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C O N T E N T S

Volume 5	Issue 12(4)	December 2016
S. No		Page No
1.	India And China in the Asian age Chandrakant Yatanoor	1
2.	Entrepreneurial Challenges and Opportunities of Small Scale Dairy Farms Productivity in Selective Areas of Mekelle, Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia B. Mohan Venkata Ram & Teferi Hailesslasi Assefa	12
3.	Moral Philosophy and its Pragmatic Value in Vishnu Sharma's Panchatantram-A Study G. Padmanabham & D. Hemalatha	29
4.	Medical Profession and Quacks: A Study Mukund Sarda & Bhagyashree Deshpande	45
5.	A Study on E-Governance Services for Effective Communication with Special Reference to Citizens in Jamnagar City Gaurang Trivedi	53
6.	A Study of the Level of Aspirations Among the Adolescents (+2 Students) Nalamotu Venkateswarlu	75
7.	The Role of Entrepreneurship Education as a Predictor of University Students' Entrepreneurial Motivation Fekadu Yehuwalashet Maru & N. Sambasiva Rao	83
8.	I-School Movement in India Rekha Saha	105
9.	The Depoliticizing Function of Developmentalism: In Ethiopian Context Robel Fantu	117
10.	Analysis of Heuristics Approach with Varying Priority Criteria for Project Scheduling With Limited Resources Himagiri Gedela	134

11.	Life Skills: Are Essential for all Young People M.Gopala Krishna	143
12.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) Elections: Electoral Analysis N.MD.Iqbal	153
13.	The Meanings of the Tridatu Bracelet Amulet in Balinese Community Nengah Bawa Atmadja	160
14.	Alata: The First Stone Bridge over the blue Nile Fikadu Kassa	173
15.	Maternal and Child Health Care Services R.Janaki Rao	183
16.	The Social and Political Consciousness in the Selected Novels of Nayantara Sahgal and in the Selected Plays of Asif Currimbhoy Podalapalli Babu and Shodavaram Swarnalatha	201
17.	Cyberspace: A Reflection on Benefits, threats and probable solutions With focus on education Priyanka Sharma	209
18.	योगजागमवैशिष्ट्यम् पा. नीलकण्ठः	222
19.	ఇత్వ సంధి నడపన వేంకటేశ్వర రావు	228
20.	British Land Revenue Policy in the Madras Presidency with Special Reference to Ramnad Zamindari in the Nineteenth Century S.Santhanakkumar	236
21.	Ravager: A Sociological Study Shashikumar	253

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Editorial.....

You will be happy to know that we have entered the fifth year of publication of IJMER, since its inception in April 2012. Focusing on many interdisciplinary subjects, the published papers are spreading the knowledge with fervent hope of upholding the holistic approach. With all my heart, I reiterate to echo my sincere feelings and express my profound thanks to each and every valued contributor. This journal continues to nurture and enhance the capabilities of one and all associated with it.

We as a team with relentless efforts are committed to inspire the readers and achieve further progress. Aim is to sustain the tempo and improve. We acknowledge with pleasure that our readers are enjoying the publications of Sucharitha Publishers. We solicit to receive ideas and comments for future improvements in its content and quality. Editor –in-Chief explicitly conveys his gratitude to all the Editorial Board members. Your support is our motivation. Best wishes to everyone.

Dr.K.Victor Babu
Editor-in-Chief

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INDIA AND CHINA IN THE ASIAN AGE

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Abstract

Today China and India are the two largest and fastest growing countries of the world. Their relationships are important because both are not only the growing power countries in Asia but also in the world. If one looks at these two countries, India and China are two most ancient civilizations of the world. Both the countries had good relations in the early years. Their relations suffered a setback in the early post-colonial period due to political and boundary disputes. At present their relationship is somewhat mixed i.e. there is a cooperation in the field of trade and commerce and mistrust in the strategic and geopolitical relations. In spite of such mixed imperatives there are many instances where their relations are improving. The relations can still be improved through the active participation of both the governments at all levels. In the years to come there may arise the trend of multipolarity, India and China need to cooperate to cope up with the changing framework. However, it cannot be denied that the future relations between two Asian countries will be characterized by both competition and cooperation, these are the two contradictory imperatives that need to be analysed carefully. This paper tries to discuss both aspects of the endeavour.

Key words: China, India, Relationships, Trade, Cooperation, Competition.

Background

Asia is known for long contentious history. The region is dotted with disputes, many deeply rooted in the past. As these frictions have



waxed and waned, public sentiment has ebbed and flowed. India and China, the two largest Asian nations, bound by common rivers and mountains are also the most populous nations of the world today. The long and winding land borders have destined them to live together. On the other hand, looking from a historic perspective also, the concept of nation is too narrow to describe these civilisational and cultural giants, which originated and proposed since time immemorial and play a very vital role in the world. Therefore, their mutual relations and vibrations cannot be gauged from the narrow perspective of complicated and time-tested civilization. India and China, the two largest developing countries in the world, not only have commonality of History, culture, economy and social characteristics but also profiles of development. Each applies itself to internal economic development, carries out an independent foreign policy and strives for a peaceful international environment. India and China are among what Brzezinski described as 'five geo-strategic players', what Henry Kissinger listed as the 'six big powers', and what Samuel Huntington pointed out as 'core states of seven civilizations'. Both the countries have one attitude with different imperatives- India believes in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the world be one family) and the Chinese ideal of shijie datong (a world in grand harmony).

Developments in Sino-Indian Relations

For more than two thousand years, India has had some link or other with China and our relations have been peaceful through the centuries for the simple reason that no area of conflict between the two countries ever arose. India was the first country in non-communist bloc to recognize China and establish diplomatic relations. India attained independence on 15 August 1947 after a long and nonviolent nationalist movement. China attained independence on October 1949 in the culmination of Chinese Civil War (1945-1949). As soon as when the People's Government was set up in China in 1949, both the countries



established diplomatic relations. The two countries viewed each other as natural friends in the 1950's when the two neighbouring independent states shared common interests in national liberation and the socialist course. The Chinese claims to Aksai Chin and large areas of Arunachal area mix of an expression of this neo-colonial sentiment and the desire to acquire a dominant status in Asia by keeping rival India in a weaker bargaining position. When China sought recognition of its claim on Tibet after its occupation, the Chinese leadership avidly cultivated India and won the heart of a high-minded 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' became the SoundBits of the day and the Chinese cannot be faulted in their execution of this deception. These positive trends in bilateral relations culminated in Nehru's visit to China in 1954 and joint pronouncements by Nehru and Chou-En-Lai with reference to the agreement embodying the fine principles of peaceful coexistence or Panchsheel.

However, Sino-Indian relations have undergone dramatic changes over the past six decades, ranging from the 1950's with a deep hostility in the 1960's and 1970's to a rapprochement in the 1980's and a readjustment since the demise of Soviet Union. The post-cold war era offered enormous opportunities to India and China to move in the direction of a productive relationship.

Areas of Sino-Indian conflicts and competition

The two countries dispute over the so-called McMahon Line, a line agreed by the British colonial rulers and the leaders of at the time, independent Tibet as part of the Simla Accord signed in 1914. In 1962, Chinese troops crossed the border, and easily overcame the Indian resistance and put the Aksai Chin plateau in western Kashmir under their control in several days, while in the east, the Chinese troops came closer to crucial tea plantations in Assam.



In fact, after one month, China unilaterally declared a ceasefire and withdrew its forces to the pre-war positions. However, this incident still has an impact on India's regional strategy and attempts to understand China's intentions.

Of the disputes weighing down on Sino-Indian relations, unresolved border issues in the Himalayas (both in Arunachal Pradesh and Kashmir) loom large. The two sides fought a war over one of the disputed areas in 1962, which ended in a humiliating Indian defeat, and though there have been scattered diplomatic flare-ups and unauthorized excursions since then, no more shots have been exchanged. In 2006, a Chinese envoy incited widespread outrage throughout India when he declared that the entire Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China. The most recent rhetorical snipes occurred in 2009, when India announced the deployment of additional troops and air power along its Himalayan border with China, leading Beijing to re-assert its claim to approximately 90,000 square kilometers of disputed territory.

The traditional Sino-India rivalry has now acquired a maritime dimension. Some of the issues include – **Firstly**, Sino-Pak ties and its impact on Sino-Indian relations. Though China, no longer supports Pakistan on Kashmir issue, but it does not also endorse India's position either. **Secondly**, India and China have long been suspicious about the each other's relationship with the United States. Here both are simultaneously working to establish a multidimensional engagement with Washington. Other issues that determine the nature of the India-China-US triangular dynamics include India's economic prospects, proliferation and terrorism and geopolitical contest between the United States and China and China and India. **Thirdly**, the Brahmaputra River, which flows through Assam before it meets the Ganges in Bangladesh and ends at the Bay of Bengal. The government of China is building a dam at the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra, and has



approved the construction of three additional dams. Though these dams are firmly in Chinese territory and the Chinese authorities have offered every assurance that they won't impact the downstream flow of the Brahmaputra, Indian officials are still nervous. **Fourthly** China's nuclear and missile proliferation is another significant source of contention. It is the adversarial nature of the Sino-Indian relationship. Nonetheless, the fact remains that the Indian and Chinese militaries see each other as future rivals and each points to threatening trends and behavior in the other. Both keep a close watch changes in military doctrines, defence spending, capabilities and related activities and remain committed to neutralizing perceived security gains of the other side. Both preach nuclear disarmament but continue to expand their nuclear arsenals. Possession of nukes may be vital to preserving strategic autonomy for India and China but it also raises the stakes in their competitive relationship.

Perhaps the key feature of the China-India rivalry is that while it is felt and sustained by both parties, it is in many ways one-sided. China's "comprehensive national power" exceeds India's by such a wide margin. China's economy was over four times the size of India's in 2012, and over eight times the size when adjusting for purchasing-power parity (PPP). China's official military budget of \$119 billion in 2013 was over three times larger than India's \$38 billion defense budget. India is more than twice China's poverty rate (29.8 percent vs. 13.4 percent) and only two-thirds its literacy rate (62 percent vs. 95 percent).

However, cooperation and competition coexist in this relationship, advancing in tandem on parallel tracks. And while the cooperative track has been accelerating, the strategic competition has kept pace and advanced faster in some areas. Further, mutual cooperation between China and India will be more effective in



balancing U.S. influence in the region and also increase their negotiating position with the sole super power.

Efforts towards Sino-Indian Cooperation

There was a brief period of cooperation from 1949-1957 where diplomatic relations were formally established and high-level visits were exchanged. Further efforts between both the countries have taken place in 1988, 1993, 1996, 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2010. To the casual observer, this impressive succession of high-level diplomatic and strategic meetings and negotiations over the past few decades might suggest that serious headway has been made in resolving some of these core issues. While these longstanding disputes will not be easily resolved, both sides remain optimistic that a negotiated solution is in the cards. A new dialogue organ, the 'Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs,' is in operational since 2012. It is a forum meant to mitigate the risk of future military buildups along the border and add impetus to the overall negotiating process.

The last two decades have witnessed rapid growth in our relations in all fields. We have managed to handle difficult and complex issues successfully and have not allowed them to affect the overall relationship. A series of agreements and arrangements have helped. The momentum of high level political exchanges has been maintained. Our bilateral trade has increased more than twenty times in the last decade.

In the defence and security field, the growing cooperation between the armed forces has helped in building mutual trust. Both countries have taken initiatives in the field of culture to enhance mutual understanding.



Sino-Indian relations have recently improved and are on the rise. They have been making attempts to promote bilateral cooperation not only in economic but also in political areas.

Today China and India are more politically and economically engaged than at any time in recent history. Bilateral trade expanded sixty-seven-fold from 1998 to 2012, and the Chinese and Indian armies held their first-ever joint military exercise in 2007, followed by two more in 2008 and 2013. They have periodically found common agendas on global issues of mutual interest like world trade talks, climate-change negotiations, the primacy of state sovereignty, and the need to reform global-governance institutions.

Most important, both have shown a commitment to mitigating recurring tensions in the relationship. When crises do arise, as was the case when a Chinese border patrol intruded across the LAC for three weeks in April 2013, both the countries tried to dissolve the crisis diplomatically.

Both India and China as members of the BRICS countries, took a step towards relevance by announcing the establishment of a BRICS development bank to compete with the World Bank and the IMF.

In recent years, through BRICS, the BASIC Countries, G20 and other joint associations, China and India have pursued effective cooperation in areas like combating the financial crisis and climate change, assisting in multi-polarizing the world today, democratising international communications as well as protecting the rights of developing countries.

The then Prime Minister of India, Mr. Manmohan Singh, was very firm in saying that India and China have the chance of cooperation provided they first cooperative in the following eight areas-modernization of infrastructure, skill development, energy sector, sustained efforts to stabilize economy in both the countries, reforms in



global economic reforms, climate change and to maintain maritime peace and security.

Recently, in the BRICS summit, both sides the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi and China's President Xi Jinping, emphasised the need to find a solution to the boundary question. The two leaders observed that India and China had enormous opportunities to not only forge mutually beneficial partnerships, but also serve as catalytic agents of Asian and global prosperity. The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Modi also stressed on the need to work together to tackle terrorism and extremism in the region, ensure greater economic cooperation and pare trade deficit. He invited Chinese investment in industrial corridors and other infrastructure sectors. China's President Xi also invited Indian Prime Minister Mr. Modi to participate in the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) meeting on partnership and connectivity that China is hosting in November 2014. India is invited in APEC, which has 21 member countries including China, Russia, Australia, USA, Korea and Japan, is a grouping that promotes trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. This is the first time that India has been invited. It is a significant gesture for improvement in the Sino-Indian relations.

Thus, Indian governments have tried to follow a multi-pronged strategy but the emphasis is somewhat differed.

Futuristic approach

The following are some of the futuristic approach where both countries need to work together only then cooperation can exist.

i. Building and promoting of a long-lasting peace and common prosperity by developing the cooperative and strategic partnership for peace and prosperity between the two states. **ii.** For removing mutual suspicion, the two sides should convince that it is time to look to the future in building a relationship of friendship and trust based on



equality in which each is sensitive to the concerns and aspirations of the other. Such a close relationship will have a positive influence on the future of international system. **iii.** On the issue of constituting foreign policy, the two sides should believe that in the new century, Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, should continue to constitute the basic guiding principles for good relations between all countries and for creating the conditions for realising peace and progress of human kind. **iv.** On the future of 21st century, the two sides should believe that the continuous democratisation of international relations and multi-lateralism are an important objective in the new century. **v.** On the international economic issues, both states should believe that the establishment of an open, fair, equitable, transparent and rule based multi-lateral trading system is the common aspiration of all countries. **vi.** The two sides should have common interest in the international community to establish an international energy order that is fair, equitable, secure and stable to the benefit of the entire international community. **vii.** The two sides should take the issue of climate change seriously and reiterate their readiness to join the international community in the efforts to address climate change. **viii.** On the arms race, the two sides should appeal to the international community to move forward the processes of multi-lateral arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. **xi.** So far as the terrorism is concerned, the two sides should pledge to work together and with international community to strengthen the global framework against terrorism in a long term, sustained and comprehensive manner. **x.** On the question of boundary issue the two sides should remain firmly committed to resolving outstanding differences, including the boundary question, through peaceful negotiation.

Conclusion

However, it must be reiterated here, that the range of issues, confronting the two states are sufficiently varied so as to engender



complex national strategies. In most of the cases, China and India will be faced with the task of deterring, defending and reassuring each other simultaneously in the presence of multiple actors, each with its own capabilities, preferences and constraints. In this context, according to Ashley J. Tellis, Sino-Indian relations- on balance- will be defined more by competition than by cooperation, but such competition is unlikely to become malignantly rivalries, as U.S-Soviet Competition was during the cold war. It is because, both China and India are still subordinate states in global system that lack untrammelled freedom of action, have sufficiently different strategic orientations in Asia that, while intersecting, offer hope of avoiding unvarnished confrontations, and have defence capabilities wherein geography nuclear weaponry, and conventional forces combine to produce fairly robust defence dominance *viz-a-viz* each other. If and when, these three conditions change, however, the stage would be set for serious dyadic rivalry.

In the end, the Sino-Indian future relations can be best summed-up with the statement of Jay Taylor which he made in the mid-1980s, but remain relevant even today, notably in the second decade of 21st century. He noted: Over the long term, India and China... will always tend towards a rival relationship and thus, each will seek a security link with a different super power... Both India and China want to avoid war and concentrate on development.... Yet the volatile agents of nationalism and history produce a mysterious chemistry.... Strength and size carry with them their own rationale for status and influence, and both India and China may well find themselves drawn into future regional conflicts or possibly intervening in neighbouring countries because of some instability or action that is produced as threatening. The odds are that over the long term there will be more rivalry than cooperation between Hind and Hun.

Despite gloomy predictions about the inevitability of competition between China and India, cooperation between Asia's two



emerging powers is possible. It, will however, require a much more concerted effort to bridge the gap in socio-cultural understanding that existed between them, there remains a fundamental lack of appreciation on the part of each country of the underlying cultural and societal norms that define the other—norms that influence each country's perception of its own national interest. We argue that greater appreciation of these elements is critical if China and India are to successfully address issues such as the ongoing border dispute and the mounting trade imbalance. In present and future scenarios, strategic and diplomatic relations between China and India are fraught with complication, tensions and misgivings on both sides upon the historical legacies of relations between the two countries. Much of the mistrust and misgivings emanate from the legacy of the 1962 war between the two countries.

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ENTREPRENEURIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF SMALL SCALE DAIRY FARMS PRODUCTIVITY IN SELECTIVE AREAS OF MEKELLE, TIGRAY REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

This study was across-sectional with the specific objectives of determining current entrepreneurial challenges and opportunities of small scale dairy farms productivity and gross margin analysis as well as constraints of crossbred cows. Emphasis in development policy has usually been placed on increasing production to serve as a base for small dairy farms development. So in the absence of well-functioning markets, agricultural production may experience several draw backs. This study attempted to analyze the dairy productivity in Mekelle, of Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia. A total of thirty seven small scale dairy farms were selected for the study. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and scheduled interview. In this study small scale dairy farms and gross margin of milk yield was evaluated using different statistical approaches like mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage, and market margin. In addition to this, the econometric model called multi-linear regression was employed in order to identify factors affecting milk yield. The results obtained from this analysis indicated that disease of the dairy farms cows, price of milk in 2016 G.C and the volume of milk produced were found to be the most vital positively significant variables influencing marketable supply of milk in the districts. The main constraint or



problems of small scale dairy farms was high costs of feeding, landless, Storage of feed, disease occurrence as well as lack of adequate knowledge and skill about feeding. Based on the study marks (results), it is recommended that interventions are demanded to elevate productivity of milk yield.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Dairy Farming, Productivity, Small-Scale.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Entrepreneurship is increasingly recognized as an important driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation and employment, and it is widely accepted as a key aspect of economic dynamism. Transforming ideas into economic opportunities is the decisive issue of entrepreneurship. History shows that economic progress has been significantly advanced by pragmatic people who are entrepreneurial and innovative, able to exploit opportunities and willing to take risks (Branstetter, *etal*, 2015). Small scale livestock systems are dominant in developing countries and several authors define them differently. As livestock system that is intermediate between commercial and subsistent farming systems with instinct to produce for increased income at household level (Loyd, 2015). Now days, urban and peri-urban agriculture has been gaining popularity in Ethiopia. Low income families are undertaking most of horticultural production where as high income families have biased towards raising dairy cattle. Most dairy cattle in urban and peri-urban areas are of the improved breeds (Urassa *et al.*, (2008). The availability of milk markets, high economic status of elite, and availability of space near housing units, labour, concentrate feeds, extension services, and lastly the laxity of urban authorities to enforce by laws governing the keeping of animals in urban areas has facilitated the development of the dairy industry



(Lwelamira, 2010).

The developing countries have experienced growth of small scale livestock system because of increasing the demand of livestock products (meat, milk and eggs). In many parts of the world population pressure over land is also leading to reduced allocation of land to animal agriculture, increased encroachment of crop growing into rangelands and urbanization, resulting into expansion of small land based livestock farming systems (FAO, 2014). The systems have lower capital requirements, little or no mechanization is used. Small holder farmers are main players in the system but also wealthier farmers and urban dwellers invest their surplus capital in livestock because of the lack of saving and other investment opportunities. However, this tends to direct production strategies towards risk avoidance rather than improving productivity; also small holder farmers are graduating from subsistent farming into small scale livestock farming through either personal or external initiatives (Brian, 2015). Rapidly growing demand for livestock products worldwide is brought about by human population pressure, growing income and urbanization. Land use and human population pressures are leading to intensification and expansion in many livestock production systems including dairy cattle (FAO, 1995). The major function of animal production including dairy animals is to provide protein, energy, minerals and vitamins to supplement the cereal grains and pulses in the diet (Schmidt *et al.*, 1988).

