weavers, oil-millers, potters, manufacturers of hydraulic engines, corn-dealers, bamboo-workers, etc. find mention in the epigraphs. Early literature provides very little information about the constitution and organization of these guilds. The Dharma Sutra recognized the validity of the laws and customs established by the guilds of cultivators, traders, usurers, herdsmen, artisans, craftsmen etc. whose headmen occupied a high place in the royal tribunal. A guild is an association of artisans who control the practice of their craft in a particular town. The earliest types of guild were formed as confraternities of workers. They were organized in a manner something between a trade union, a cartel, and a secret society, often depended on grants of letters patent by a monarch or other authority to enforce the flow of trade to their self-employed members, and to retain ownership of tools and the supply of materials.

Kautilya's elaborate treatment of this subject demonstrates the important role played by the guilds in the economic system of the Mauryan and Post Mauryan epochs. They effectively controlled local sources of production, arts and crafts, and trades and industries and served as an important link between the central authority and the several economic units in the country. Ancient Indian guilds are a unique and multi-faceted form of organisation, combined the functions of a democratic government, a trade union, a court of justice and a technological institution. The trained workers of the guilds provided a congenial atmosphere for work. They



procured raw materials for manufacturing, controlled quality of manufactured goods and their price, and located markets for their sale. Apart from their socio-economic importance, the guilds must have exercised considerable political influence as well in those times.

The Nasik Inscription of the time of Nahapana refers to two weavers' guilds at Govardhana (Nasik). The head of a guild is often called as the *jetthaka* or *pramukkha* in early Buddhist literature. Apparently the Guild Head exercised considerable power over the members of his Guild. *Setthis* were merchant-cum-bankers and often headed merchant guilds. Ancient texts do not seem to specify whether the office of the head of a guild was elective or hereditary though there are positive references to either. It appears that normally headship of a guild went to the eldest son. Succession is mentioned only after the death of the head and not in his lifetime, which would suggest that the head remained in office life-long. The evidence of two Damodarpur Copper-plate inscriptions of the 5th century AD shows that one Bhupala held the office of *nagarasreshthi* for well nigh half a century supports this. For assist the guild head executive Officers were also appointed. Their number varied according to need and circumstances. The guilds also undertook many useful roles such as administrative, economic, charitable and banking functions. Thaplyal says that the powerful Guilds performed judicial functions as well. The trained workers of the guilds provided a congenial atmosphere for work. They procured raw materials for manufacturing, controlled quality of manufactured goods and their price, and located markets for their sale. Yet we have no any reference of loaning money to the general public yet there are references suggesting that the king's spies borrowed from guilds on the pretext of procuring various types of merchandize.



This shows that guilds loaned money to artisans and merchants as well. Guilds established their efficiency and integrity, and epigraphic evidence shows that not only the general public, even the royalty deposited money with them. However, the guilds had limited scope in banking in comparison to modern banks. A Mathura Inscription (2nd century AD) refers to the two permanent endowments of 550 silver coins each with two guilds to feed Brahmins and the poor from out of the interest money. Of the two Nasik Inscriptions (2nd century AD) one records the endowment of 2000 *karshapanas* at the rate of one percent (per month) with a weavers' guild for providing cloth to *bhikshus* and 1000 *karshapanas* at the rate of 0.75 percent (per month) with another weavers' guild for serving light meals to them. Apart from these more epigraphs and inscriptions are mentioned as evidence in this regard. In addition to this the guilds engaged in works of Charity as well. Guilds worked to alleviate distress and undertook works of piety and charity as a matter of duty. They were expected to use part of their profits for preservation and maintenance of assembly halls, watersheds, shrines, tanks and gardens, as also for helping widows, the poor and destitute.

Besides these functions, the Guilds could try their members for offence in accordance with their own customs and usages, which came to acquire almost the status of law. A guild member had to abide by both guild and state laws. The *Vasishtha Dharmasutra* holds the evidence of guilds as valid in settling boundary disputes. However the jurisdiction of guild courts was confined to civil cases alone. All guilds acted as courts for their members but either only important ones, or representatives of various guilds authorized by the state, would have acted as courts for general public.

There is no evidence of a guild or a combination of guilds attempting to capture political power. The guilds of the period were local in character,



with no central organization. Interests of different guilds were of different kinds, sometimes even conflicting and so they could hardly form a joint front against the state. However, in case of contests for succession to the royal throne, they might have helped the claimants of their choice in acquiring it. However, Kautilya advises the king to see that heads of different guilds do not unite against him, and win the support of the guilds by means of reconciliation and gifts, and to weaken the ones as are inimical to him. He also advises the king to grant land, which is under attack from enemy to the guild of warriors. Guild quarrels, both internal and external, provided the king with appropriate opportunities to interfere in guild affairs. Yajnavalkya enjoins that a king should settle quarrels among guilds according to their usages and make them follow the established path. So we find that Thaplyal in this article, well substantiated by literary evidence, has tried to show that the social institutions that we generally attribute to the ingenuity of the west were already present in the socio-economic structures of ancient Indian society. We had made such unique social innovations which served a variety of useful functions: specialisation of crafts, quality control of products, defence against state's oppression, composing differences among different sections of society, providing justice to the needy, charity to the poor etc. Guilds were perhaps the earliest democratic institutions of the world.

Thaplyal says that Guilds had their laws, based on customs and usage, regarding organization, production, fixation of prices of commodities, etc. These rules were generally recognized by the state. The laws were a safeguard against state oppression and interference in guild affairs. In Kautilya's scheme, a Superintendent of Accounts was to keep a record of the customs and transactions of corporations. Manu enjoins that a guild



member who breaks an agreement must be banished from the realm by the king. According to Yajnavalkya, profits and losses were to be shared by members in proportion to their shares. According to the *Mahabharata*, for breach of guild laws, there was no expiation. Yajnavalkya prescribes severe punishment for one who embezzles guild property. According to him, one who does not deposit in the joint fund money obtained for the corporation was to pay eleven times the sum by way of penalty. The guild rules helped in smooth functioning of the guilds and in creating greater bonds of unity among guild members.

Romila Thapar (2000:73) informs us that "The ancient sources frequently refer to the system of guilds which began in the early Buddhist period and continued through the Mauryan period.Topography aided their development, in as much as particular areas of a city were generally inhabited by all tradesmen of a certain craft. Tradesmen's villages were also known, where one particular craft was centred, largely due to the easy availability of raw material. The three chief requisites necessary for the rise of a guild system were in existence. Firstly, the localization of occupation was possible, secondly the hereditary character of professions was recognized, and lastly the idea of a guild leader or *jetthaka* was a widely accepted one. The extension of trade in the Mauryan period must have helped considerably in developing and stabilizing the guilds, which at first were an intermediate step between a tribe and a caste. In later years they were dominated by strict rules, which resulted in some of them gradually becoming castes. Another early incentive to forming guilds must have been competition. Economically it was better to work in a body than to work individually, as a corporation would provide added social status, and when necessary, assistance could be sought from other members.



By gradual stages guilds developed into the most important industrial bodies in their areas. Thapar explains that the distribution of work was not only organized in terms of the professions living in the town but also in terms of the physical occupation by different professions of different parts of the town. Each *sreni* had its own professional code, working arrangements, duties and obligations and even religious observances. Matters relating to wider areas of dispute were sometimes settled by *srenis* among themselves. Social mobility among such groups, where an entire group would seek to change its ritual status on the basis of an improvement of actual status, would be more frequent, since the economic opportunities for improving actual status would be more easily available, particularly in periods of expanding trade. It is not coincidental that the greatest activity of heterodox sects and of religious movements associated with social protest was in periods of expanding trade (Thapar 1996: 133).

Recently Kiran Kumar Thaplyal (2001) has come out with a very critical and comprehensive study of guilds (*srenis*) in ancient India. Thaplyal shows that both Merchant Guilds as well the Craft Guilds were very much present and played a vital role in the socio-economic structure of ancient India. His database is literary evidence as found in the scriptures, texts and also archaeological findings. He discusses the institution of the Guilds in four time brackets: 1) The Vedic period, 2) Buddhist/Jain period, 3) Mauryan period and 4) and the Post-Mauryan period. He discusses a brief historical review and writes on various aspects of the laws, structure, offices, accounts and the functions of these guilds. He also shows the relationship of the guild to the state. Thaplyal writes that Buddhism and Jainism, which emerged in the 6th century BC, were more egalitarian than Brahmanism that preceded them and provided a better environment for the growth of



guilds. Material wealth and animals were sacrificed in the Brahmanical *yajnas*. The Buddhists and Jains did not perform such *yajnas*.

Thus, material wealth and animals were saved and made available for trade and commerce. Since the Buddhists and Jains disregarded the social taboos of purity/pollution in mixing and taking food with people of lower *varnas*, they felt less constrained in conducting long distance trade. The *Gautama Dharmasutra* (c. 5th century BC) states that "cultivators, traders, herdsmen, moneylenders, and artisans have authority to lay down rules for their respective classes and the king was to consult their representatives while dealing with matters relating to them." The *Jataka* tales refer to eighteen guilds, to their heads, to localization of industry and to the hereditary nature of professions. The *Jataka* stories frequently refer to a son following the craft of his father. Often, *kula* and *putta* occur as suffixes to craft-names, the former indicating that the whole family adopted a particular craft and the latter that the son followed the craft of his father. This ensured regular trained manpower and created more specialization. Here it is pointed out that the hereditary nature of profession in Indian guilds makes them different from the European guilds of the Middle Ages whose membership was invariably based on the choice of an individual. It may, however, be pointed out that adopting a family profession was more common with members of craftsmen's guilds than with members of traders' guilds. As regards the existence of the Guilds in India prior to the Buddhist/Jain period, Thaplyal informs that scholars are divided on the issue of whether the guild system was in existence in the early Vedic period. Some consider Vedic society sufficiently advanced to warrant the existence of such economic organizations and consider terms, like *sreni*, *puga*, *gana*, *vrata* in Vedic literature as indicative of guild organization and *sreshthi* as



president of a guild. Others consider early Vedic society to be rural with nomadism still in vogue and opine that the Aryans, preoccupied with war as they were, could not produce surplus food-grains, so vital for enabling craftsmen to devote their whole time in the pursuit of crafts.

They hold that neither terms like *sreni* and *puga* in Vedic literature denote a guild, or *sreshthi*, the 'guild president'. However, Thaplyal says that division of labour under the *varna* system may have been conducive to the emergence of guild organization. Agriculture, animal husbandry and trade, the three occupations of the Vaisyas, in course of time developed as separate groups. In the *Upanishads* (c. 6th century BC) there are several pieces of evidence regarding the existence of guilds in that period. The Mauryan period is highlighted by the extensive treatment given to Guilds by Kautilya who considers the possibility of guilds as agencies capable of becoming centres of power. Thaplyal points out that the Mauryan Empire (c. 320 to c. 200 BC) witnessed better maintained highways and increased mobility of men and merchandise. The state participated in agricultural and industrial production. The government kept a record of trades and crafts and related transactions and conventions of the guilds, indicating state intervention in guild-affairs. The state allotted guilds separate areas in a town for running their trade and crafts.

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