1.2. Statement of Problem

The small-scale livestock farming system contributes a great deal to the household welfare in terms of food security, shelter, income generation and other social services. In other parts of developing world it is found that the system is mainly carried out as an income supplementing activity rather than as a main source of income. Upon realizing its



importance among majority of livestock farmers and animal agriculture at national and international levels, there is need to protect, promote and develop the systems (Mondal *et al.*, 2008). The small scale farmers who keep dairy cattle mostly practice mixed farming and on average, the size of the herd is between 2 and 8 animals per unit. The animals are on cut and carry feeding regimes and sometimes are supplemented with commercial rations, crop residues and minerals (Robbins *et al.*, 2000). Depending on availability of land a small area of high potential land can be put to pasture or fodder crop production to sustain a small number of high producing cows. Commonly milking is done by hand by the owner in the shed. The milk is directly sold to yield cash income or the milk is collected or delivered to market point at fixed price. The dairy animals can be individually or collectively owned, the later depends on success of schemes (Loyd, 2015).

Ethiopia is known for its huge cattle population. However, the country's per capita milk consumption is estimated to be about 19.2 kg per year, which is far below the average per capita consumption of Africa, 37.2 kg per year (FAO, 2000). This low per capita milk consumption is mainly emanated from poor genetic potential of local cattle for dairy traits. Accordingly, enormous efforts have been made to improve the genetic potential of local cattle through cross breeding with exotic breeds, mainly Holstein Friesian. The dairy breeds comprise exotic and crosses with local breeds. The local breeds are used for the introduction of local adaptability traits (disease tolerance, low quality feed utilization), while the exotics are basically utilized for milk yield potential traits. Potential for improving food security, welfare and recent analysis provides clear evidence of increasing demand for dairy products (and other foods of animal origin) in Sub Saharan Africa and other developing regions (FAO, 2014).

The study was undertaken with the following objectives:



1. To assess gross margins of small scale dairy farms.
2. To analyze milk yield of small scale dairy farms in Mekelle;
3. To identify major challenges and opportunities of small scale dairy farms.

2. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Description of the study area

The study was conducted at Mekelle city small scale dairy farms. It is the capital city of Tigray region state of Ethiopia. The region extends from 12°13' to 14°54' north latitude and from 36°27' to 40°18' east longitude with a total area of approximately 102,000 km². The exact location of Mekelle city is 39°29' east and 13°30' north of equator at an altitude of 2,070 meters above sea level. The mean annual rain fall ranges from 11.3mm to 39.1mm and the temperature ranges from 12°C (during November and December) to 27°C (in January and March). Mekelle enjoys a mild climate that can be described as Weyna dega. The total human population size of the city is 238,000 (CSA, 2014).

2.2. Data Type and Sources

This study adopted both qualitative and quantitative research approach. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to triangulate results and to develop richer pictures in anticipation of the phenomenon under investigation (Greener, 2008). Regarding to the source of data, primary data were used to manipulate the relevant information. Data were collected through questionnaires and scheduled interview from the small scale dairy farms. Structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used to acquire information on entrepreneurial small scale dairy farming productivities of the respondents. The questionnaires comprised of closed and open-ended questions, which were answered by respondents. Pre-testing of the



questionnaire was done in the study area and necessary changes were incorporated before embarking on the actual study. Before beginning the questionnaires and interview, each respondent was given a brief description about the nature and purpose of the study.

2.3. Research Strategy and Design

The research strategy that was employed in this particular research is both qualitative and quantitative approach. The study employed cross sectional design in which data was collected at a single point of time.

2.4. Sampling Method

The study population constituted thirty-seven small-scale dairy farms which is census. The productivity of entrepreneurs was measuring the volume of milk yield in liters from cows were collected.

2.5. Data management and analysis

The collected Data were processed through manual editing, coding, data entry, cleaning and consistency checking. The researcher made all these activities, to achieve the objective of study. Besides, the researcher applied both descriptive and econometric data analysis.

2.5.1. Descriptive Method

Descriptive analysis of data refers to the use of ratios, figures, percentage, mean, variances, standard deviations and charts in the process of examining and describing margin function (Accountability Modules, 1995). Muhammad *et al.*, (2008) evaluate the gross margin using the formulas listed below

$$GM = \frac{TR - TC}{TR} \times 100 \text{-----(1)}$$

GM= Gross Margin

TR= Total Revenue

TC=Total Cost

$$\text{GM\%} = (\text{GM} : \text{TR}) * 100 \text{ -----(2)}$$

GM% = Gross Margin in percentage

2.5.2. Econometric Model Specification

Multiple linear regression models are specified as $Y=f$ (feeding, access to credit, and disease, and land, education of the entrepreneur, price, and herd size). The econometric model specification of milk yield was estimating by:

$$y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \epsilon \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Where Y_i = milk yield to the market

β = a vector of estimated coefficient of the explanatory variables

X = a vector of explanatory variables

ϵ_i = disturbance term

Before fitting significant variables into the model for analysis, it is crucial to test multicollinearity problem among continuous variables and check associations among discrete variables, which seriously affects the parameter estimates. As Gujarati (2008) pointed out multicollinearity refers to a condition where it becomes complex to recognize the separate effect of independent variables on the dependent variable because there exists strong relationship among them. There are two measures, which recommended testing the existence of multicollinearity. These are Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for a continuous variables and Contingency Coefficients (CC) for dummy variables association.

Dependent variable

Milk yield: It is a continuous variable that represents the dependent variable; the actual yield of milk by individual entrepreneur to the market, which is measured in liters.

Independent (Explanatory) variables:

Feeding of animal: It is dummy variable that taking value of one if the feed is concentration and zero otherwise.

Disease of animal: this is dummy variable taking value of one if the cow is presence of disease and zero otherwise.

Price of milk: This is a continuous variable and is calculated in birr per litre. This variable is expected to influence market positively.

Access to market information: It is measured as a dummy variable taking value of one if the producer had access to market information and zero otherwise.

Educational status of the entrepreneur: This is a dummy variable with a value of one if an entrepreneur is literate and zero if not. Education plays a vital role in the adoption of innovations/new technologies. Literate milk producers are expected to be early adopters.

Access to credit: Access to credit is measured as a dummy variable taking a value of one if the entrepreneur has access to credit and zero otherwise.

Labour type: it is a dummy variable with a value of one if a labour is skilled and zero if not.

Land owned: This is a dummy variable with the value of one if the entrepreneur has own land and zero otherwise.



Herd size: This is a continuous variable that refers to the numbers of cows in the dairy farms. It proposed to influence yield of milk positively.

3. Results And Discussions

Thirty seven questionnaires were printed and distributed to the entrepreneurs, and all were filled and returned correctly. It also presets the results of descriptive and econometric analysis of the study. The descriptive analysis has been different marginal analyses formulas were applied to evaluate the marketing margin.

3.1. Gross Margin Analysis

Gross margin refers to the total income derived from an entrepreneur income less the variable costs incurred in the entrepreneur productivity. It enables producers to evaluate their existing productivity performance, and for those who are contemplating investing in a new farm, it provides a guide to estimating the viability of the contemplated investment. Results of the gross margin analysis for the entire small scale dairy farm interviewed in selected areas of Mekelle. The gross revenue included the value of milk sold and that consumed by the individual. On average, the value of milk in the small scale dairy farm was 12 ETB. Consequently, the gross margin in the dairy farm was lower, with a monthly return over variable costs of 3996 ETB.

The percentage of gross margin (gross margin divided by the total revenues) was low on average, but the entrepreneurs work hardly. This means that a higher proportion of revenues in dairy farm were available for covering fixed costs of land, labour, capital, and for a farmer's profit.

Table 3.1 result of gross margin

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Milk yield</i>
Milk sales (ETB)	5100*12=61200
Value of milk consumed at home	983*12=11796
Total revenue	72996
<i>Variable Expenses (ETB)</i>	
Transporting milk	5000
Fodder	10000
Veterinary & insemination expenses	3000
Labor	25000
Maintenance and repair	5000
Consumables	7000
Electricity and water	2000
Concentrates	12000
Total variable expenses	69000
Gross margin	3996
<i>Gross margin in percentage/ %</i>	5.47

Source: survey result, 2016

3.2. Econometric Results

Econometric analysis was employed to identify factors that affect small scale dairy farms in the selected areas.

Table3.2. result of linear regression

Independent variables	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t
Disease of cows	-4457.598	694.1495	-6.42	0.000 ***
Feeding of cows	-1773.117	771.7201	-2.30	0.029 **
Price of milk	797.4781	362.2633	2.20	0.036 **
Access to credit	-865.6182	688.3222	-1.26	0.218
Land owned	2254.885	720.4297	3.13	0.004 ***
Herd size	63.00641	62.66101	1.01	0.323
Cons	-1748.473	4355.299	-0.40	0.691

R-square= 0.7741 significant at * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Source: survey result, 2016



The overall goodness of fit the regression model is measured by the coefficient of determination ($R\text{-square} = 0.7741$). It tells what proportion of the variation in the dependent variable, or regress and, is explained by the explanatory variable. $R\text{-squared}$ lies between 0 and 1, the closer it is to 1, and the better is the fit (Maddala, 1983).

Accordingly, 77% variation in the volume of milk yield is well explained by the explanatory / independent variables and the model is good for prediction purpose. Some variables like;

Disease of dairy cows: There is enough evidence to suggest that disease affecting the productivity of small scale dairy farms. It is statistically significant at 1% level of significance. Diseases reduces production and productivity of entrepreneurs output. The regression result shows that cow disease has a negative effect on production and productivity of milk yield. Small scale dairy farm owners faced with herds diseases have a lower welfare as compared to owners who are not faced with such disease or shock. Therefore, the disease affects the productivity of the entrepreneurs productivity negatively by (-4457.598) and diseases pose a major threat to dairy cattle production in the study area.

Feeding of the dairy cattle: feeding was affecting the productivity of small scale dairy owners negatively and significant at 5%. The present study indicated that majority of dairy owners reported non availability of fodder round the areas followed by high cost on feeding and low storage of feed and inadequate knowledge about feeding as the major feed and feeding related constraints in dairy farming were there.

Price of milk: The coefficient of price of milk in 2016 which indicate a hopeful relation to the amount of milk yield sold or supplied to market. Entrepreneurs checked the price of milk for their best advantage and significance at 5%. The positive and major relationship between the variables indicates that as the price of milk at market rises, the amount



of milk sold at the market also rises, which in return increases magnitude or volume of milk sold per owner per year. The model also confirms that a unit price increase in the milk market directs to the dairy farm owner to raise yearly milk sales by 12 Ethiopian currency litres per cows. This result similar with study of Niraj K. etal (2014), on determinants marketable supply of milk found a significant positive relationship between milk sold and current price.

Access to credit: Access to credit Small holdings need credit for both consumption and investment purposes. In theory it is believed that the access to credit enables the entrepreneurs to minimize their financial constraints and helps to purchase herd, feed, improved artificial insemination and other inputs. The other possible explanation is that credit gives the entrepreneurs an opportunity to be involved in income generating activities so that derived revenue increases financial capacity and purchasing power of the entrepreneurs.

Land owned: Land holdings of the entrepreneurs are closely linked to the good welfare status. It was indicated that positive advantage to the entrepreneurs and significant at 1%. Land holding size, which is measured by land size per adult equivalent, has positive and statistically significant effect on the entrepreneur's welfare. The owners with large farm size have higher welfare, which is a proxy by consumption expenditure per adult equivalent than the owners with small farm size. Land relations are extremely complicated and this complexity has contributed significantly to the actual producers.

Herd size: Number of livestock in tropical livestock unit was one of the determinants for small scale dairy owners, but statistically not significant, as hypothesized the livestock owned by the entrepreneurs has positive relation. The logic behind is that livestock rearing helps the small scale dairy farm owners in many ways such as income from



sale of products, insurance against drought, emergency cash requirements, tenancy for share cropping, household nutrition, fuel for cooking, manure for crops, drought power for farming, store of value e.t.c. Livestock ownership increases the wealth of the entrepreneurs and raises the income earning potential. The finding is supported by Upton M, and Jotter (2004) research project.

3.3. Challenges and Opportunities small scale dairy farms productivity

some of the wide-ranging Challenges issues that confront marginal-small scale dairy farms as agriculturalists are: imperfect markets for inputs/product leading to smaller value realizations; absence of access to credit markets or imperfect credit markets leading to sub-optimal investment decisions or input applications; poor human resource base; smaller access to suitable extension services restricting suitable decisions regarding husbandry practices and technological know-how; poorer access to 'public goods' such as public irrigation, command area development, electricity grids; greater negative externalities from poor quality land and water management, etc" Hazell, Peter (2011).

In spite of above challenges, there are many technological and institutional innovations which can enable marginal and small farmers to raise agricultural productivity and increase incomes through diversification and high value agriculture: favorable agro-ecology of the area to produce milk is a good opportunity to boost production and increase demand in the area. The infrastructural development such as mobile telephone and wireless telephone are also the other advantages to improve the production and marketing system in the area. And also the government policies support small scale dairy farms production as means of increasing household food security. The existence of NGOs like World Vision Ethiopia is another opportunity to increase productivity and benefit producers.



In addition, fruit production also avail ample opportunities compared to other alternative investments in rural areas particularly. It requires less labor and capital, management and technical skill in which rural communities have comparative advantages. The increasing price of fruit products within and abroad the country also provide real and sustainable business opportunity for the rural poor.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was conducted with the objective of understanding the entrepreneur's challenges and opportunity in the productivity of small scale dairy farms in the districts of Mekelle, Tigray region, Ethiopia with specific focus on milk yield. Milk has been identified in the districts as a major cash income generating commodity. Milk in the districts is important market oriented commodity. Regarding, the kind of activities that face labor shortage was in the harvesting of milk and the management of herds in the districts. Labor was not able to specialize as the business owners of small scale dairy in the districts, in particular and generally in the region (Tigray). From the discussion, it may be concluded that the presence of small dairy farms in study area is more or less traditional and most of the farms owners believe that dairy farming is a profitable enterprise and can be more profitable if government gives support on feed cost, health service, credit, marketing information and training. In order to protect, promote and develop the small scale dairy farms, the following recommendations need some due consideration by all the stake holders:

- ✚ Good quality semen should be preserved centrally and distribute to the AI centres for further use as and when required basis.
- ✚ Veterinary care and services to the small farm owners should be strengthened.
- ✚ Regular short term training programme on different management of dairying should be arranged for the farm owners



and short term institutional loan or credit should be given to actual farm owners and to be checked regularly.

- ✚ The small-scale dairy farmers should strive to establish co-operative unions through which they could establish milk collecting centers and also provide the inputs such as supplementary feeds, drugs, extension services at affordable costs to its members.
- ✚ In order to maintain productivity in the dairy farm and straightforward appreciative, adopting new technology and all rounded information which in turn enlarges their eagerness to produce more and in so doing raises milk marketable supply, Woreda agriculture office and other dairy development partners should give credence to practical supported small scale dairy training.

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MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND ITS PRAGMATIC VALUE IN VISHNU SHARMA'S PANCHATANTRAM-A STUDY

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Abstract:

The glorious Indian scriptures and books are abundantly bestowed with practical wisdom and morality. They are perennial and unlimited mines to explore and apply practical lessons to life. The Panchatantra ('Five Principles or Techniques'), the original Sanskrit work, is an ancient Indian inter-related collection of animal fables in verse and prose, in a frame story format, believed to be composed around the 3rd century BCE, and attributed to Vishnu Sharma. Hithopadesa is a collection of Sanskrit fables in prose and verse meant as an exposition on statecraft in a format easily digestible for young people. Both are compendium of good counsel to youth which have utter relevance to modern man and youth. No student generation of India needs so much of personality development as the present one does. The ability to acquire good personality will make a significant impact on the holistic development of a student both in his present learning and working performance in future and certainly leaves eternal impressions on the development of the country. In spite of seeming difficulty of defining the scope of the personality development, a comprehensive study will concretize the set of skills that can be included. The following skills may be studied under personality development from the prescribed texts.

" Bruhat katha" is the very first story book written in Sanskrit. It was written by a great writer Gunaadya. In 5th century a pundit called vishnusharma took some stories from out of that collection and wrote a

book called "Panchatantra" in Sanskrit. Panchatantra is a mine of knowledge. This is like a fragrant flower parijaata amongst Children's literature. This crossed the borders of the Indian Continent and entered into African and European continents. Not only that, it spread to the entire world. Some 200 translations of this book came out in over 60 languages and it acquired unparalleled reputation throughout the world. In the first four thantras animals and birds etc. are the heros. Through these characters the author conveyed not only morals, but also knowledge of state craft. In today's world, madness of atomic war is flaring up. Some centuries ago his book preached the peaceful co-existence theory. From this one can understand what a noble work this is. But the fifth thantra different from the first four thantras. In this only men talk. Perhaps the aim of the author seems to be to show that it is only men who resort to thoughtless deeds and thereby invite disasters on themselves. Vishnu Sharma skillfully depicted men who have scientific knowledge and yet how brainless they are. There are many morals hidden in **Panchatantram**. It is because of the desire to convey morals to the children in a simple and interesting manner. The boys and girls who go through this book will read their likes in a moralistic manner and become extremely worldly wise.

The folk stories are essential ingredients for children to understand management. **Panchtantraa** classic Sanskrit book created by Pundit Vishnu Sharma. Panchtantra was compiled in 3rdB.C.E. There are fables stories in Panchtantra. It is said that teachers failed to teach the price. Then the king called Pundit Vishnu Sharma who was more than eighty years old knowledgeable guru and the king put responsibility to Vishnu Sharma for teaching the prince. Pundit Vishnu Sharma wove the animal's stories in such a fashion that each story had connection with successive story. This way the prince became interested in coming story. Each story has a distinct moral. The stories are having not only moral but each story teaches the political and social etiquette too.

Panchatantra, meaning the five (*pancha*) treatises (*tantra*). There are five parts of Panchatantra-. They are:

1. **Mitra-bhed** (The Loss of Friends)
2. **Mitra-samprapti**, ("The winning of friends",)
3. **Kakolukiya**m, ("Of Crows and Owls")
4. **Labdhapranasam**, ("Loss of Gains")
5. **Aparikhsitakarakam**("Imprudence")

Later on the stories of **Panchatantra** went to Persian region and the Persians created regional based fables as Shahnama or 1000 stories. From Persia the trend and style reached to Greek, Egypt and Roman regions. The stories are interesting and children can easily understand the Neeti or code of conducts of life. **Panchatantra** is the best book for children for personality development. Adapting stories that had been told for thousands of years in India, panchatantra was composed into an entertaining five part work to communicate the essence of diplomacy, relationships, politics and administration to the princes.

The Panchatantra is a great book where plants and animals can speak and converse with human beings too. The etymology of term 'Panchatantra' suggests that it is a combination of two words, 'Pancha' (five) and 'Tantra' (practice/ principle). So, the five principles or practices illustrated by Panchatantra are 'Mitra Bhedha' (Loss of Friends), 'Mitra Laabha' (Gaining Friends), 'Suhruddheda' (Causing discord between Friends), 'Vigraha' (Separation) and 'Sandhi' (Union). Here are provided some of the popular tales from Panchatantra.

Long before the advent of motivational gurus, life coaches and agony aunts, India had the tradition of summing up all the words of wisdom in the form literary gems. Be it in the form of puranans, Upanishads, Vedas, the epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata or the Bhagavat Gita or fables. It was like, the adage of you name it, and we have it. We tend to



forget the wisdom available in our mother land. My intention is to throw some light into the story of Panchatantra and the application of its morals in one's student life, as we all are students of life. A brief introduction about Panchatantra: Panchatantra is a technical or scientific treatise; thus it is considered a treatise on political science and human conduct. Panchatantra are a collection of five volumes of stories written by a teacher to instruct the different aspects of kingdom for princes. Panchatantra is written in five sections:

1.The Brahmin and his dream: Remember the story of the Brahmin?? Who begged for a living, who dreamt that he will sell the rice, buy goats, then have herds of cows....and would become richer than ever before? And in the sleep, he hit the pot in which he stored the rice and alas.....

Moral : Set realistic goals. If you want to achieve the goals, work hard for them rather than building castle in the air and living in the same. If you want to get through the exam or get noticed at work, study hard, sweat yourself out. Push yourself to your extremes. Give your best.

2. The Blue Jackal: So there was this blue jackal, which fell into a tub of dye and made advantage of the situation and fooled every animal in the jungle. But one day, unable to control, he howled in front of all the animals and they all killed him.

Moral: Be yourself. You can fool others about your appearance, your qualifications, your knowledge, and your possessions. But it is not possible to do that in the long run. So it is always better to be the best you rather than a better some one else.

3 .The Brahmin and the goat: The Brahmin was cheated by three cunning fellows who made him believe that he was carrying a donkey, dead calf and dog instead of a goat. But did that transform the goat? Nope, but the Brahmin deserted the goat and ran away where as the three fellows relished their meal.

Moral: Believe in yourself. Let other Tom, Dick and Harry say anything they want to say. You should have firm belief in your ideas and values. You should know the value of your dream and have conviction about the fact that others say doesn't affect the achievement of your goals. Don't succumb to peer pressure.

4 .The Monkey and the crocodile: In this story, the crocodile revealed his intentions to the monkey after reaching the midst of the river. But monkey managed to save his life!! He doesn't know how to swim, his friend broke his trust, and he had no other option. Still the crocodile was left ashamed and the monkey reached the tree. How?? He didn't panic.

Moral: Don't panic. It doesn't matter how worse the situation is. What matters most is the way you approach the situation and how you find the most feasible solution to it.

5 .The Fox and the grapes: The story says that the hungry fox branded the grapes as sour and went on his way.

Moral: Don't blame others. If you are not able to achieve your goals, it is not others' fault or the fault of circumstances or fate. Stop blaming others. Try to analyze where you went wrong and rectify the mistakes, grapes won't be sour anymore.

6 .The rabbit and the lion : Remember how the small rabbit managed to drown the lion into the well. How the rabbit accomplished the task?? Application of intelligence.

Moral: Apply your intelligence. The size of the enemy doesn't matter much.

7 .The swans and the turtle: The story revolves around a talkative turtle and two swans who tried to carry the turtle friend with them by holding it in to a stick. But in spite of the advice given by his friends,



the turtle opened his mouth to speak!!! He fell to the ground and that was his end.

Moral: Always listen to good advices; it is beneficial in the long run. I have chosen only seven stories due to the constraint of time. Stories like these should not be branded as Amarchitra Katha stories meant for kids only. We can learn a lot from them.

Panchatantra 1.	THE JACKAL AND THE DRUM	Greed is always harmful
Panchatantra 2.	THE LAPWINGS AND THE SEA	One should always fight against injustice
Panchatantra 3.	THE DONKEY AND THE CUNNING FOX	Sometimes a cunning argument outwits normal intelligence
Panchatantra 4.	THE MARRIAGE OF A SNAKE	After rains comes the sunshine
Panchatantra 5.	DEATH AND LORD INDRA'S PARROT	Everyone who takes birth in this world has to die one day
Panchatantra 6.	THE MONGOOSE AND THE BABY IN THE CRADLE	One should avoid taking hasty decisions in sensitive matters
Panchatantra 7.	THE FOUR FRIENDS AND THE HUNTER	A friend in need is a friend indeed
Panchatantra 8.	WHY THE OWLS BECAME ENEMIES OF THE CROWS	Think twice before you do or say anything
Panchatantra 9.	THE VISIT OF THE	Make friends among people



	SWAN	who are like you
Panchatantra 10.	A POOR BRAHMIN'S DREAM	One should not build castles in the air
Panchatantra 11.	THE BULLOCK AND THE LION	Never befriend a natural enemy
Panchatantra 12.	THE TALKATIVE TORTOISE	Always listen to friendly advices
Panchatantra 13.	THE SAGE AND THE MOUSE	However great one may become, one should never forget one's roots
Panchatantra 14.	BEWARE OF MEAN FRIENDS	Beware of people, who become friendly to fulfil their evil desires. They talk sweetly, but in reality, they are never trustworthy
Panchatantra 15.	UNITED WE STAND: DIVIDED WE FALL	United we stand: Divided we fall
Panchatantra 16.	THE TRICK OF THE CROW	Intelligence is greater than strength
Panchatantra 17.	THE LION AND THE HARE	Intelligence is superior to physical strength
Panchatantra 18.	THE LOUSE AND THE BED-BUG	Never trust the strangers
Panchatantra 19.	THE HUNTER AND THE DOVES	Unity is strength



Panchatantra 20.	THE FAKE KING	One cannot fool all the people all the time
Panchatantra 21.	THE BIRD WITH TWO HEADS	People living in a family should never quarrel among themselves
Panchatantra 22.	THE DONKEY WHO SANG A SONG	Think before you act
Panchatantra 23.	THE RABBITS AND THE ELEPHANTS	Clever move
Panchatantra 24.	THE CUNNING JUDGE	Tussle over trifle matters may sometimes lead to a certain disaster
Panchatantra 25.	THE CAMEL WITH A BELL ROUND HIS NECK	Take heed of a good advice
Panchatantra 26.	THE LIONESS AND THE YOUNG JACKAL	One should always be in ones own company
Panchatantra 27.	KING CHANDRA AND THE MONKEY CHIEF	Tit for tat
Panchatantra 28.	THE ROTATING WHEEL	One bird in the hand is better than two birds in the bush
Panchatantra 29.	THE PRINCE AND THE SEEDLING	Bad temperament doesn't win the hearts of people
Panchatantra 30.	THE BAD LADY AND THE WOLF	Bad deeds bring bad consequences



Panchatantra 31.	HELLO! CAVE	Presence of mind is the best weapon to guard oneself in every sphere of life
Panchatantra 32.	THE OLD GREEDY CRANE	Never be greedy
Panchatantra 33.	THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLF	People do not trust a liar
Panchatantra 34.	THE KING COBRA AND THE ANTS	Even the strong and mighty cannot face the small ones, when in a large number, at a time
Panchatantra 35.	THE BEAR AND GOLU AND MOLU	A friend in need is a friend indeed
Panchatantra 36.	THE MONKEY AND THE CROCODILE	At times presence of mind pays well
Panchatantra 37.	THE FROG AND THE SERPENT	Never look to an enemy for help
Panchatantra 38.	THE BRAHMIN AND THE THREE THUGS	One should not be carried away by what others say
Panchatantra 39.	THE KING AND THE PARROTS	A man is known by the company he keeps
Panchatantra 40.	THE REVENGE OF THE ELEPHANT	Tit for tat
Panchatantra 41.	THE LITTLE MICE AND THE BIG ELEPHANTS	Sometimes a weak looking person may prove stronger than others



Panchatantra 42.	THE LION AND THE WOODCUTTER	Beware of cunning people
Panchatantra 43.	THE FOOLISH MONKEY AND THE KING	A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend
Panchatantra 44.	THE HERMIT AND THE JUMPING RAT	The wealth does give strength
Panchatantra 45.	THE WISE CRAB	Never act hastily on your enemy's advice
Panchatantra 46.	THE CROW AND THE MONKEY	It's better not to advise others in their personal matters
Panchatantra 47.	THE STAG AND HIS ANTLERS	A beautiful thing might not be useful also
Panchatantra 48.	THE DHOBIS DONKEY	Jealousy is harmful
Panchatantra 49.	THE FALCON AND THE CROW	Never intimate others in a foolish manner
Panchatantra 50.	THE WOLF AND THE CRANE	Be careful of the wicked people
Panchatantra 51.	WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?	Making a plan is one thing, but executing it is something entirely different
Panchatantra 52.	THE PEACOCK AND THE FOX	Presence of mind outwits cunningness



Panchatantra 53.	THE FOOLISH JACKAL	Never loose yours senses out of greed
Panchatantra 54.	THE DONKEY AND THE LEOPARD'S SKIN	You cannot fool all the people all the time
Panchatantra 55.	THE JACKAL AND THE ARROW	Greed never pays
Panchatantra 56.	THE BRAHMIN AND THE SNAKE	Unthoughtful actions have no value
Panchatantra 57.	THE CLEVER JACKAL	Cleverness has it's own advantages
Panchatantra 58.	THE GOLDEN BIRD AND THE KING	Take a decision after varifying the facts
Panchatantra 59.	THE MOUSE AND THE BULL	It's no use arguing with a stupid person
Panchatantra 60.	THE CUNNING SNAKE	Never trust your enemy
Panchatantra 61.	THE CAT, THE RAT AND THE HUNTER	Friendship with an enemy is a temporary affair
Panchatantra 62.	THE FOX AND THE ELEPHANT	Even a tyrant has to meet his doom
Panchatantra 63.	THE GOLDEN GOAT	Keep your eating habits and personal traits a secret
Panchatantra 64.	WHEN THE LION CAME BACK TO LIFE	Knowledge without common sense is useless
Panchatantra 65.	THE OLD WISE CROW	Never trust your enemy.



		Don't allow him into your home
Panchatantra 66.	THREE FISH AND THE FISHERMEN	Always plan your future intelligently
Panchatantra 67.	THE MICE THAT ATE BALANCE	Never try to deceive a friend
Panchatantra 68.	THE MONKEYS AND THE RED BERRIES	It's no use advising idiots. Instead, it might create more troubles
Panchatantra 69.	THE GOLDEN BIRDS AND THE GOLDEN SWANS	Never act hastily believing a stranger's words. It's also undesirable to be as arrogant as the golden swans were
Panchatantra 70.	THE USEFUL THIEF	Sometimes bad person also comes in need
Panchatantra 71.	DHARAMBUDDHI AND PAAPBUDDHI	Bad deeds result always be bad
Panchatantra 72.	THE THIEF AND THE SANYASI	Wealth may sometimes prove a source of all troubles
Panchatantra 73.	DANTILA THE TRADER AND GORAMBHA THE SWEEPER	No one is high or low. So we must never insult anyone
Panchatantra 74.	THE COW AND THE TIGER	Unity is strength



Panchatantra 75.	THE FOOL AND THE CROOKS	A fool and his wealth don't stay together for a long time
Panchatantra 76.	COURTESY	Courtesy is the sign of good behaviour
Panchatantra 77.	THE MONKEY AND THE LOG	Look before you leap
Panchatantra 78.	THE MERCHANT'S SON	Destiny plays an important role in life
Panchatantra 79.	THE POTTER'S TRUTH	If you speak the truth, sometimes it may go against you
Panchatantra 80.	KING NANDA AND VARARUCHI	For most heartable person anyone can do anything
Panchatantra 81.	SOMILAKA THE WEAVER	Wealth must be used properly. Where necessary it must also be donated
Panchatantra 82.	THE DOG IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY	Our nation is always welcomed to our nation members whether they cheat to our own nation
Panchatantra 83.	THE DEVTA AND THE WEAVER	An advice should never be followed blindly
Panchatantra 84.	THE FOUR FOOLISH BRAHMINS	Theoretical knowledge without the practical experience and commonsense is useless



Panchatantra 85.	TWO FISH AND A FROG	One should not turn a deaf ear to a friend's advice
Panchatantra 86.	THE MERCHANT AND THE BARBER	A blind imitation is always dangerous
Panchatantra 87.	THE BATS	One should avoid fair-weather friends
Panchatantra 88.	THE LION'S BAD BREATH	One should keep quiet in the times of danger
Panchatantra 89.	THE WIND AND THE SUN	Persuasion can achieve, what a brute force can't
Panchatantra 90.	THE RICH MOHAN AND THE POOR SOHAN	Greed is evil. It must be destroyed with shrewdness
Panchatantra 91.	THE WOLF AND THE LAMB	Any excuse will serve a wicked person
Panchatantra 92.	THE GIANT AND THE HELPLESS BRAHMIN	It always pays to be alert
Panchatantra 93.	THE BRAHMIN AND THE DIAMONDS	To sacrifice ones life for others is a great deed
Panchatantra 94.	THE GIANT AND THE HORSE THIEF	Don't be try to oversmart with anyone & sometimes believe on your mind transactions also
Panchatantra 95.	THE VILLAGE MOUSE VISITS TOWN MOUSE	Be remember one thing always, we secure only in our home town not any



	other town
Panchatantra 96. THE THIEF, THE GIANT AND THE BRAHMIN	Quarreling on any issue always benefits the others
Panchatantra 97. THE BRAHMIN AND THE DELICIOUS DISHES	God doesn't help in sinful acts
Panchatantra 98. BRAHMADATTA, THE CRAB AND THE SNAKE	It is advisable to have a companion while moving to an unknown destination
Panchatantra 99. THE PRINCE AND THE BEAR	Animals too are lovable and understanding
Panchatantra 100. THE CROW AND THE WATER PITCHER	Necessity is the mother of invention
Panchatantra 101. THE HORSE AND THE LION	Mind is mightier than body

Conclusion:

All the cultures, whether it is Indian, Greek, Roman, Egyptian or Chinese, have a strong culture of stories. Myths, legends, fables, fairy tales, folklores, parables etc are essential elements of the journey travelled by human civilization over the course of the history. The tales are passed from one generation to another and that's how we have kept thriving on moral lessons inculcated in us with the help of these stories. When parents or teachers narrate stories with moral lessons to the kids, they do a great service to the nation as kids are the future. All the great epics and religious texts are great source of moral stories. Even story as simple and evergreen as tortoise and the hare has wonderful moral value. It teaches us the virtue of slow and steady wins the race.

Moral stories help kids in identifying what is right and what is wrong, what is good and what is bad. The most well known stories with morals are fables. Famous fables help in teaching importance of values like hard work, honesty, bravery, patience and integrity. Moral stories are those stories that impart moral values and virtues young ones. Most of the parents read moral stories to their children when they are young so they grow up to be honest, courageous, and smart enough to face life. These small stories heard during childhood helps a child mould up into a generous human.

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MEDICAL PROFESSION AND QUACKS: A STUDY

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Abstract

Professional requirements of medical profession have been studied in depth. Despite strict professional regulations increasing instances of medical practice by quacks have posed a danger to society. The various types of acts and omissions constituting an offence under penal law have been studied, particularly in regard to quacks. Various suggestions have been made to tackle the menace of practice of medicine by quacks.

Key words: Medical Council of India, Quackery, Fundamental duty, Scientific temper, Inquest, Indian Medical Degree Act, Professional conduct, Pre-conception pre-natal diagnostic techniques, Commercial dealings of human organs, Drug Control Administration

Introduction

1. All professions including medical profession prescribe certain educational qualification inclusive of practical Training and the requisite skill to take up the professions concerned. The Medical Council of India has prescribed the qualifications, practical training as well the skills required to be qualified for registration as medical practitioners. However, it is significant to note that a large number of persons who are not qualified take up treatment of diseases, surgeries and administration of drugs posing a great danger to the life and bodily safety of patients. These unqualified persons pose themselves as qualified medical practitioners and then deceive the patients, who cannot afford to go hospitals or dispensaries for reasons of the costs involved, as the service by



unqualified persons are available at a very less cost. Thus the problem of quackery has assumed a very serious one and the need to protect the innocent persons has become the prime need of the hour.

Test of the article

2. The apex court ruled in M.F.D.Souza's case¹ that 'life is surely more important than side effects'. The treatment given by the unqualified medical practitioners, apart from deviating from scientific method of treatment, more in the nature of appeal to divine powers of healing and most traditional in nature in the sense that is mainly based on superstitious belief and the ignorant people are carried by some incidental or stray incidents of success by such treatment, continue to approach the unqualified medical practitioners for treatment. It is revealed in a survey conducted in Delhi that 50000 unqualified medical practitioners have been found and 50% of the people approach the unqualified persons for treatment, surgery, administration of medicine causing either partial or permanent injury to the body or limbs of the persons who avail the service so rendered. The unqualified medical practitioners have come to known as 'quacks' as has been described by the court in M.Jeeva' case as persons,² who pretend to have medical skill or knowledge, which in effect constitutes medical fraud, as the persons concerned have no knowledge of medicine or lack of medical skill and deceive the members of the public, thus cheating innocent people in the belief that they have the requisite qualification and skill to be capable of curing a particular disease. Equally blame worthy is the manufactures of drug which are spurious, adulterated or false claims being made of

¹ M.F.D.Souza Vs. Mohd ishaq, aIR 2009 SC P.2049.

² M.Jeeva Vs. Smt. Lalitha (1994) CPJ 73 (NC).



the drug through advertisements and other means which causes injury to the people who consume such drug. The nexus between the quacks³ and the manufacturers of drugs is not ruled out in this illegal business.⁴ Even qualified medical practitioners also come within the definition of quacks when they take up medical treatment in the field in which they are qualified such as practitioners in homeopathy taking up Unani system, while treating the patients. Such practitioners commit a breach of fundamental duty of developing scientific temper.⁵

Liability of Quacks

3. The medical practice by Quacks exposes them to several liabilities such as criminal, contractual and tortuous. There are enough laws to deal with quacks but surprisingly one can find that despite laws imposing liabilities, quacks are growing in larger numbers. Some of the important laws are discussed for the purpose of implementing the policy of the law to crack down and eradicate quackery.
 - a) The Indian medical Council Act, 1956 provides that, “no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a medical register.
 - i) shall hold office as physician or surgeon or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in ay institution maintained by a local or other authority;
 - ii) shall practice medicine in any state;

³ Quacks refers to unqualified medical practitioners.

⁴ See for details Drugs and Magic remedies (objectional advertisement) Act, 1954.

⁵ See Art 51-A of Fundamental Duties incorporated by Constitutionn 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.



- iii) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;
- iv) shall be entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an expert under Sec 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 or any matter relating to medicine.⁶

Those who contravene the above provision shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.⁷ This is a deterrent provision to prosecute quacks and punish them as per law.

Acts of Quacks

b) Quacks often falsely use title such as MBBS or others to satisfy the patients that they are qualified medical practitioners. They become liable to be prosecuted and punished under the Indian Medical degrees Act, 1916.⁸ Fake medical degrees or other certificates are indicated as title to commit fraud on people that they are qualified medical practitioners. They are liable for punishment with fine which may extend to Rs.500/-.

This is grossly an inadequate punishment. There is a need to enhance the punishment to a mandatory term of imprisonment such as six months and fine of Rs.10,000/- or both to effectively curb the menace of using fake medical degrees and consequent suffering to the people who avail the services of such person for their ailment.

Professional conduct

c) The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 provides that a physician shall not claim to

⁶ See Sec 15(2) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

⁷ See Sec 15(3).

⁸ See Sec 6 of the Indian Medical degrees Act.



be a specialist unless he has special qualification in that branch.⁹ Violation of this code makes even a registered medical practitioner liable for disciplinary action and also amounts to medical fraud, if members of the public are misled and suffer on account of treatment given by a fake specialist. This can also apply to a medical practitioner who is in a particular field of specialization taking up cases in an area to which he is not qualified. Thus, a registered medical practitioner can also become a quack by such a practice in an area which is totally unrelated to his area of specialization, and thus, he may become criminally liable under Sec 415 of the Indian Penal Code for an offence of "cheating". In very serious cases, mandatory imprisonment may also be imposed besides the usual punishment of either suspending or cancelling his registration by the Medical Council.

d) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 provides for termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners in some circumstances and strict conditions to be fulfilled.¹⁰

Sec 4(2) of the Act provides thus:-

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) the termination of pregnancy by a person who is not a registered medical practitioner shall be an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years.....'

This provision is deterrent to deal with quacks who undertake to perform abortions. Even a registered medical practitioner will also be liable for prosecution and punishment for acting in violation of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.¹¹ However, registered medical

⁹ See Code 7.20.

¹⁰ See Section 3 of the Act.

¹¹ See Section 4, and Section 5(3).



practitioners are protected under 'good faith clause'¹² but quacks cannot claim this protection. Quackery by itself being an offence the 'good faith' clause protection is not available. Illegal abortions are occurring day in and day out and there is a need to curb such activities with an iron hand.

e) Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act, 1994). This legislation mainly prevents 'female foeticide' and also prohibits any person to cause or allowed to be caused selection of sex before or after conception. Quacks are making huge money by taking up illegal activities relating to sex selection.

The plea that sex selection at pre-conception is an innocent act has been rejected.¹³

Contravention of the prohibition is made punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to Rs.10,000/-. This Act require strict implementation.

f) The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 prohibits commercial dealings in human organs and tissues. Illegal trade in human organs such as 'Kidney', 'Liver' and other tissues are on the increase. There is a need to enforce this law vigorously. Offences and penalties under this Act have been provided.¹⁴

Commercial dealings in human organs

Sec 19 of the Act which provides for punishment for commercial dealings in human organs, with imprisonment which shall not be less than 5 years and which may extend to 10 years and fine of not less than Rs.20 lakhs which may extend to one crore.

¹² See Section 8. See also Asha Rawal Vs. Basant Lal (1985) Cr LJ 1026 (Delhi).

¹³ Vijay Sharma Vs. Union of India, AIR 2008 Bom P.29.

¹⁴ See Section 18 to 21 of the Act.



Offences of Quackers

4. Quacks are liable for various offences under the Indian Penal Code.¹⁵ They are also liable for quasi-contractual obligation which mostly deal with compensating for loss on grounds of natural justice and also violating the rights of the people in tort.

Conclusion and recommendations

5. In conclusion the following suggestions are made:-
 - i) There is a need for a new law titled “Quackery in medical profession (Prevention and Prohibition) Act to deal with all cases of acts or omissions on the part of Quacks. All medical laws relating to offences and penalties should be made applicable. The law should provide mandatory punishment of imprisonment to be dealt with more deterrently. The offences should be made cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable;
 - ii) The police authorities with the help of medical authorities of the State should keep a list of medical practitioners who are registered with the medical council and make it public in their respective areas, so that the members of the public become aware of medical practitioners who are qualified and skilled to take up the concerned diseases or ailments. The list may also provide the specialization of the medical practitioner such as Eye Specialist etc.

¹⁵ Sec 304A culpable homicide by a rash and negligent Act, Sec 415 cheating, 468 ad 471 fringing and use of forged documents, Grievances and single hurt Sec 319 and Sec 320 and others.



Action should be initiated promptly against Quacks in their respective jurisdiction;¹⁶

- iii) No immunity should be made available to quacks such as 'good faith' clause and other exemption available to Registered medical practitioners;
- iv) Even the Registered medical practitioners should be treated as Quacks for practicing medicine in areas in which they are not qualified;
- v) An apex body titled 'Natural Quackery Medical Committee' should be constituted with representatives for all sections of the public to lay down and devise novel methods of dealing with quackery.
- vi) The Pharmacy Act and various drugs laws should be codified to tackle with unqualified pharmacists in the manufacture of drug to tackle with spurious and adulterated medicine which are playing with lives of the people; and
- vii) The Drug Control establishment in each State should have separate wing to deal with quackery in medical profession and manufacturers of drugs.

¹⁶ See for details D.K.Joshi Vs. State of UP (2000) 5 SCC P.80. The apex court directions to be complied with



A STUDY ON E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CITIZENS IN JAMNAGAR CITY

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Abstract

The revolutionary nature of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is rapidly changing the society and the mode of governance in the 21st century. Reformers are increasingly eyeing on e-governance as a salvation vehicle to achieve good governance, democracy and transparency. e-governance is the application of ICT for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration various stand-one systems and services between G2C, G2B, G2G, G2E as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government frame work. Through this paper, the researcher has tried to study the various facets of e-governance systems and their implications with special focus to Jamnagar.

Keywords: Reformers, integration, e-governance, transparency.

1. Introduction:

Through the e-governance, the government services will be made available to the citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. e-governance is like a giant canvas on which the people can draw a new citizen centered view of their government. Citizen expect a 24/7 convenient user interface for interaction with government with ease of use, in a language that they understand and which is tailored to individual needs e-governance is being deployed not only to provide citizen services but for public sector efficiency purposes,



improving transparency and accountability in government functions and allowing for cost saving in government administration. In today's IT environment, e-governance has become the essential part of a citizen's communication channel. Hence as citizens, they want to interact with the government through this channel thereby saving their time and the cost for availing governance services. This demand forced the government to change from providing services in line to transacting the same service online through implementation of e-governance system.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research study are as follows:

1. To study the awareness of citizens about e-governance services implemented by Jamnagar Municipal Corporation (JMC).
2. To find the most widely used e-governance service provided by the Jamnagar Municipal Corporation (JMC).
3. To examine the impact of e-governance services availed by citizens.
4. To do the comparative study of the cost of availing JMC services through e-governance services vs. manual services.
5. To study the level of efficiency of the employees after incorporating e-governance services.
6. To suggest the framework for implementation of e-governance services.

3. Hypotheses of the Study

The researcher has tested following hypotheses under this study:



1. Awareness of citizens about e-governance services is very high.
2. Assessment and Payment of property tax is most widely used e-governance service implemented by JMC.
3. The services provided in the e-governance system are user friendly.
4. The cost of availing e-governance services is comparatively less to the manual services.

4. Research Methodology

The researcher has used survey based research methodology to carry out this research. The study is related to the use of e-governance services implemented by JMC in Jamnagar city. The researcher has considered the Jamnagar urban region for the study. This study is primarily focused on awareness and usage of e-governance services implemented by JMC in Jamnagar urban region. Also it focuses on efficiency of JMC employees after incorporating e-governance services. That is why primary data was collected from Jamnagar citizens and JMC Employees. Researcher has used interview and questionnaire data collection method.

Research Methodology at a glance

Types of Respondents		
	Citizens	Employees
Population	Jamnagar Citizens	JMC employees
Sampling Frame		JMC Departments who deliver
Sample Size	1000	56
Sampling Method	Purposive - Quota	Purposive - Convenience



Various sources like journals, government reports, Ph.D. Thesis, books, magazines, and internet are explored to collect secondary data and same has been used to support the objectives and hypotheses whenever it needed.

Various measures of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation) are used appropriately. For measuring reliability of the instrument researcher used Cronbach's Alpha Reliability test". Statistical techniques such as averages, percentages comparison and cross-tabulation were used. Various statistical tests like Z-test, Chi-square test and Z-test for difference between two population means are also used. data.

5. Analysis of the Data

The fifth chapter analyzes the data obtained from Jamnagar citizens and JMC employees. The analysis is carried out under various titles after doing pilot survey which is as under:

- **Profiling Citizens with respect to gender, education and occupation:** The majority of the citizens are male graduates and all of these belong to the service category. It is seen that the response from male respondents is very high as compared to female respondents in each category of gender, education and occupation.
- **Awareness of citizens regarding e-governance Services:** Citizens who are young adult males & graduates from the age group up to 40 years and those who have a service occupation are highly aware about e-governance services. An awareness of e-governance services depends on the parameters of age, education, gender and occupation. It is thus seen that 83.74 percent citizens are highly aware about e-governance service and this information supports the *First Objective* of the study.



- **Usage of e-governance Services by citizens:** Most citizens of Jamnagar city prefer to avail e-governance services for making transactions with the Municipal Corporation. Citizens have ranked the e-governance services by their preference of usage and they give first rank to assessment and payment of property tax followed by grievance redressal, birth certificate registration, water bill, building sanction, e-procurement and lastly death certificate registration. It is thus seen that 94.75 percent citizens used Assessment and Payment of Property tax' e-governance service implemented by JMC and this information supports the **Second Objective** of the study.
- **Impact of e-governance Services on citizens:** Most of the citizens have given a positive verdict on the user friendliness of delivery channel. Rank of each parameter is used for the assessment of the delivery channel for e-governance services. Citizens prefer to avail e-governance through the JMC web portal and they give *first* rank to „simple to use“ parameter. It is followed by easy to find required information, simple language, high satisfaction, comfortable with system, display clear information, display error message quickly, fast work, quick recovery of mistakes, efficient completion of work, attractive color and confidentiality of data is high. For assessment of e-governance services, citizen rank each parameter. Citizens give *first* rank to cost factor and according to them cost of availing JMC services through e-governance is less as compared to the cost of the manual system“. It is followed by less time and effort, easy access from kiosk, less effort for documentation, clarity & simplicity of processes is high, high transparency, predictability of outcome is high, fast speed, simple design, durability of document is long and high security of data. Hence it is clear that citizens are very security conscious about their



personal. It is also seen that implementation of e-governance services helps to reduce use of agent to avail civic services. Hence this data supports *Third Objective* of the study that there is high impact of e-governance services on citizens.

- **Comparative Analysis of e-governance System vs. Manual System with respect to three parameters i.e. number of trips, cost of each trip and time required to each trip:** Most of the citizens agreed that, due to the implementation of e-governance services they can easily avail JMC services at the click of a mouse at home by using the internet without making any trip. For that they have to pay hardly up to 20 and spend only half an hour to complete transaction. Comparatively it is seen that the total cost for availing e-governance services is less and so is the time taken and effort expended and hence this data supports *Fourth Objective* of the study.
- **Profiling JMC employees with respect to age, gender, education:** Most of the employees in the JMC office are graduate female young adults from the age group 18 to 30 years. Most of the JMC employees are highly educated and have successfully completed their IT literacy course.
- **Employees training satisfaction:** Most of the employees are in favor of the implementation of e-governance services and according to them e-governance is the better and more efficient way to deliver civic services to citizens. Most of the young employees are not satisfied with the training which is given during the implementation of e-governance services.
- **Efficiency of Employees after incorporating e-governance services:** As per employee's point of view, implementation of e-



governance system helps them to deliver better services to citizens by fast searching of the data" and they give it the *First* rank to it. It is followed by increase in clarity of processes, increase in quality of service, increase in transparency, fast document handling, high usability of user interface, increase in problem resolution, reduced paperwork, satisfy more citizens, increase in ease of access, increase in revenue, increase in speed and reduction in stress. Many of employees agree that e-governance helps them to reduce the time of handling, accessing and searching data and finish their work fast. Hence this data supports the ***Fifth Objective*** of the study.

- **Cost and Benefit analysis of e-governance of JMC:**
Annually traditional system operational cost is very high (1021 lakhs) as compared to e-governance system operational cost (695 lakhs) for delivering governance services. Hence it proves that implementation of e-governance reduced 83% operational cost. When we compare traditional system operational cost (4021 lakhs) with e-governance system operational cost including e-governance application cost (1291 lakhs), still operational cost of traditional system is very high and again it proves that implementation of e-governance reduced 70% operational cost and gives freedom from manual cumbersome processes to citizens and their employees. Hence it proves that implementation of e-governance services helps to reduce manpower and administrative cost and clear cut indicates increased in the collection of real-time system and delivers better services to the citizens at lower cost.

6. Testing of Hypotheses

Hypotheses were tested using statistical tools.



Hypothesis I – Awareness of citizens about e-governance services is very high.

Test Statistic: Z-test statistics used at 5% significance level.

H0 Null Hypothesis: 83% or more citizens have a positive attitude towards awareness of e-governance services. (H0: $p = .83$)

H1 Alternate Hypothesis: $< 83\%$ citizens have a positive attitude towards awareness of e-governance services. (H1 = $p < .83$)

To study the awareness of citizens about e-governance, the parameters such as citizen's age, gender, education and occupation were considered. This hypothesis has been tested by using the awareness of citizens regarding e-governance services implemented by JMC using percentages. It is seen that 83.74 percent citizens are aware about JMC e-governance services. Z statistics of awareness of e-governance services is 0.6294788 which is less than table value 1.64 at 5% level of significance, hence accept Null hypothesis. It means that "Awareness of citizens about e-governance services is very high" and hence **the hypothesis of the study is accepted.**

Hypothesis II – 'Assessment and Payment of property tax' is most widely used e-governance service implemented by JMC.

Test Statistic: – Chi-square test is applied with 6 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance.

H0 Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in the usage of Assessment and Payment of property tax" and other e-governance services implemented by the JMC



H1 Alternate Hypothesis: "Assessment and Payment of property tax" is most widely used e-governance service implemented by JMC.

This hypothesis has been tested by using the most widely usage of e-governance services implemented by JMC by using Chi-square test. 94.75 percent citizens are prefer to use assessment and payment of property tax" e-governance services as compared to other e-governance services. Calculated value of Chi-square with 6 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 2325.74 which is greater than table value 12.592, hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence the hypothesis of the study "Assessment and Payment of property tax" is most widely used e- governance service implemented by JMC is accepted.

Hypotheses III – The services provided in the e-governance system are user friendly.

Test Statistic: – Z-test statistics used with 5% significance level.

H0 Null Hypothesis: 97% or more citizens agree that the services provided by the e- governance system are user friendly. (H0: $p = .97$)

H1 Alternate Hypothesis: $< 97\%$ citizens agree that the services provided by the e-governance system are user friendly. (H1= $p < .97$)

For testing the hypothesis various parameters were considered like user friendliness of delivery channel, assessment of delivery channel, assessment of available e-governance services and the implication of e-governance services and its impact on citizens. This hypothesis has been tested by checking the user friendliness of delivery channel of e-governance services implemented by JMC by using percentages. 97.45 percent citizens gave a positive response regarding user



friendliness of delivery channel. Z statistics of user friendliness of delivery channel is 0.6610676 which is less than table value 1.64 at 5% level of significance, hence accept Null hypothesis. This means that more than 97 percent respondents have a positive attitude towards user friendliness of e-governance services and hence the hypothesis of the study is accepted.

Hypothesis IV – The cost of availing e-governance services is comparatively less to the manual services.

Test Statistic: – Z-test statistics for difference between two population means used with 5% significance level.

H0 Null Hypothesis: The cost of availing e-governance services is equal to cost of availing manual service. ($H_0: X_1 = X_2$)

H1 Alternate Hypothesis: The cost of availing e-governance services is comparatively less to the manual services. ($H_1: X_1 < X_2$)

For testing the hypothesis, cost of availing JMC services through e-governance system is compared with cost of availing JMC services through manual system. First, the descriptive statistics for the two groups is observed. It is observed that the mean of cost of availing e-governance services (11.05) is lower than that of the cost of availing services from the manual system (43.56). Z statistics of the comparison of the e-governance system and manual system is 28.44 which is greater than table value 1.64 at 5% level of significance, hence reject the Null hypothesis. This means that “The cost of availing e-governance services is comparatively less to the manual services” and hence the hypothesis of the study is accepted.



7. Findings regarding e-governance system

This research is related to implication of e-governance services in Jamnagar urban region. The researcher has tested positively the hypothesis of this research study, with the help of primary and secondary data. The research findings are related to awareness and usage of e-governance services by the Jamnagar citizens and JMC employees and its impact on them.

Citizens perception

- It is found that 83.74 percent young citizens are highly aware about e-governance services and out of them 60 percent citizens prefer to avail e-governance services through the internet at home instead of cyber café or at office.
- It is observed that 72.38 percent highly educated male citizens from service occupation are highly aware about e-governance services as compared to business occupation.
- 94.75 percent citizens have preferred to use Assessment and Payment of property tax" e-governance service as compared to other services.
- It is found that 97.45 percent citizens agreed that the services implemented by the JMC through e-governance system are user friendly.
- Citizens are highly satisfied with the corporation website *www.punecorporation.org* by ranking parameters like 94.74 percent for simple to use", 92.51 percent for „easy to find information" and 92.03 percent for „simple language".
- 93.54 percent citizens agreed that implementation of e-governance services makes their life very easy because at the click of a mouse they could avail government services with a high predictability of outcome without standing in queues.



- Most of the citizens that are 94.12 percent have strongly agreed that due to the implementation of civic services through the e-governance system they got freedom from manual (traditional) cumbersome process and it is a better mode to avail civic services.
- 92.83 percent citizens agreed that without traveling anywhere they could avail civic services through the e-governance system at their doorstep. Hence they save their travel time and money. And only 6.21 percent citizens require a single trip to complete transactions due to the unavailability of the internet, low speed or a network problem.
- 92.66 percent citizens agreed that the manual system increases travel time and that they required at least two trips to avail civic services and even then the predictability of the outcome is very low. In rare cases, 7.34 percent citizens required 3 to 4 trips to complete the transaction.
- By comparing the number of trips for the e-governance system with the manual system, it is clear that, without any traveling 92.83 percent citizen's availed e-governance services whereas for the manual system 92.66 percent citizens agreed that they required at least two trips to complete the transaction without any surety of delivery of services.
- 96.02 percent citizens agreed that by spending up to ₹ 20, they can avail civic services through the e-governance system at their doorstep.
- 94.71 percent citizens agreed that in the manual system they required at least two trips and the cost of two trips was about 150 which is very high as compared to the cost of e-governance system.



- It is found that through the e-governance system, 95.22 percent citizens agreed that within half an hour they can easily avail civic services at their door step and complete the transaction with a high predictability of outcome.
- 95.20 percent citizens agreed that in the manual system, they required at least 2 trips to complete the transaction by spending 2 to 4 hours without any surety of delivery of services.
- By comparing the time taken for the e-governance system with the manual system, it is clear that within half an hour, 95.22 percent citizens avail e-governance services whereas for the manual system 95.20 percent citizens required on an average 4 to 6 hours to complete the transaction without any surety of delivery of services.
- Through the e-governance system, without any travel, citizens can avail civic services at their doorstep within half an hour by saving waiting time, effort and money.
- Comparative cost and benefit analysis of JMC governance system reveal that implementation of e-governance services reduced operational cost of delivering governance services as compared to the traditional system and thus revenues increased in very high proportion.
- It is found that 68.56 percent citizens from Jamnagar city are in favor of touch screen kiosks i.e. they are in favor of implementing unmanned kiosks. So "Anytime, Anywhere" according to their convenience, they could easily avail services by saving their time, cost and effort. Whereas only 31.44 percent citizens are not in favor of implementation of unmanned kiosks due to illiteracy of computer and internet usage.



- It is observed that 51.77 percent young employees from age group 18 years to 30 years are not satisfied with the training given during the implementation of e-governance services.
- 96.40 percent employees agreed that after incorporating e-governance services, their efficiency has increased and they can give quicker services to citizens and easily satisfy them through quality oriented service.
- 85.71 percent employees agreed that due to the implementation of e-governance services they can easily satisfy more citizens. This has been followed by an increase in service quality, increase in clarity of processes and increase in transparencies.
- 89.29 percent employees agreed that due to the implementation of e-governance services more transparency would be maintained in various transactions and accuracy is possible in work. And also 89.28 percent employees agreed that this reduces the time of handling, accessing and searching of data and enables them to finish their work faster.

8. Citizens and Employees perceptions

- It is found that 83.60 percent citizens agreed that they can avail e-governance services through the internet at their doorstep at a very fast speed whereas 82.13 percent employees agreed that due to the implementation of e-governance services they can deliver faster services to citizens.
- 80.73 percent citizens and 89.29 percent employees agreed that the implementation of e-governance services maintains transparency between citizens and government and it helps them to reduce corruption.
- 85.83 percent citizens agreed that without doing much documentation, they can avail e-governance services whereas



85.71 percent employees agreed that the paperwork has reduced while delivering services to the citizen.

- 82.16 percent citizens agreed that delivery channel of e-governance system is very user friendly and a quick recovery of mistakes is possible. Due to the implementation of e-governance services, 85.71 percent employees agreed that there is an increase in problem resolution.
- 94.74 percent citizens agreed that services implemented through e-governance system are simple to use where as 85.71 percent employees agree that there is an ease of access while delivering services to citizens through the e-governance system.
- 97.45 percent citizens agreed that JMC web site www.punecorporation.org is the best delivery channel of e-governance services. Whereas 87.50 percent employees have agreed that usability of user interface of JMC website is very high.
- 83.60 percent strongly agreed that clarity and simplicity of e-governance services is very high whereas 91.07 percent employees agreed that there is an increase in the clarity of process after incorporating e-governance services.
- 92.36 percent citizens are highly satisfied with the implementation of e-governance services whereas 85.71 percent employees have strongly agreed that the implementation of e-governance system helps them to satisfy more citizens while delivering services. This has resulted in increased morale and job satisfaction.

9. Designed & Suggested Framework of e-governance

Success of the e-governance applications depends on four important pillars which are technology, service providers, users and their satisfaction. The term e-governance represents the



implementation of various government services to citizens by giving them the convenience to avail services Anytime, Anywhere”.

In the course of the study, it occurred to the researcher to devise a layered framework for the successful implementation of e-governance applications. A conscious attempt was therefore made to construct such a model. The researcher therefore presents a “Layered Framework for Implementation of e-governance services” by considering all the positive aspects of Information Technology. It is therefore presented in the following Fig. 6.2. (Pg.No.13). The researcher has combined all the functionalities and operations of the successful implementation of e-governance services and has developed a new framework to serve the need of today’s environment. For designing framework, researcher has refereed several significant initiatives have been taken at the Centre, the State level and District level in this direction. Namely few are Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation (KDMC), Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) at municipal corporation level. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab etc at a State level. Pakistan, Jordan, Qatar etc at the international level.

10. Conclusion

- Implementation of civic services through e-governance services is a new concept in Pune city and at the initial level; it makes successful transformation from the traditional (manual) system toe-governance system.
- Awareness of the e-governance services depends totally on the citizen’s age, education, occupation and internet literacy parameters. A citizen found that implementation of e-governance system is perceived as more significant than the manual system.



- Implementation of e-governance services help citizens to interact directly with government and understand government policies through which they can easily contribute to the decision making process. Consequently transparency would be maintained between citizens and government and this would help in growth of the nation.
- Implementation of e-governance services help citizens to avail civic services '*Anywhere, Anytime*' according to their convenience.
- Housewives, relatively, do not seem to be very enthusiastic about the greater significance of implementation of e-governance services.
- Due to implementation of e-governance, citizens don't feel the need to depend on any intermediaries or agents to avail civic services.
- Before implementation of e-governance services, People were lazy about traveling and going to the corporation office, so their names appear in the default list and they were heavily fined. The implementation of e-governance services will lessen this burden and their mental agony.
- JMC implements a number of e-governance services through its website www.punecorporation.org as well as through Nagari Suvidha Kendra (kiosk). Citizens found that the delivery channel of e-governance services are more user friendly and they are highly satisfied with it. But due to time limit of kiosks and unavailability of operators, they want unmanned kiosks (touch screen kiosks) in future so they can easily avail services according to their convenience.



- Jamnagar citizens“ have very positive attitude with this e-governance service. Assessment and payment of property tax is most widely used e-governance services and which will help JMC to increase their revenues but need to create awareness of other e-governance services.
- The implementation of e-governance services helps citizens to access services anytime, anywhere to interact easily with the government. Citizens have strongly agreed that e-governance delivers better services to them. Hence it is clear that there is a high impact of e-governance services on citizens
- Citizens found that the implementation of the e-governance system is perceived as more significant than the manual system with less travel and without standing in a queue for a long time they can easily avail civic services through e-governance. The cost of availing services depends totally on the number of trips required to complete the transaction, time required for each trip and cost of each trip. Hence, implementation of e-governance services helps them to reduce travel cost, time and effort and hence the total cost of the service.
- JMC e-governance projects are successful, implementable, usable, transparent, time effective, affordable and accurate from a citizen's point of view.
- JMC employees are in favor of e-governance services and they feel that it reduces their stress level. Implementation of e-governance has helped employees to deliver better services to citizens by saving their time and effort. Hence in a single day they can easily handle a large number of transactions.
- All the employees are educated and have completed the IT literacy course. Most of the young employees are not satisfied with the training which was given during the implementation of e-



governance services. They are not satisfied because they expect more from the software companies who train them. Employees training satisfaction ratio is very low and hence need to increase the number of training sessions so that they could be easily satisfied and give better services to the citizens.

- JMC employees have agreed that due to the implementation of e-governance they can efficiently and effectively deliver services to the citizens by reducing the time in handling, accessing and searching for data and it helps them to finish their work faster.
- Implementation of e-governance services help employees to satisfy more citizens, that there is an increase in service quality, increase in clarity of process and increase in transparency
- Operational cost of traditional system is very high as compared to e-governance system.

Whereas revenues are collected in very high proportion in e-governance system as compared to traditional system.

- Due to implementation of e-governance services more transparency is maintained in tendering the process and the saving is approximately 250 crore per year. Thereby JMC can divert these funds which are saved for the benefit of JMC.
- Implementation of e-governance services helps JMC to detect the frauds in Birth and Death Certificates module.
- e-governance has the potential to be dominant alternative delivery channel of all civic services in near future, which cannot be easily challenged by the traditional method.

Suggestions

For the success of an e-governance project and superior service delivery, it is imperative that the government agency focuses on the



whole citizen experience. Focusing on the citizen is essential for long term success. The government agency needs to integrate information from all points of citizen interaction. The overall architecture for e-governance needs to ensure that the architectural components are extensible and scalable to adapt to the changing environments. The e-governance applications that are emerging as islands of successes have to be inter- operable. Following are some suggestions for the successful implementation of e-governance services.

□ **From Administration Perspective**

- o For effective implementation, the employee, who resists the change, needs psychological counseling. This counseling will clear their doubts and they may realize the importance of implementation of new technology.
- o The implementation of e-governance projects improves the interaction between government and citizens, and increases the administrative effectiveness and efficiency in the government operations.
- o Encourage local software companies for actively participation in development and implementation of e-governance application in minimal cost.
- o The interaction of researchers from the Industry and the Government sectors is also required to make constant improvement for the successful implementation of civic services through e-governance applications.
- o Conduct e-governance audit from the third party.
- o NGO"s or Clubs (Rotary, Lion"s etc.) participation in execution of the e-governance services in slum areas.



□ From Employees' Perspective

- o To make employee computer savvy, the government should make financial provision to purchase the computers and encourage them about use of it.
- o Thrust on awareness before Training and Increase number of training sessions
- o Proper training should be arranged for new employees.
- o e-governance projects are mostly developed in English language, majority of citizens do not understand English, so implementation of these projects in local languages is suggested.

□ From Citizens' Perspective

- o Government start the computer literacy program through the authorized training center by charging affordable fee as per their income group.
- o Organize citizen awareness programs on IT & e-governance applications
- o The Nagari Suvidha Kendra (Kiosks) should start the help desk to provide the information about the governance services.
- o Increase the number of Nagari Suvidha Kendra (Kiosks) to citizens depending upon the population.
- o A National ID scheme should be launched for efficient service.
- o The Nagari Suvidha Kendra (Kiosks) should be Unmanned and Touch screen should be provided so then citizens can avail the services on holidays and after Office hours.



- o Government should start the awareness programs for the citizens so that they can trust on the government services. The government can create awareness among the citizens using mass media viz. namely radio, television (documentary), newspapers, handouts on a war footing.
- o Government should provide accurate information and transactions under e-governance by displaying on flex, boards, charts or by using digital media.
- o There should be up gradation of Government website once in a week.
- o There should be forum or feedback system for the citizens on policies and government performance. Committees should be formed for the same who will keep a check on the feedback.



A STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF ASPIRATIONS AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS (+2 STUDENTS)

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to study the level of aspiration of adolescent in relation to gender, locale and stream. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) of +2level students randomly selected from rural and urban schools from science and arts stream of Dharmapuri District in Tamil Nadu. To test the level of aspiration, Level of Aspiration Measure Developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Late Prof. M.A. Shah was administered. The findings of the study revealed that no significant difference was found in the level of aspiration of adolescent boys and girls but significant difference was found in the level of aspiration of rural and urban adolescents. The study further showed that no significant difference was found in the level of aspiration of science and arts stream adolescents. It is suggested that teachers should develop a positive attitude, encouragement and sense of vision among the adolescents.

Key Words: Aspiration, Adolescents, Gender, Locale, Stream

The age of Enlightenment, the age of reason and the age of progress have given place to the age of anxiety. Economic recessions, racial prejudices, population explosion, terrorism, nuclear war and acid rain - all these are sufficient to keep humanity in a state of perpetual insecurity and anxiety. It is harbinger to the prosperity of humanity. So our educational system must change its goals, objectives, and strategies according to the new patterns of globalized context. It should provide freedom, promote new technological knowledge, dignity, and ensure



liberation of mind of the individual. While people of all ages aspire for something, aspirations are especially strong during the senior secondary stage. Typically adolescence is a time of idealism and romanticism. It is a time of dreaming about the future when the adolescent aspires to reach the moon and confidentially expects to do so. On the other hand similarly adolescence is a complex and often difficult period in development both for adolescents and for their families. Because of rapid physical, physiological and cognitive changes, and by an accelerating succession of urgent social demands, adolescents face formidable challenges in the essential task of deciding who they are, what they are going to be, and how they are going to get these. Impulsivity, misbehaving, ill mannerism, lying, disinterest in studies, disobedience, high in attentiveness, and argumentation, etc. are some problem behaviour characteristics among adolescents. Aspiration means the goal the individual sets for himself in a task which has intense personal significance for him or in which ego is involved. The dictionary meaning of the word aspiration is "to desire eagerly to a certain higher goal and to lower up". Webster's Third International Dictionary defined (1976) aspiration is strong desire fore realization (as an ambition, idea or accomplishment). Backer (1987) referred level of aspiration as individual strives for a particular goal or level of achievement. Aspirations are strong desires to reach something high or great. Young people's aspirations guide the students learn in their future.

Aspiration reflects individuals' ideas of their possible selves, what they would like to become, what they might become, and what they do not wish to become. Realizing aspirations requires the investment of time, energy, and resources - both from the young person and from others. Trusty and Niles (2004) found that career aspirations have a significant positive relationship with students' achievement and that higher expectations lead to higher educational and occupational



attainment. Sharma, Kaushik (2008) investigated level of aspirations and home conditions of distant learners in the context of their sex. Finding revealed that the male distant learners have high level of aspiration as compared to female distant learners. Female distant learners have better home conditions as compared to male distant learners.

Adolescence is the period of career selection. The child has to make decision about the subjects he/she wants to study. In the present era of globalization, there is fierce competition in every sphere of life. On academic side, there is no place anywhere for the average and below average students. Excellence in the academic achievement becomes the pre requisite for each career what so ever it may be. Level of aspiration plays an important role in moulding child's character, personality and career selection. Adolescents aspire for those careers which hold high status in the society. They may or may not have the capabilities of doing it. Parental and peer pressures too help in raising the level of aspiration. This in turn prompts the adolescents to mould their ways of studying to meet the target they have set. Aspirations are the pool of individual constructed alternative dreams, hopes and desires for one's future and continually modified by both internal and external influence. When adjusted to reflect and conform to individual and social realities, aspirations become goals and serve as motivation for behaviour designed to reach those goals. It is felt that boys have higher aspiration than the girls. It is also felt that urban students have higher degree of aspiration, than the rural students. All the conclusions lack adequate scientific evidence higher to accept or to reject. No level of aspiration can help unless consistent and persistent efforts are done to reach the target. The present study intends to investigate this angle and will go a long way to study the level of aspiration in relation to gender, locale and stream.



Objectives

1. To study the difference between the level of aspiration of adolescent boys and girls.
2. To study the difference between the level of aspiration of rural and urban adolescents.
3. To study the difference between the level of aspiration of science and arts stream adolescents.

Sample

The study was conducted on 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) of +2 level students randomly selected from rural and urban senior secondary school students from science and arts stream of Dharmapuri District in Tamil Nadu.

Measures

Level of Aspiration Measure Developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Late Prof. M.A. Shah.

Statistical Techniques

Mean, SD and t-test were employed to find the difference in level of aspiration of different categories of samples like boys, girls, rural and urban, science and arts students.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Difference between level of aspiration of adolescent boys and girls

Category	No. of students	Mean	SD	t-ratio
Boys	100	83.45	20.67	1.55
Girls	100	78.03	25.98	



Table 1 the statistical findings revealed that the mean score of boys is 83.45 with S.D. 20.67 and mean score of girls is 78.3 with S.D. 25.99. the mean score of boys students is higher than the mean score of girls students. The t-value 1.55 has been found to be not statistically significantly. Therefore the hypothesis that there is significant difference between the level of aspiration of adolescent boys and girls is rejected. The reason may be due to the fact that these days male and females are equally career oriented parents are provided equally opportunities of education both for boys and girls for their career advancement. So it is natural that the level of aspiration of girls is almost equal to the boys in the present study.

Table 2: Difference between level of aspiration of rural and urban adolescents

Category	No. of students	Mean	SD	t-ratio
Rural	100	70.51	26.66	9.068**
Urban	100	94.89	0.71	

**Significant at 0.01 level

Table 2 shows that the mean score of level of aspiration of rural students is 70.51 with S.D. as 26.66 and mean score of urban students is 94.89 with S.D. as 0.71. The mean score of level of aspiration of urban is higher than the mean score of level of aspiration of rural students. The t-ratio is 9.068 which is significant at 0.01 level. So it is found that level of aspiration of urban students is higher than level of aspiration of rural students. Hence the hypothesis that there is significant difference between level of aspiration of rural and urban adolescents is accepted. Reasons for the result may be due the fact that parental ambitions influence the level of aspiration of the children. In cities parents are educated and they always expect more from their



children then the rural parents. Moreover, the educational environment is a good contributing factor in this regard. The better facilities for education like good schools, excellent coaching centers, well equipped libraries supported by latest information technology and competent teachers prompt them to have higher level of aspiration.

Table 3 :Difference between level of aspiration of science and arts stream adolescents

Category	No. of students	Mean	SD	t-ratio
Science	100	82.7	22.93	.072
Arts	100	80.35	23.11	

In table 3 the statistical findings revealed that the mean score of science students is 82.7 with S.D. as 22.93 and mean score of arts students is 80.35 with S.D. as 23.11. The mean score of science students is higher than the mean score of arts students. The t-ratio is 0.72 which is not found to be significant. Therefore the hypothesis that there is significant difference between the level of aspiration science and arts stream adolescents is rejected. The reasons may be due to the fact that not only science stream students are goal oriented but, Arts students are also goal oriented. Arts stream students have many opportunities for their career advancement. These days there are various type of competitions in which arts stream students can compete. So they aspire towards their destination and they have almost equal level of aspiration of science stream students.

Conclusions

The study revealed that there is no significant difference between the level of aspiration of adolescent boys and girls. Urban



adolescents have higher level of aspirations than their rural counterparts. There is significant difference between the level of aspiration of science and arts stream adolescents.

Educational Implications of the study

The findings of the study are significantly useful for the teachers, parents, policy makers and society at large. They will be able to set appropriate goals for the students studying in rural areas properly integrating child's capabilities with the aspiration and plan properly for meeting those targets. Teacher should motivate parents to promote the development of their children and should create an environment which stimulates higher aspirations. Parents have to promote their children aspirations to a high level, through proper support and care. The educational process should be aimed at developing ambition, dreams, goals, expectations, and aspirations among children. This can be achieved among children. This can be achieved by acquainting teachers, parents, policymakers, and curriculum designers, with the real meaning of 'aspirations', and the ways and means of developing and nurturing aspiration activities.

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THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AS A PREDICTOR OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION

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Abstract

This study aims at assessing the role of Entrepreneurship Education as a predictor of university students' Entrepreneurial Motivation at Jigjiga University, Ethiopia. Data were collected from 146 sample students of the university 2016 graduated students selected in simple random sampling method from 31 departments. Data management was supported by SPSS Version 20.0 and MS-Excel programs. Both descriptive and correlation analysis were employed to analyze the data obtained. The study revealed that there is significant ($r = 0.723$) relationship between entrepreneurship education and students' entrepreneurial motivation. Therefore, entrepreneurship education plays a critical role in predicting students' entrepreneurial motivation. Based on the findings the researchers have recommended to the university to follow more practical delivery methods to increase students' motivation to become entrepreneurs in the future.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial Motivation, University

Introduction

Recently, as globalization redesigns the international economic landscape and technological change creates greater uncertainty in the



world economy, the dynamism of entrepreneurship is believed to be able to help to meet the new economic, social and environmental challenges.

Government increasingly consider entrepreneurship and innovation to be the cornerstones of a competitive national economy, and in most countries entrepreneurship policies are in fact closely connected to innovation policies, with which they share many characteristics and challenges. Both are associated with “doing something new” and, designed correctly, they can be mutually reinforcing (Kochadai, 2011).

Entrepreneurship plays a great role in the economic growth and development of the country, more so in a rapidly developing country. Entrepreneurship development today has assumed great significance as it is a key to economic development. The objectives of industrial development, regional development, regional growth and employment generation depend upon entrepreneurial development. Entrepreneurs are the seed of industrial development and its fruits are greater employment opportunities, increase in per capita income, higher standard of living and balanced regional development. Recently there has been a growing interest in undertaking and intensifying actions promoting and supporting the idea of entrepreneurship as an attractive alternative to wage employment (Mohsin, 2012).

Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurship, according to Onuoha (2007; cited by Eroğlu and Piçak, 2011) is the practice of starting new organizations or revitalizing mature organizations, particularly new businesses generally in response to identified opportunities. Entrepreneurship is often a difficult undertaking, as a vast majority of new businesses fail. Entrepreneurial activities are substantially different depending on the type of organization that is being started. Entrepreneurship ranges in scale from solo projects (even involving the entrepreneur only part-

time) to major undertakings creating many job opportunities. Many "high value" entrepreneurial ventures seek venture capital or angel funding in order to raise capital to build the business.¹

For Frank H. Knight (1921) and Peter Drucker (1970) as cited by Eroğlu and Piçak (2011) "entrepreneurship is about taking risk". The behavior of the entrepreneur reflects a kind of person willing to put his or her career and financial security on the line and take risks in the name of an idea, spending much time as well as capital on an uncertain venture.

For Schumpeter, entrepreneurship resulted in new industries but also in new combinations of currently existing inputs. Entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur, is a factor in microeconomics, and which can be defined as "*one who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods*". This may result in new organizations or may be part of revitalizing mature organizations in response to a perceived opportunity. The most obvious form of entrepreneurship is that of starting new businesses (referred as Startup Company); however, in recent years, the term has been extended to include social and political forms of entrepreneurial activity. When entrepreneurship is *describing activities within a firm or large organization* it is referred to as *intra-preneurship* and may include corporate venturing, when large entities spin-off organizations (Gupta, 1013)

".... Entrepreneurship essentially consists in doing things that are not generally done in the ordinary course of business routine." J.

Schumpeter

Joseph Schumpeter: an economists described **entrepreneur** as one who seeks to reform or revolutionize the pattern of production by

¹ <http://entrepreneurbisnis.blogspot.in/2009/08/entrepreneurship.html>

exploiting an innovation or, more generally, an untried technological possibility for producing a new commodity or producing an old one in a new way, by opening up a new source of supply of material or a new outlet of products. As per Joseph Schumpeter an entrepreneur is one who innovates, raises money, collects inputs, organizes talent, provides leadership and sets the organization. (Gupta, 2013)

Peter Drucker: expressed that, an entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity. An entrepreneur innovates and creates resources because there is no such thing as resource until someone finds a use for something and endows economic value to it. An entrepreneur converts a material into a resource or combines the existing resources in a new or more productive configuration (Gupta, 2013). Entrepreneurs need not be the owner of the business.

Gupta (2013) stated the following definitions for entrepreneur given by different scholars:

- "An entrepreneur is "energetic, single-minded" person having: a mission and clear vision, he/she intends to create out of this vision a product/service in a field many have determined is important to improve the lives of millions. " David Silver
- "Entrepreneurs are those who incubate new ideas, start enterprises based on those ideas, and provide added value to society based on their independent initiative." - David Holt
- "Entrepreneurs are individuals who exploit market opportunity through technical and/or organizational innovation. An entrepreneur is one who innovates, raises money, collects inputs, organizes talent, provides leadership and sets the organization." - J. Schumpeter



- "Entrepreneur is a person who habitually creates and innovates to build something of recognized value around perceived opportunities". - Bolton and Thompson
- "Entrepreneur is someone who demonstrates initiative and creative thinking, is able to organize social and economic mechanisms to turn resources and situations to practical account, and accepts risk and failure". - Hisrich
- "Entrepreneur is essentially a visualizer and actualizer. He can visualize something and when he visualizes it, he sees exactly how to make it happen" - Robert Schwartz.
- "Entrepreneur is an individual who forms an organization for commercial purpose. Entrepreneur has unusual foresight to recognize potential demand for goods and services. He/she is a change agent who transforms demand in to supply." - Adam Smith, the father of modern economics
- "An entrepreneur is a person with exceptional insight into the society's needs and abilities. He/she possesses certain arts and skills of creating new economic enterprise." - Carl Merger
- "An entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity." - Peter Drucker

Therefore, an entrepreneur is someone who exercises initiative by organizing a venture to take benefit of an opportunity and, as the decision maker, decides what, how, and how much of a good or service will be produced. An entrepreneur supplies risk capital as a risk taker, and monitors and controls the business activities. The entrepreneur is usually a sole proprietor, a partner, or the one who owns the majority of shares in an incorporated venture.

Entrepreneurship education

Education in general is confirmed to have a positive impact on entrepreneurship (Robinson & Sexton, 1994). Robinson et al. (1994) found in their study that there is a strong relationship between education and the probability of becoming an entrepreneur and the probability of having success as an entrepreneur. However, they did not differentiate between the various kinds of education and disregarded the possibility of specifically designed entrepreneurship education programmes. ELU 1/P12

Fayolle et al., 2006 for their study purpose defined Entrepreneurship education programme (EEP): *"... as any pedagogical programme or process of education for entrepreneurial attitudes and skills, which involves developing certain personal qualities. It is therefore not exclusively focused on the immediate creation of new businesses."* (Fayolle et al., 2006: 702).

As Matlay & Carey (2006) stated that, in the past two decades it have been witnessed that there is significant growth in entrepreneurship education in most countries. In addition (Gwynne, 2008) avowed in his study that "Investment in entrepreneurship programmes is still on the increase". The growth "can be seen as indicative of widespread governmental belief in the positive impact that entrepreneurship can have on the socio-economic and political infrastructure of a nation" (Matlay, 2008). Public policy makers should recognize the importance of entrepreneurship as promoter of economic development and hence support instruments like entrepreneurship education to increase entrepreneurial activity (Fayolle et al, 2006).

Entrepreneurship education helps to promote entrepreneurial and innovative culture by changing mindsets and providing the necessary skills. According to Garavan (1994), the major challenges of



entrepreneurship education are the appropriate curricula and training programs for teaching entrepreneurship knowledge and skills.

The European Commission endorse support for entrepreneurship education, noting that the primary purpose of entrepreneurship education [at higher education level] is to develop entrepreneurial capacities and mindsets and recommends integrating entrepreneurship more fully into curricula. The commission report underlines that the *"important role of education in promoting more entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors' ... is widely recognized"* (European Commission, 2008).

In Ethiopia, the entrepreneurship development and education program is in its educational stage showing an important progress. The entrepreneurial potential has emerged as a frontline national agenda item and succeeded to attract the interest of policy makers, educationists and development agencies in the country. It was confirmed through research that the entrepreneurial intentions and attitudes lead potential entrepreneurs towards entrepreneurial activity.

Therefore, as Lazanyi (2014) stated entrepreneurs are the gale of creative destruction. They are the engines of the local economy and contribute to a country's wealth to a great extent. Accordingly it is of utmost importance, to create – educate and motivate – young adults to become entrepreneurs and start their own enterprises

University Entrepreneurship Education

Universities play a functional role in promoting entrepreneurship education to develop regional and society economies. These could probably because universities are seedbeds of entrepreneurship to teach their students the way to think and behave entrepreneurially (Bygrave 2004). Universities, in this respect, should position themselves as a hub of entrepreneurship by making a substantial contribution in nurturing



an entrepreneurial environment that combines factors that contribute to the development of entrepreneurship (Ooi Yeng et al, ND).

As a provider of entrepreneurship training programmes, universities must do all the best it could to create an entrepreneurially supportive environment that could encourage entrepreneurial activity in turn would help to develop an enterprise culture among university students who are tomorrow's entrepreneurs in their study on entrepreneurial intentions of technology and sciences students across four countries consistently conclude that university teaching environments are the most influential factors that affect students' perceptions towards entrepreneurial career and entrepreneurial convictions. Hence it is important to present a positive image of entrepreneurship as career option to draw students' attentions within the university environment by providing the resources and other facilities available to them. As we have to always remember that even though individuals have the relevant entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, if they do not possess positive image about entrepreneurship, they might eventually not venture into the field (Ooi Yeng et al, ND).

In all Ethiopian university more than 80% of first degree students are learning the course Entrepreneurship and Small business development program. That means majority of the departments incorporated Entrepreneurship Education as one of their syllabus and course curriculum as a mandatory for the fulfillment of degree programs. But the main drawback of the entrepreneurship education program in Ethiopian universities is that, it is not practical and more concentration is given only for theoretical parts of the contents.

Fostering entrepreneurship through education and training has also received increasing attention from universities in many countries. Richter and Schiller (cite in, Luthje and Franke (2002) compared academic and non-academic business founders. They identified that



more than half of the academic entrepreneurs created new ventures in high-tech industries whereas non-academics founded their firms mainly in non-innovative production and service sectors. Furthermore, business founders with university education apparently make higher investments in their business than non-academic entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship education plays an important role in developing entrepreneurs.

In Ethiopia, as Dugassa (2012) showed in his study, in Ethiopian Universities students who had undergone entrepreneurship education (business management student in his case) tend to have better entrepreneurial intention than those who had not taken entrepreneurship course (engineering students).

Motivation for Entrepreneurial Intentions

As Otuya 2013 indicated in his study that, someone who have exposure to entrepreneurship education program have higher intentions toward entrepreneurship than their counterparts who have no exposure to entrepreneurship courses. However, provision of suitable Entrepreneurship education and training program play critical role. Those education programs should have a contribution on the Entrepreneurial Competencies of the students to change their internal motivation and self-employment intention in the future.

According to Bird (1988) entrepreneurial intention is "a conscious state of mind toward the goal of founding a business". Entrepreneurial intentions are aimed at either creating a new venture or creating new values in existing ventures. Intentionality includes both rational/analytic thinking and intuitive/holistic thinking (Pihkala, 2003). Pihkala explains entrepreneurial intention has the role of eyeglasses through which a person seeks out information she or he can use to start a business. It may be a critical factor for the beginning of a business.



The students who have exposure to entrepreneurship courses have higher intentions toward entrepreneurship than their counterparts who have no exposure to entrepreneurship courses (Otuya, 2013). Opportunity to implement ideas creating something of one's own, personal independence, ambition to become a manager of an organization, financial independence, improvement of life quality, creation of work places, managing the staff, having more leisure time, opportunity to earn more money than doing a hired work, acquiring of a higher social status, difficulties finding the most suitable job, cherishing of family traditions (Giacomin, 2011).

Entrepreneurial intention is influenced by the complex of the factors, but the main personality traits such as self-efficacy, risk taking, initiative for business start-up, favorable attitude towards business, behavioral control, need for achievement and internal locus of control can be developed acquiring education (Remeikiene, 2013).

Review of Empirical Studies

Different scholars perused a study on impact of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention and motivation of students. In a longitudinal study found that the highest entrepreneurship rates were achieved in the universities that had invested the most entrepreneurship guidance and training for the students. The development of entrepreneurial education results in creating more jobs and employment sustainability could be achieved over time. Innovative strategies need to be developed that cater specifically the entrepreneurship educational needs of students (Hosseini, 2011).

As Panda (2002) indicated in his paper, based on the empirical research conducted in four Indian states on industrial units which are often categorized under the small-scale sector made an attempt to explain the relationship that exists among various socio-economic variables with different success levels among the enterprises. He has found that there



are associations between the success levels of an enterprise with factors like technical education of the entrepreneur, occupational background of parents, previous background of the entrepreneur and capability to arrange working capital.

European Commission (2012) assessed the Effects and impact of entrepreneurship programmes in higher education program. The study shows that entrepreneurship education stimulates the intentions of individuals to become entrepreneur as well as it has impact on entrepreneurial key competencies (European Commission, 2012). Similarly, a research done in America concluded that entrepreneurship education and enterprise experience can affect characteristics commonly associated with entrepreneurs among intermediate level students. Specifically, student with training in entrepreneurship have greater overall entrepreneurial characteristics, higher achievement motivation, more personal control, and greater self-esteem than a comparable cohort (Howard, n.d.).

In addition, a dissertation done in Botswana by Patrick (2013), with the purpose to investigate the effect of entrepreneurship education on university students' intentions towards entrepreneurship indicated that entrepreneurship education have significance effect on entrepreneurial intention. To test this relationship, a conceptual model supported by the Theory of Planned Behavior was adopted. By utilizing a stratified random sampling technique, data were gathered from 343 final year students at the University of Botswana using a validated Entrepreneurship Intention Questionnaire. The results provide evidence that participation in entrepreneurship education was observed to positively influence students' intention to become an entrepreneur by changing their attitude towards entrepreneurship and increasing their entrepreneurial abilities.



A study done in Kenya clearly stated that entrepreneurship education has impact on graduates' intention. The study utilized a deductive approach where primary data was gathered through a survey using data from a sample population of 100 students (both graduates and undergraduates). The study concluded that entrepreneurial education and training influences the intentions of the undergraduate students to engage in entrepreneurial related activities (Mueni, 2016). Hussain and Norashidah, 2015, stated in their study that entrepreneurial education is considered an important variable which effect on entrepreneurial intentions. Their study looks at the role of entrepreneurial education in developing the entrepreneurial intentions for becoming entrepreneur. The sample for this study composed of final year business students from Pakistan. The result of this study supports the entrepreneurial intentions model based on the theory of planned behavior. The results further suggested significant influence of entrepreneurial education on entrepreneurial intentions of the students.

University entrepreneurship education program play a critical role for students entrepreneurial intention. A result of study done in Pakistan by Aslam et al, 2012 revealed that students participated in entrepreneurship education have more intention towards entrepreneurship than those who has not participated in entrepreneurship education courses. Policy makers can make policies on the basis of the research to enhance entrepreneurial mind set amongst youth of the region. It will help in socio – economic growth of the region by enhancing entrepreneurship.

In Ethiopia also, as Dugassa concluded in his study that, entrepreneurial education improve intention towards entrepreneurship by inspiring students' personal attraction towards entrepreneurship; strengthening their internal locus of control and, improving their perceived behavioral control. In other words he stated that, in

Ethiopia, entrepreneurial education has uplifting effects on the entrepreneurial intentions of university students (Dugassa, 2012).

Statement of the Problem

Currently, entrepreneurship is widely recognized as an important driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation and employment, and it is widely accepted as a key aspect of economic dynamism: the birth and death of firms and their growth and downsizing (Sethi, 2008). Many developing countries like Ethiopia have made entrepreneurship an explicit policy priority in recent years. Entrepreneurship education can help promote entrepreneurial and innovative culture by changing mindsets and providing the necessary skills. According to Garavan 1994, the major challenges of entrepreneurship education are the appropriate curricula and training programs for teaching entrepreneurship knowledge and skills. In relation with this, Otuya 2013 indicated in his study that, someone who have exposure to entrepreneurship education program have higher intentions toward entrepreneurship than their counterparts who have no exposure to entrepreneurship courses. However, provision of suitable Entrepreneurship education and training program play critical role in creating entrepreneurial mindset individuals. Proper evaluation of existing Entrepreneurship education impact on university students' entrepreneurial intention helps to asses weather the program goes with the required level of education for students' motivation.

In Ethiopia, the entrepreneurship development and education program is in its educational stage showing an important progress. In addition, entrepreneurship education programs in Ethiopian universities and the impact of those training programs on students entrepreneurial intention are less researched area and the output are not clearly measured. *Therefore, assessing the role of Entrepreneurship Education*



as a predictor of university students' Entrepreneurial motivation is the main statement of the problem for this study.

Objectives of the study

The general objective of this article is to assess the role of Entrepreneurship Education as a predictor of Entrepreneurial Motivation for university students.

The specific objectives are stated as follows:

1. To identify the motivation of the students to become entrepreneurs after graduation.
2. To see the relationship between Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial motivation of students
3. To check the university training delivery effectiveness
4. To suggest few points to the improvement of the university entrepreneurship training program.

Hypothesis

Based on the general objective of the study the researchers developed the following hypothesis;

H₀: There is no significant relation between Entrepreneurship Education and students Entrepreneurial Motivation at university

H₁: There is significant relation between Entrepreneurship Education and students Entrepreneurial Motivation at university

Research Method

Research Design: The study is case study in which data were collected using questionnaire. The methodology used by the researchers was descriptive approach for both qualitative and quantitative data. The researchers used sample of university students from Jigjiga University, Ethiopia 2016 graduated classes. Once the basic factors for

the study found a descriptive study was carried out to know the role of Entrepreneurship Education on students' motivation

Sources of Data: The main source of data for this study is primary data source which were collected by distributing questionnaire to the sample students. In addition, secondary sources of information from different documents and publish/unpublished materials of jigjiga university were used as a source of data for the study.

Methods of Data Collection: Both primary and secondary data collection methods were employed. In order to collect the primary data the researchers used questionnaires and for secondary data document analysis from different sources.

Method of Sampling and Sample Size Determination: For this study the researchers used simple random sampling techniques to collect the required data from Jigjiga University 2016 graduated students. The main reason that the researchers selected this simple random sampling technique is to give equal chance for all respondents to be selected as a sample and it is meant to be an unbiased representation of the population. As *Kothari* indicated in its research methodology book simple random sampling method gives each possible sample combination as equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample (*Kothari, 2014*).

As the data obtained from the registrar office of the university the total number of 2016 graduated program students at Jigjiga University were 1902² from 31 departments (JJU, 2016). So, the populations for this study are 1902 graduated students. From the total population, the researchers selected 146 sample student respondents (7.5 % of the total

² <http://www.jju.edu.et/index.php/news/249-jigjiga-university-graduated-1902-students-2016>



population) by taking consideration of 95% confidence interval i.e. at significance level or α value less than or equal to 5% ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The researchers believed that this sample size is representative and reliable for this study. The main reason for the researchers to decide on this sample size are; there are homogeneity in the students responses and the researchers believed that having more sample size than this won't have much impact for the finding of the study.

Data Analysis Method: The researchers used both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. For the non-numerical data the researchers employed descriptive method of data analysis. The researchers used SPSS version 20.0 and MS-EXCEL office application to organize, summarize and analyze the data. These will reduce the possibility of creating errors and increase the validity of the information. In addition, correlation analysis was used to see the relation and impact of the independent variable on the dependent variables. Charts, diagrams and tables in relation to frequencies and percentage analysis were used as a supportive for the analysis.

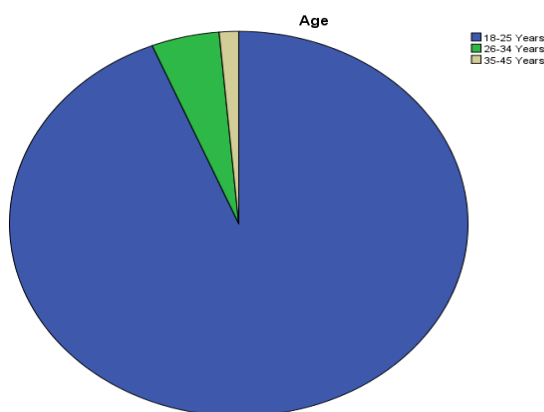
Result and Discussions

Under this section the researchers tried to show the major finding of the study depending up on the hypothesis and objectives stated. In addition, the demographic condition of the respondents is also analyzed.

Age:

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25 Years	137	93.8	93.8	93.8
	26-34 Years	7	4.8	4.8	98.6
	35-45 Years	2	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	146	100.0	100.0	

As we can see from the table above 93.8% of the students' age range between 18-25 years and 4.8% of them are aged range 16-34 years and only 1.4% of the students age ranged from 35-45 years. So, majority of the students who are following first degree in the university are young. This makes them more reactive for things that may happen both in positive or negative way. The pictorial representation is shown below:



Gender:

In case of gender representation of the respondents, the researchers tried to make a balanced distribution of questionnaires to get the view of both gender in a approximately similar sample size.

Gender					
		Freq uenc y	Perce nt	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Val id	Male	82	56.2	56.2	56.2
	Female	64	43.8	43.8	100.0
	Total	146	100.0	100.0	

As we can easily observe form the above table 56.2% of the respondents were male and the remaining 43.8% of them are female respondents. This is also shown in the following chart:



Correlation Analysis

Correlation measures the degree to which two sets of data are related. Higher correlation value indicates stronger relationship between both sets of data (Kothari, 2014).

H0: There is no significant relation between Entrepreneurship Education and students Entrepreneurial Motivation at university

H1: There is significant relation between Entrepreneurship Education and students Entrepreneurial Motivation at university

Correlations

		Entrepreneurship Education	Entrepreneurial Motivation
Entrepreneurship Education	Pearson Correlation	1	.723**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	146	146
Entrepreneurial Motivation	Pearson Correlation	.723**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	146	146

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

As we can see from the above correlation table, it is noticed that Entrepreneurship education and Entrepreneurial Motivation are positively correlated (0.723). Therefore we can reject the Null Hypothesis (H0) and accept the Alternative Hypothesis (H1). This means there is significant relation between Entrepreneurship Education and students Entrepreneurial Motivation at university. This shows effective entrepreneurship education plays critical role in creating successful entrepreneurs in the future.

In addition, students were asked about "Have you seriously believed about setting up your own business?", as it is shown in the following table more than 70.5% are more interested to become entrepreneur after the training program (39% Yes, Sometimes and 31.5% Yes, I have a serious intention of becoming self-employed). This indicated students who had undergone entrepreneurship education at Jijiga University have better entrepreneurial motivation to become self-employed.

Have you seriously believed about setting up your own business?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes, Sometimes	57	39.0	39.0	39.0
	Yes, I have a serious intention of becoming self-employed	46	31.5	31.5	70.5
	Yes, I am already under preparation of starting my own enterprise	28	19.2	19.2	89.7
	Yes, I am already self-employed	4	2.7	2.7	92.5
	Yes, I have been self-employed in the past (but not now)	1	.7	.7	93.2
	No, never	10	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	146	100.0	100.0	



95.2 % of the students indicated that they are happy with the training program of the university and are interested to participate in entrepreneurship skill development training organized by the university at the end of the academic year for graduating class students. This is shown in the table below.

Would you be interested to participate in training program of Entrepreneurship skill development organized by the University?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	139	95.2	95.2	95.2
Valid No	7	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	146	100.0	100.0	

Conclusion and Recommendation

The main conclusion stemming from this study is that, Entrepreneurship Education is a predictor of university students' entrepreneurial motivation. Even if the Entrepreneurship Education program in Ethiopia is in its growth stage, its impact on university students' entrepreneurial motivation is high. In addition, the graduating students have excellent motivation to become entrepreneur. They also emphasized that, they have good motivation to establish their own business in the near future. This is because the university entrepreneurship training delivery program is good even if few delivery problems are observed by the students.

Therefore, Entrepreneurship education plays a critical role to determine and predict students' future entrepreneurial motivation.

As researchers we can suggest the following points:



- To increase entrepreneurial motivation, the training delivery pedagogy should emphasize the development of students' entrepreneurial psychological and social skills by covering in particular the emotional dimension and critical thinking.
- To raise students' motivation to become entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship education policy should focus on developing entrepreneurship competencies rather than merely textbook knowledge.
- Universities should also pay special attention to hiring and training entrepreneurship teachers who are capable of designing and implementing such innovative and disruptive programs.
- Universities should also develop a study curriculum contenting more of innovative courses which focus on thinking "*outside the box*" and practical demonstrations that inspire students and effectively motivating them to undertake entrepreneurship.

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I-SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract:

This paper deals with a brief overview on I-School. It also discusses about the movement of information school and the main emphasis is given on India. In India, this movement was started after independence through the inauguration of INSDOC followed by DRTC. It is discussed about the membership of the I-Schools. A list of other I-Schools and programs are given. Member institutions organize I-Conference each year.

Keywords: I-School, LIS Education, I-Schools Organization, I-Conference, I-School Movement-India

INTRODUCTION:

In the post-industrial society the growth and proliferation of newer subjects and information explosion created new thrusts on library systems. It gradually necessitated the utility of knowledge organization. Formerly knowledge organization was known as library classification.

In US the first library school started in 1887 by Melvil Dewey. In India, the first library school started in 1911 at Baroda under the directorship of W.A. Borden, a direct disciple of Melvil Dewey. Madras Library Association started certificate course in 1929 at Madras and Bengal Library Association initiated training course in 1937. Andhra University started a certificate course on LIS in 1935. Banaras Hindu University started postgraduate diploma course in 1942. Bengal Library Association is the longest running LIS course in India. BLA completed glorious seventy five years in 2012.



Delhi University started postgraduate degree course in 1948 and in 1957 Aligarh Muslim University initiated the B. Lib. Sc. University of Madras converted their diploma course into B. Lib. Sc. course in 1960. DRTC and INSDOC started two specialized courses in LIS in the year 1962 and 1964 respectively. IGNOU started its BLIS in 1989 and MLIS courses in 1996. At present there are almost 90 universities in India that are imparting LIS education in different levels (certificate to Ph. D.).

In 1945, the first milestone of LIS education at university level was laid down by the University of Calcutta. In 1959, the “Department of Library Science” was started as a separate Department. From 1969-1970 sessions the “Diploma” was replaced by Post Graduate Degree of Bachelor of Library Science (B.Lib.Sc). Besides the University of Calcutta, (Jadavpur University, Rabindra Bharati University, University of Kalyani, University of Burdwan, University of North Bengal and Vidyasagar University) are presently conducting Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral programmes in library and information science through regular mode. Netaji Subhas Open University is also conducting these programmes in LIS through distance mode.

To build relationship between information, technology, and people information schools are necessary. Information orientation provides a focus on the organizational and social issues related to the ways people create, store, find, manipulate and share information. Graduates from information schools use their expertise for the advancement of science, business, education, and culture. They concern with access, privacy and usability. They understand the increasingly complex social and organizational environments in which people seek to fill their information needs — in theoretical, virtual and physical spaces.

They can design, refine and build information systems. This expertise is gained by the iSchool movement's investigation of the uses and users



of information, similarly information technologies and their applications.

LIS EDUCATION:

Library science is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources; and the political economy of information.

There are so many terms used to describe the field of library and information science, for example, library science, library economy, librarianship, documentation, library studies, information studies, information management, information science, library and information science et al. Librarianship was mainly centered around store house concept or repository of books and other documents. The world is going digital and the library services are also. LIS education in India is passing through a deliberation on Technology vs. Tradition.

LIS education in India has shifted its focus in the context of ICT-enabled tools, changing information seeking behaviour of users and distributed information network.

Earlier people stressed on documents as macroscopic form of information collection, whereas current trends focus on piecemeal and fragmented approach to information as microscopic form of information. This information gradually coupled the terms like information science or information studies with library science.

A new movement in information science education started since the late nineties known as information school or I-school movement. This movement focuses new features of information processing, organization and dissemination mainly in the form of electronic media and ICT enabled tools and techniques.



The seed of this movement was sown through the foundation of INSDOC (Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi) in 1952 followed by DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore) in 1962. INSDOC provide services such as abstracting and indexing, design and development of databases, translation, library automation, providing access to international information sources, human resource development, and consultancy services in setting up modern library-cum-information centres.

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) came into existence in 2002 with the merger of National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC). Both NISCOM and INSDOC were devoted to dissemination and documentation of S&T information. Indian Standards Institution was created by Govt. Of India in 1947.

INFORMATION SCHOOL:

Information School (I-school) is a university-level institution committed to understanding the role of information in nature and human endeavors. Synonyms are "School of Information", "Department of Information Studies", or "Information Department". Information schools educate information professionals, researchers, and scholars for an increasingly information-driven world.

Information schools promote an approach to understand the opportunities and challenges of information management, with universal access and user-centered organization of information. The field is concerned with questions of design and preservation across information spaces, from digital and virtual spaces like online communities, the World Wide Web, and databases to physical spaces such as libraries, museums, archives, and other repositories. Information schools are offerings courses on information architecture,



design, economics, policy, security, and telecommunications; knowledge management, user experience design, and usability; conservation and preservation, including digital preservation; librarianship and library administration; the sociology of information; and human-computer interaction.

I-School movement is a leadership response in higher education to the demands of the Knowledge Economy and Information Society. Due to the demands many universities have begun to establish I-Schools. I-Schools have been initiated in the US, UK, Australia and many other countries.

John Leslie King, School of Information, University of Michigan noticed that the I-School movement is made up of novel academic programs that embrace new intellectual and professional challenges in information... He also observed that I-Schools being emergent, find equilibrium in an essential tension among competing visions in a world of rapid technical and social change. While defining the I-School's identity, he foresees a bright future for these institutions.

MEMBERSHIP:

To be a member of the I-Schools are not rigid, but schools applying for membership are expected at a minimum to have substantial sponsored research activity, engagement in the training of future researchers through an active, research-oriented doctoral program, a good reputation, and a commitment to progress in the information field. Membership applications may be accepted and approved by the Chair of the Membership Committee.

The I-Caucus constitutes the Board of Directors, which is the decision-making organ of the Organization. It includes permanent members and elected members. At the end of each year, the Chair and the Treasurer of the Organization will review membership issues. Any I-School members who have failed to pay dues for one year or have



missed two consecutive annual meetings of the I-Caucus shall be suspended from membership in the organization and be unable to vote. An *elected* I-Caucus member who is removed shall be replaced by a plurality vote of the regular I-Schools members and the newly elected I-Caucus member shall serve for the balance of the term of the removed elected I-Caucus member.

The members of the I-Schools project are:

- University of California, Berkeley School of Information
- University of Michigan School of Information
- University of California, Irvine
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- The Don Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences
- School of Information & Library Science
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- The Pennsylvania State University School of Information Sciences & Technology
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- Florida State University College of Information
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- University of Texas Austin, School of Information
- Indiana University Information Science
- University of Toronto Faculty of Information Studies
- Indiana School of Library & Information Science
- University of Washington Information School
- University of Maryland College of Information Studies

PURPOSE:

Information schools incorporated as a nonprofits corporation formed under the District of Columbia Non-Profit Corporation Code, D.C. Code § 29-301.01 et seq. ("Act"), that expertise in all forms of information is required for progress in science, business, education, and culture.

This expertise includes understanding of the uses and users of information, the nature of information itself, as well as information technologies and their applications. The I-Schools have organized and will be operated to serve charitable and educational purposes under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"), as an international consortium of information schools.

GOALS

1. Lead and promote the information field: Member schools provide efforts that will shape the information field, communicate its purpose and value and enhance its visibility.
2. Create effective responses to strategic research and academic opportunities: Member schools work to enhance academic initiatives and to leverage funding for important research challenges in the field of information.



3. Provide support for, and solutions to shared challenges: Member schools provide one another mutual support and a collective identity, helping constituent schools respond to local challenges and advance the information field.

Provide informed perspectives on matters of public policy as they affect the collection, organization, dissemination, use, and preservation of information.

I-SCHOOLS ORGANIZATION:

The I-Schools organization was founded in 2005 and was granted 501(c)(3) non-profit status by the IRS in 2016. Individual I-School has its own strengths and specializations; together they share a fundamental interest in the relationships between information, people, and technology. The I-Schools organization is governed by the I-Caucus. This I-Schools organization reflects a consortium of over 60 information schools in a dozen countries

I-CONFERENCE:

Every year, the I-Schools organize the I-Conference. The gathering of information scholars and professionals is a shared, onsite experience that fosters interaction, spontaneity, reflection, and forward movement. Affiliation with the I-Schools is not a prerequisite for participation; everyone is encouraged to participate.

Different member institutions organize I-Conference each year.

1. September 2005: Pennsylvania State University
2. October 2006: University of Michigan
3. February 2008: University of California, Los Angeles
4. February 2009: University of North Carolina
5. February 2010: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



6. February 2011: University of Washington, Seattle
7. February 2012: University of Toronto
8. February 2013: University of North Texas
9. March 2014: Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
10. March 2015: University of California, Irvine
11. March 2016: Drexel University
12. March 2017: Wuhan University

OTHER I-SCHOOLS:

Other I-Schools and programs are:

- Documentation Research and Training Centre, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore
- San Jose State University, School of Information
- University of Arizona School of Information Resources and Library Science
- University of Southern California Library Science Degree
- Ankara University, Department of Information and Records Management, Ankara/Turkey
- Marmara University, Department of Information and Records Management, Istanbul/Turkey
- University of Kelaniya, Department of Library and Information Science, Kelaniya/Sri Lanka
- University of Colombo, National Institute of Library and Information Science (NILIS), Colombo/Sri Lanka
- Chicago State University, Department of Library and Information Science



I-SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN INDIA: In India the seed of i-school movement was sown through the foundation of INSDOC (Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi) in 1952 and DRTC (Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore) in 1962. At present, there are nine institutions in India offering Master's Degree Program (M.Sc.) in Information Science, but these are not i-schools even in broad sense. Most of these institutions are technological and engineering colleges offering various bachelors and master's degree programmes in major disciplines of engineering and technology along with information science. One i-school, International School of Information Management (ISIM) has been established in 2005 in the state of Karnataka (Mysore) under the affiliation of the University of Mysore.

The list of institutions offering Master's Degree (M.Sc.) in information science is India

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Affiliating body	Location
1	Bharathidasan University	State University	Tiruchirappalli
2	Birla Institute of Technology	Deemed University	Mesra
3	D.L.V Institute of Technical and Management Studies	Uttarakhand Open University	Dehradun,
4	Institute of Business Management and Technology	Kuvempu University	Bengaluru
5	Institute of Engineering and Management	West Bengal University of Technology	Kolkata
6	Jagarlamudi Kuppuswamy Chowdary College	Acharya Nagarjuna University	Guntur
7	Manipal University	Deemed University	Manipal
8	Mewar Institute of Management	Chaudhary Charan Singh University/ Meerut University	Ghaziabad
9	School of Information Sciences and Mass Communication	Assam University	Silchar



Besides, these I-Schools, the foundation of The International School of Information Management (ISIM), an autonomous constituent institute of University of Mysore, laid down another new milestone in the I-School movement in India... The art, science, technology, and management of information hold the key to business successes.

Joe Tucci, Chairman of EMC says, 'Everything in the world is either energy or information'. Tim Berners Lee, said, information management is the way in this age of information overload. Peter Drucker, said, 'the emphasis will shift from the "T" in IT to the "I"' in the next information revolution'

Thomas Friedman says, the right stuff to do for educational institutions in the flat world is to prepare the right graduates – who can help tell stories with technology, who can manage all the content that comes in via different media such as computers, cell phones, video iPods, and websites.

FUTURE DIRECTION:

The traditional LIS course structure and education is gradually undergoing through metamorphosis. The traditional course content are the basic foundation of the subject LIS, and the internet revolution is adding new dimensions to traditional mode of LIS education. The areas like foundations of information science, information and knowledge organization, ontology, semantic web, information retrieval etc. are taught in both traditional and modern courses. The course content and structure of the traditional courses should be reshaped in the context of internet revolution and i-school movement. There is a need for consonance between these two types of LIS courses, traditional and modern, so that one can complement the other and such complement will speed up sustenance of both types of courses. The boundary areas of the traditional courses should be more expanded also in this context.



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THE DEPOLITICIZING FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENTALISM: IN ETHIOPIAN CONTEXT

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Developmentalism has been introduced and used for the first time in history by East Asian nations. Accordingly, the concept of developmentalism got prized and adopted as a better ideology to bring rapid economic growth.

Consequently, it began to be implemented by other developing nations like countries in Africa. Despite the anti-democratic practice of the developmental state ideology by Asian nations, the contemporary notion aspires in democratizing the ideology both in theory and practice. Particularly, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) claimed the practice of developmentalism along with revolutionary democracy, subsequently characterized its self as 'developmental democratic state'. However, the narratives of democratized developmentalism both in theory and practice portray contradiction. By taking what has been stated above as a background, this paper analyzes the depoliticizing function of developmentalism based on the Ethiopian practice of the ideology. Methodologically, the paper uses information that will be gathered from official documents, books and others.

Key Words: Developmentalism, Developmental Democratic State Ideology, Inclusive Development, Depoliticizing function, Hegemony.



Developmentalism in Ethiopia

Since the beginning of 2000s the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) adopted developmental state ideology by referring to East Asian nations particularly Korean and Taiwan's experience as the best model and bench mark. And this model is admired by the EPRDF as it provides a suitable environment and condition for poor country like Ethiopia to transform in to developing status in rapid and practical way. The other function of the ideology identified by the EPRDF is; it is the best way to fight against rent seeking political-economy and to abolish the challenges regarding to market failures which are the major hindrances of the development process. Furthermore, the government adopted the ideology as a result of declaring poverty as existential threat. Consequently, in practice it is claimed that, the government is practicing Revolutionary Democracy along with Developmental state ideology (developmental democratic state).

According to the EPRDF three distinct features of developmental state ideology are in practice based on the conception of East Asian countries. The first one is, taking development as unquestionable task or as a matter of life and death mission, secondly freeing the government from the shadow of the political economic ideology of the rich along with large bureaucracy and creating national consensus on developmentalist thinking or consciousness (keeping the hegemonic status). Accordingly, the government is implementing on the bases of these three attributes of developmental state ideology.

To better understand the Ethiopian experience of the ideology it would be pertinent to explore the mentioned features of developmentalism in relation with the claimed practice by the EPRDF. At this juncture, the government claims that the existing poverty may become the very cause for social, political and economic crises. Thus the EPRDF believes

in taking development as a matter of life and death mission. The government takes this as a first step for the commitment of transforming the country to middle income nations (developing countries) in short period of time.

Following from the preceding characteristic of the ideology in Ethiopian experience the EPRDF contended that to liberate the political elites from the domain of the rich's political economic dominance is crucial step of the development process. In order to do so the EPRDF monopolized key economic institutions by resisting privatization of neo liberalism and intervenes in the market pendulum.

Consequently, this enables the government to free the political elites from the dominance of the rich's political economic thinking and it also provides a suitable environment to fight rent-seeking political economy. Besides, this attribute is very important to implement selective governmental interventions through the developmental structure by using large bureaucracy for the success of the aimed target.

Proceeding to the third major aspect, the government contended that the regime is effective in keeping the hegemonic status of developmental state ideology by using the social Medias of communication. These social Medias of communication are playing decisive role in indoctrinating developmentalism to the people in order to create national consensus regarding to the issue. Subsequently, every governmental and private Medias are expected and obligated to agree in developmentalist ideology and create awareness to the society for the expected national consensus in every possible way and as mass mobilization is a basic requirement for developmentalism, the EPRDF is using the social Medias only for propaganda purposes.

By referring to the above situations the EPRDF claimed that, the government fulfilled the basic features of the ideology more than East Asian nations particularly Korean and Taiwan. Moreover the regime



portrayed the claimed double digit economic advancement as the blessing of developmentalism.

‘Developmental Democratic State’ ideology in Ethiopia

In literature the EPRDF emphasized in portraying the unique implementation and practices of developmentalist ideology in Ethiopia; the uniqueness is with regard to democratizing the ideology besides East Asian nation’s antidemocratic experience. Accordingly the regime characterized itself as ‘developmental democratic state’. The government admitted that East Asian experience of developmental state ideology is antidemocratic and as a reason the EPRDF mentioned two key factors for practicing antidemocratic developmentalism in Korean and Taiwan’s regime, the first one is, the peasants were economically poor and have weak political consciousness, and the second one is people in each nation were from one culture, language and foundation or they were homogeneous society. Hence, these two reasons are said to be the enabling conditions for those nations to exercise antidemocratic developmental state ideology.

In addition to the above enabling conditions, EPRDF states the enabling environment, the first one is the regimes in both nations were antidemocratic in their nature, and the second is the regimes fear the people (peasants) upraise against the system by formulating opposition parties. In other words, Korean and Taiwan’s regimes fear the free movement for change as a result of the communist revolutionary world view, so they suppressed the society’s freedom and liberation by implementing antidemocratic system. Accordingly, the EPRDF portrayed the above conditions as basic reasons for both Korean and Taiwan’s practice of antidemocratic developmental state ideology. By mentioning this, the government of Ethiopia asserts that as it has the majority vote and acceptance of the Ethiopian people specially the peasants and as it has been fighting for democracy for life; the regime



discarded antidemocratic practices of developmental state ideology and declared (characterized itself) as democratic one. In addition, the regime states that the developmentalist aspiration is from and for the Ethiopian people.

The former leader of Ethiopia MelesZenawi strongly argued on the possibility of establishing developmentaldemocratic state. And he also states that, though most nations who practiced developmental state ideology are antidemocrat, it doesn't mean that the ideology can't be democratized. In relation to this point, the EPRDF claims that to democratize the ideology, practicing it with revolutionary democracy (abyotawi democracy) is the ultimate way.

Consequently, the government designed a plan asEthiopian long term ambition which is, 'to become a country where democratic rule, good-governance and social justice reigns, upon the involvement and free will of its peoples; and once extricating itself from poverty and becomes a middle-income economy' (MoFED, 2010: 7). For implementation purpose the EPRDF designed a five year Growth and Transformation plan (GTP). The plan broadly incorporates infrastructural development along with community development.

Growth and transformation plan (GTP)

As a result of the controversial election on (post 2002) the EPRDF launched the five year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Accordingly, the EPRDF claimed that the five year Growth and Transformation Plan is the result of hard work and it has wide national acceptance. The government asserts that the plan contains various effective strategies and policies which can overcome the deprived conditions of Ethiopia and accelerate the development progress more than ever. The GTP widely targets on:

[c]reating sustainable food security in the
country, attracting internal and external



investors, advancing the industrial and agricultural sector by technology transfer with foreign countries and by capacity building, strengthening the awareness of the developmentalist ideology [or preserving the hegemonic essence of the ideology] in rural and urban areas, and changing from agriculture lead economy in to industry lead economy (EPRDF, 2003).

With regard to the relevance of the plan, the EPRDF states that the development process is not limited in the five years rather it aspires a sustainable development in the mentioned sectors for longer time. And it is not just growth and development; it also takes a great place in our history of renaissance. All this essences of the plan makes it unique and desirable. Therefore the government takes the five year Growth and Transformation Plan as a life and death mission in nationwide. When we look at the general objectives of the GTP, referring to the document prepared by MOFED on 2010, the first one is ensuring fast economic growth by maintaining the eleven percent GTP growth rate. Secondly, meeting the millennium development goals including assuring of qualities of health and education. The other one is establishing a precondition that assist the effort of creating stable democratic and developmental state. Finally, guaranteeing sustainable growth through stable macroeconomic frame work.

The general objectives of the GTP will be implemented through the seven pillar strategies that have tight nexus with the above objectives. These pillar strategies are;

[s]ustaining faster and equitable economic growth,
Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic
growth, Creating favorable conditions for the industry to



play key role in the economy, Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development, Enhancing expansion and quality of social development, Building capacity and deepen good governance, and Promote women and youth empowerment and equitable benefit (MoFED,2010:8).

Here GTP is taken as the major tool and attribute of the characterized ideology of the EPRDF which is 'developmental democratic state ideology' and the implementation of the ideology is guaranteed by the GTP.

The Depoliticizing Function of Developmentalism in Ethiopian context

As we have seen so far, developmentalism as an ideology has played crucial role in bringing miraculous economic advancement to developmental states in East Asia. Accordingly, this ideology underlined the importance of the top down approach and hegemonic character of the state to undertake the development process. And as discussed in the preceding part of the paper, the Ethiopia government (EPRDF) implemented developmental state ideology having the ambition to make Ethiopia a developing country in short period of time. In doing so, the government claimed that this regime has actualized the basic elements of the ideology better than the referred Asian nations as benchmarks namely Korea and Taiwan.

The basic elements emphasized and claimed to be implemented efficiently by the EPRDF are, Taking the issue of development as life and death mission (popularizing development), liberating the government from the political economic ideology of the rich, building effective bureaucracy, and keeping the hegemonic characteristic of the ideology. Though the government asserted that the developmental state ideology is democratized by revolutionary democracy, in the process of



praising and employing the above elements of the ideology, the EPRDF has neglected individual's basic roles and rights of participations in the arena of politics. In fact this happened not out of a blue rather it is directly connected to the ideology which the government practices (developmentalism). For instance, individual's freedom of speech and assembly, free movement and participation of civic society organizations, the right for expression and implementation of other best alternative ideologies than the ideology of the regime, the societies role in shaping and advancing policies are taken away from the society.

In connection to the above oppressions, AsnakeKefale in his article contends that:

[i]n the Ethiopian context, while the EPRDF argues that it is following a democratic developmental path, the opposition and critics underscore that political space in the country has been narrowing down. Surprisingly, the popularization of developmentalism somehow coincided with the passing of a set of laws which put limitations on civil society organizations, and the media. In the absence of a democratic space which among other things allows debates and exchanges on the making and implementation of public policies sustaining high level of development would be undoubtedly difficult (Asnake, 12).

In addition to this point, Asnake underlined on widening the space of the political arena and the role of the society in order to attain the aimed target which is fast and sustainable development as wide political space and active participation of the society are the basic requirements to bring fast and sustainable development.

Here let's explore how the EPRDF implemented the mentioned basic attributes of developmental state ideology having the aspiration of



democratization. When we look at the basic pillars of the ideology, they are highly interconnected; and consequently preserving this interconnectedness is crucial requirement in actualizing the ideology.

At this point, elites of the EPRDF processed the first step which is declaring development as unquestionable mission to deal with, in doing so; they portrayed poverty and rent seeking as existential problem of the country. As a result of this step, the government formulated and endorsed the GTP for five consecutive years.

In declaring development as life and death mission, the elites of the EPRDF used enormous propaganda on how democratized developmentalism is best for Ethiopia and also the elites claim the effective implementation of the ideology to its maximum level. Furthermore, they appropriated the propaganda to fulfill the core attribute of the ideology which is maintaining the hegemonic quality and make the mission a nationwide project. To create the expected awareness and acceptance of the ideology, the regime monopolized all governmental and nongovernmental Medias and presses; hence they are obligated to dedicate their entire programs for the propaganda of the ideology. This process is not limited in dealing the crowd by mass communications rather the government designed additional strategy to perpetuate in individual level which is the one to five grouping in every social structure and institutions; these created groups are accountable to the higher political officials of the government in respective sectors. Hence, the government uses this grouping strategy for the purpose of passing it's polices for implementation. Accordingly, the given policies are unquestionable as a result, every member of each one to five group is expected to employ the given policies without any reservation as the mission of development is a life and death one.

The other way which the government uses for propaganda is posting various guiding slogans, mottos and postures including pamphlets in



different places especially on every sub cities in particular and on various governmental and nongovernmental offices in general. The propaganda passed through this posted materials played crucial role in printing the developmental state ideology on the society's consciousness.

Furthermore, the government employed another strategy for the same purpose which is developmentalist individual's capacity building. Under this, different types of short and long term trainings are issued and for these trainings the government prepares its manifesto by incorporating the propaganda on the developmentalist ideology. Accordingly, serious measurement is issued on those who resist the indoctrinations and un attendant individuals in the mentioned programs.

In the same way, this strategy has also played important role in imposing the ideology and shaping the civil servants conciseness in the intended way. Hence, all the above strategies justify the EPRDF will take any possible way to secure the hegemonic character of the developmental state ideology at any expense.

Referring to what we have seen, the government is highly molding and enforcing the mob's mentality and psyche in a certain direction. And this direction is made by the elites of the government. All these imply that policies and strategies are imposed on the society by the ruling party as the result of the adopted ideology. Having the above processes taken by the ruling party, elites of the regime claimed that, developmental state ideology is democratized in theory and practice. When we critically examine the 'developmental democratic state ideology' in fact it is the same as an attempt to mix oil with water which is actually impossible.

To elaborate the above point, it is clear that the developmental state ideology is essentially intervenient and hegemonic. Moreover, the tight nexus between the ideological and structural aspects made the ideology



authoritarian in its nature. However, few African nations including Ethiopia aspire democratizing the ideology.

When we look at it from the Ethiopian experience, the EPRDF declared 'developmental democratic state ideology' as a result of exercising developmentalist ideology along with revolutionary democracy. Yet, the claimed practice of both ideologies is very ambiguous in its theorization and application, metaphorically speaking; it's like using a knife with both sides sharpened. And both ideologies are not clearly apprehended by the elites in the regime; as the consequence of the death of the former prime Minister MelesZenawi the remaining political elites failed in justifying the above ideologies in deceiving way for the society in their literatures prepared for propaganda purpose. The evidence here is, referring at the materials prepared by the EPRDF elites for various trainings especially after the death of MelesZenawi; they have weak persuasive power, and there entire interpretation of the ideology is ambiguous.

In the same case, Meles himself was not able to give substantial interpretation of both *abyotawi* Democracy and Developmental democratic state ideology. As a consequence, the EPRDF elites failed in creating strong propagandist materials for the society in different mental capacity and political awareness. However, the government is using various kinds of propagandas in order to justify, shape and create public acceptance of democratized developmental state ideology.

The other strategy which the EPRDF used for propaganda purpose is, the five year Growth and Transformation plan. After the endorsement of this plan, the EPRDF contentiously used it for showing the importance and use of the developmental democratic state ideology in creating the claimed great renaissance in Ethiopian history. Having this, all media echoed it to keep the vibe of the ideology alive among the society.



In doing such propaganda, the government narrowed individual's quest for another best alternative ideology and system which is suitable for preserving rights, attaining inclusive and sustainable development and flourishing democracy in Ethiopia. Though wide political arena and liberated consciousness of individuals are the sources of fruitful inputs for existing ideology and advanced political economic ideologies, the elites of the EPRDF narrowed the above basic factors in order to keep the hegemonic and authoritarian essence of developmental state ideology.

Critics on depoliticizing function of developmentalism in Ethiopian context

In this section, I will present my critics on the depoliticizing function of developmentalism in the Ethiopian context. As I have tried to discuss in the preceding parts, the EPRDF used various strategies to undergo developmental state ideology in Ethiopia. These implemented strategies, in fact, depoliticized the society. Realizing this, I am going to discuss the way how developmental state ideology depoliticized the society. In doing so, my concern however is not to give mere critics on the system of the government; but by exploring the perceptible experiences of the ideology, I will try to indicate the depoliticizing nature of the ideology both at the conceptual and implementation level.

To begin with, the government of Ethiopia has applied enormous Propagandic ways to secure and maintain the existence of developmental state ideology in the country. Among these propagandic ways, monopolizing the media, narrowing individual's right to participate in various political activities, using one to five grouping and using civil society organizations for propaganda, taking the GTP as a tool for manipulation and posting different materials on governmental and nongovernmental institutions for traumatizing the society are the major ones.



At this juncture, in Ethiopian constitution, Article 29 enumerated the various freedoms of individuals and the media in holding and expressing any ideas and opinions. However the government caste and mold individual's consciousness by using every media of communication for extensive propaganda. And based on the inherent essence of the developmental state ideology, the EPRDF narrowed the political space for the quest of possible advanced political economic ideology which is suitable for inclusive and sustainable development.

To further elaborate the above point, free political arena and society's consciousness with unlimited right to participate in political activities are the sources of new ideologies and long last solutions for the problems on hand. However, the ideology which is adopted by the government must be open for critics and substantial comments of the society. As Evans contends that the autonomy must be embedded in the society. Which means the society must be the primary source of major inputs in the political activities along with meritocratic bureaucracy of highly skilled people.

Yet, the government restricted educated individuals from criticizing the ideology. Furthermore, the EPRDF launched the Growth and Transformation Plan without consulting intellectuals, and consider the society's outlook. Additionally, the GTP is declared without evaluating the previous polices and strategies which has been employed by the government. In relation to this point, GebruAsrat argued that, even though the government tried to incorporate attractive plans to get public acceptance, the plan was not able to solve basic economic problems. As evidence, he raised the inflation and the measures taken by the government elites after the declaration of the GTP.

According to GebruAsrat, the measures taken at the time of inflation were fruitless in addressing the situation, which means, the plan was not able to give sustainable solution rather the measures caused more



problems like shortage of supplies and market failure, and as a result it aggravated the inflation. Furthermore, the GTP is not improving the status of the majority poor in a comprehensive manner; rather it provides favorable environment to few riches to get richer. Therefore, all these situations justified how the government is manipulating the mass by using propaganda like the GTP.

Developmental state ideology glorified the role of the governing power in designing and applying different policies and strategies which are claimed to be the only path toward development. When we take Ethiopian case, despite the perceptible infrastructural changes and the claimed economic growth by the EPRDF, democratic rights of the society are conquered by the system.

In connection to this, According to GebruAsrat, after the renaissance path or *tehadomesmer* implemented by the government, the system becomes one party vanguard ship (one party dictatorship) than multiparty system, society's freedom become suppressed, democratic and human rights get violated, private medias discouraged, the justices system turned into an instrument of the ruling party and the government controlled activities of civil society organizations. Therefore it is clear that, the developmental state ideology hampered democratic rights by depoliticizing the society in such a way.

Generally, it is visible the fact that, developmentalist ideology overtake basic democratic values which every human being should acquire in the political space in particular and in daily life in general. Nonetheless it is evident that a nation can attain miraculous economic advancement by antidemocratic ideology, but it is undoubtedly true that the attained economic development will not sustain for long. In addition to this, world history shows that the quest for freedom created huge conflicts and wars in the past up to now and the consequences are still affecting the wellbeing of the society. Thus, the value of freedom in human life in



general and in Ethiopian society in particular is immeasurable and uncompromising.

In fact there is no social activity which is out of the political domain, so acknowledging political rights of the society is indispensable. At last, even though the attempt to democratize developmental state ideology is a great aspiration, it is infinite quest as the democratizing process essentially ascribes to the depoliticizing function of developmentalism and claiming the existence of developmental democratic state ideology is the same as elevating hope to truth.

To conclude based on the above analyses of the Ethiopian experience of developmentalism, I reached at the following conclusions. First, even though the developmental state ideology claimed to be democratized, it created a contradiction. And the contradiction is founded upon the clash between the core features of developmentalism with basic democratic values. Consequently, this contradiction portrays the depoliticizing function of the ideology. And the depoliticizing function of the ideology is the root cause for the impeding factors in the process of democratizing developmental state ideology. Thus having the basic features the ideology cannot be a democratic one at all.

The second one is the attempt of the EPRDF in democratizing developmentalism has failed to meet its goals which is actualizing the claimed developmental state ideology which is leveled as democratic one.

Lastly, developmentalism as an ideology might bring astonishing economic advancement for nations but such fragile economic growth is not the only condition which a society must get hold of rather the achieved economic advancement have to be attained along with social and political developments. Hence widening the political arena to slot in new ideologies which are suitable to bring inclusive and sustainable development is inevitably significant.



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ANALYSIS OF HEURISTICS APPROACH WITH VARYING PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING WITH LIMITED RESOURCES

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Scheduling plays an important role in manufacturing and production systems. The problem of scheduling is concerned with searching for optimal (or near-optimal) schedules subject to a number of constraints. While there are various approaches to solve the Scheduling problems, there is no consensus on a specific approach which can give the desired solution in all the situations. The purpose of this paper is to review the SPAR algorithm for solving the Resource Constrained Project Scheduling Problems by using different priority criteria like Slack, Duration and Earliest time. An attempt is made to evaluate the effectiveness of using the SPAR algorithm using the various priority criteria compared to the optimum RCPSP solutions from Progen dataset.

Key words: Heuristics, Project scheduling, Resources, Priority criteria

Introduction

The planning and control of large projects is a difficult and important problem of modern enterprise that many network planning techniques have tried to handle. However, practical application of these techniques leads to many difficulties. Common network planning techniques, such as PERT (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) and CPM (Critical Path Method), essentially concern themselves with the time aspect only. These methods aim to minimize the project duration, assuming that the various resources required for project completion are available.



However, any project requires various resources with limited availability and thus directly influence planning objectives, time estimations, scheduling and progress control. When different activities require resources (e.g., manpower, material, equipment, capital, etc...) that are only available in a limited amount, the project schedules tend to slip due to competing demands and constraints.

Resource Constrained Project Scheduling

Those project planning problems which do not have limitations of resources are known as project scheduling problems without resource-constraints and those problems which have resource-constraints and these limitations are considered in planning the project are called Resource-Constrained Project Scheduling Problems (RCPSP). RCPSP is one of the most classical problems in Project Scheduling and involves scheduling of a set of activities, with defined processing times and resources limited per time instant, and precedence relations between activities. The aim is to find the minimal scheduling that respects the precedence relations and resource limits.

Methods based on priority dispatching rules, simulated annealing, particle swarm optimization algorithm, tabu search, genetic algorithm, artificial neural networks, linear programming, integer programming, graph theory and lagrangian relaxation techniques etc., have been proposed to solve these problems.

Review of literature

This problem is one of the most complicated problems of operation research which has considerable progress in developing exact solution and innovative methods at recent decades and recently new optimization methods are used to solve it" (Mohring et al, 2003). Many works have been published including the main research on RCPSP and great advances have been made in the solving procedures which take into account two different approaches: Optimal and Heuristic. Each of



the methods has disadvantages and advantages. The Optimal methods have ability to obtain and guaranty optimal result but are so slow. Whereas the Heuristic methods are simple in execution but do not guaranty optimal result.

Gere (1966) provided definition of various terms of job shop scheduling problems and has given several assumptions used in the scheduling research. These assumptions are widely used by researchers for simulation study of job shop scheduling. He has laid out basic definitions for a priority rule, scheduling rule and heuristics in his article and made an attempt to distinguish them.

Adam et al. (1987) dealt with the design of priority rules for job shops that process multi-level assembly jobs. Specifically, it explores the means by which the structural complexity of jobs can be incorporated explicitly into priority rules to reduce job lead times. Haupt (1989) gave a survey on heuristic priority rule based job shop scheduling. It is concluded that sequencing rules which excel in simple job shops are not necessarily appropriate for assembly shops. Reerja and Rajendran (2000) presented the development and evaluation of dispatching rules for scheduling in job shops manufacturing multilevel assembly jobs with the performance measures related to tardiness.

The NP-hard nature of the problem makes it difficult to solve realistic sized projects, in such a way that, in practice, the use of heuristics is necessary. Therefore, besides exact algorithms many authors have developed heuristics for the RCPSP as the only feasible method of handling practical resource constrained project scheduling problems.

Heuristics approach

The resource-constrained project scheduling problem (RCPSP) can be stated as follows.



Given are n activities $1, \dots, n$ and r renewable resources. A constant amount of k R units of resource k is available at any time. Activity i must be processed for p_i time units; preemption is not allowed. During this time period a constant amount of $r_{i,k}$ units of resource k is occupied. The values R_k , P_i and $r_{i,k}$ are supposed to be non-negative integers. Furthermore, there are precedence relations defined between activities. The objective is to determine starting times s_i for the activities $i = 1, \dots, n$ in such a way that

- at each time t the total resource demand is less than or equal to the resource availability for each resource type,
- the given precedence constraints are fulfilled and,
- the makespan is minimized.

The basic idea behind heuristic-based resource allocation problem is ranking the activities based on one or more priority rule(s), then applying a simulating process (simulating passage of time) to schedule the activities; the selection of a priority policy has always been questioned. The priority rules introduced so far are too many and if one considers multi-priority rules, the number of permutations is very large. Research on constrained resource network-based scheduling problems is still under way and yet it has not been possible to classify resource constrained projects such that a suitable heuristic may be selected objectively. As the project completion time is the only measure of performance used in most applications, a quantitative and objective approach toward assessment and appraisal of different schedules is required. In order to formulate the approach toward selecting better solutions to the problem, a number of points should be considered:

- Reliability of devised approaches, that is the probability of producing the best result if one decides to use a specific priority rule,



- Practicality of repetitive runs of analysis, that is searching for the best schedule by using all the available priority rules,
- Performance evaluation of existing heuristic methods,
- Stability of the schedules, does the priority rule to be used change if there is a change in initial conditions?

The important point is that most recent researchers have emphasized project duration as the determining factor while considering project delay/duration as the sole determining factor of preference of one schedule to the others does not seem reasonable or well justified. So one can conclude that:

- There exists no general agreement among researchers/practitioners concerning the best priority rule.
- There is not a significant relationship between priorities and characteristics of networks.

The importance of resource constrained project scheduling problems will in future increase as the limitation on resources will be tighter. In spite of widespread use of this model in planning and scheduling small, medium and large size projects, there is still a large gap between the published research work done so far on the topic and the practical requirements of a project manager.

Here, an attempt is made to solve Resource Constrained Project Scheduling Problems with 60 jobs and 4 resources from the Progen dataset using the SPAR algorithm with priority criteria as Slack, Project duration and Earliest times.

Methodology

The program is based essentially on three rules (heuristics):



1. Allocate resources serially in time. That is, start on the first day and schedule all jobs possible, then do the same for the second day, and so on.
2. When several jobs competed for the same resources, give preference to the jobs as per a priority criteria.
3. Reschedule noncritical jobs, if possible, to free resources for scheduling critical or nonslack jobs.

The priority criteria used are

1. Slack (A), Duration (A), EST(A)
2. EST(S), Slack(A), Duration(A)
3. Slack (A), Duration (D), EST(A)
4. Duration (D), Slack(A), EST(A)

* A – Ascending, D – Descending

The above four priority rules are taken on a trial and error basis from the execution of program on a few sets of data and choosing the ones that have given better results across the trial instances.

Data sets:

The data sets are taken from the Progen database with 60 job and 4 resource problems.

Computational Results

In this section, the analysis of the results from the program execution is presented. The performance of the algorithm and priority criteria with respect to various benchmark instances of project Scheduling Library (PSPLIB) is analyzed on the basis of

1. Percentage Average Deviation from UB,
2. Percentage Maximum Deviation from UB,



3. Percentage of instances for which an optimal solution was found
 40 sets of data have been taken for the current study. For each of the 40 sets, Optimal Project durations are obtained from the algorithm for all the four Priority rules.

For each of the four Priority rules, the performance in terms of the above mentioned criteria is tabulated below:

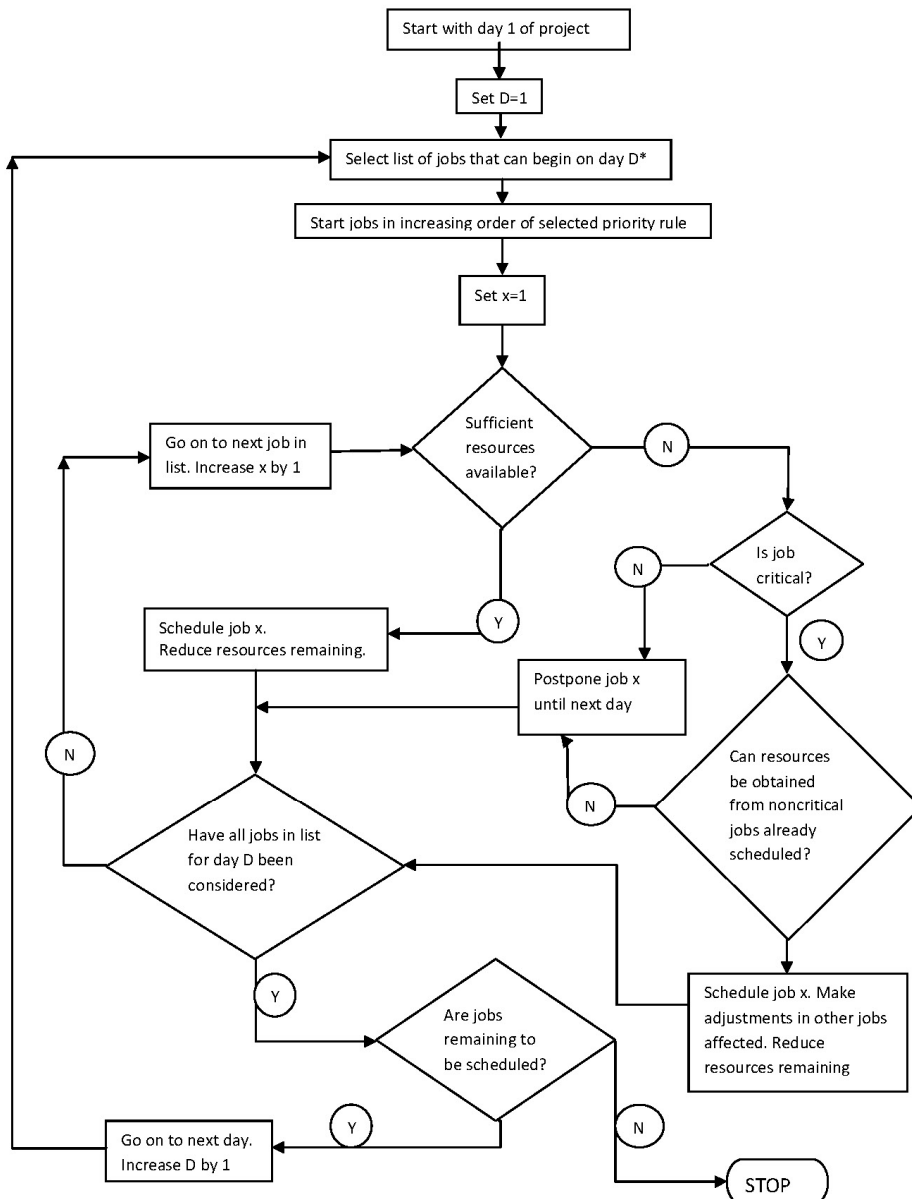
Priority Rule	1	2	3	4
Avg. Deviation	2.83 %	3.7 %	2.89 %	3.46 %
Max. Deviation	16.48 %	22.06 %	18.68 %	20.54 %
Optimal	83.33 %	63.33 %	83.33 %	76.67 %

Conclusion

From the results shown in the earlier section, it can be observed that Priority rule with Minimum Slack as the top priority has given better results in almost all the cases. But, something which is inherent in heuristic-based resource allocation problems is the unpredictability of the result.

It should be admitted that the outcome of a policy or priority rule is a function of many factors. These make the study of the situation so complicated that the research carried out so far covers only some of the factors or parameters. Therefore, accepting minimum total float (e.g.) as the best priority policy and applying it may sometimes produce surprisingly poor results. In general it could be said that there is still conflicting evidence as to which sequencing priority rule produces the best result even for a given problem condition or category of projects.

Flowchart





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LIFE SKILLS: ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ALL YOUNG PEOPLE

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Education in the manifestation of the perfection already in man.

- Sri Swami Vivekananda

Stress is often referred to as the epidemic of the twenty-first century. It is an everyday topic of conversation. Most people will experience stress in their personal or work lives. The stress and challenges children and young people regularly face are many, and require more than even the best numeric and literacy skills. That is why the 164 nations committed to 'Education for All' have included **"life skills"** as a basic learning need for all young people. The schools should incorporate components of life skill education to train young minds to combat stress.

Life Skills

There is currently no known definition of life skills. However, life skills, in addition to essential literacy and numeric skills, could encompass the ability to build sound, harmonious relationships with self, others and the environment; the ability to act responsibly and safely; the ability to survive under a variety of conditions; and the ability to solve problems.

Basically, life skills can mean a lot of different things, and different people need a different set of skills to survive and to fulfill their needs. The most important skills in life, of course are the survival skills that people need to develop to meet their individual or specific needs.



According to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, we know that people have different needs in life. Briefly explained here, these needs include:

- Physiology Needs or Primitive Needs: that is, breathing, food, water, homeostasis and excretion etc.,
- Safety Needs: security of body, of employment, of resources, of morality, of the family, of health, of property etc.
- Social Needs (Belonging & Love): friendship, family etc.
- Esteem Needs: self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of others, respect by others etc.
- Self-actualization: creativity, problem-solving, spontaneity, morality, acceptance of facts etc.

The fulfill the hierarchy of needs at different points in time in peoples' lives, cognitive and social skills are definitely very crucial. General intelligence does play an important role in many valued life outcomes, and there are certainly links between general intelligence and health, longevity and functional literacy, general intelligence could include interpersonal intelligence and intrapersonal intelligence and social intelligence, and the skill of getting along with other people.

Nowadays, there is much talk about Emotional Intelligence (Called EI) often measured as an EI Quotient or EQ, which describes an ability, capacity or skill to perceive, assess and manage the emotions of one's self, others and of groups. Furthermore, in recent decades, as people began to emphasize more on full personal development, other similar quotients appeared. These include: Adversity Quotient, Creativity Quotient etc.

As such I feel that life skills are essentially survival skills that would allow a person to wade through the world. Life skills – survival skills, socio-psychological education for both sexes at appropriate times

and tolerance and appreciation of each other's capacities and contributions would enable us to move towards fair and just systems and structures and organizations.

Types of skills

- **Literacy skills:** Reading, writing and arithmetic skills.
- **Language skills :** Communicating using a language in writing and speech.
- **Functional skills :** Filling up bank forms to deposit or withdraw money, able to read map, booking railway tickets, fix a fused bulb or leaky tap etc.
- **Vocational skills:** Enhancing livelihood opportunities – carpentry, tailoring, making handicrafts, fisheries etc.
- **Sports skills:** Capable of playing on the field as part of them or as a single player.
- **Cultural skills:** Capacity to participate in cultural activities like music, dance, folk song, folk dance, monoacting etc.
- **Recreation skills:** Capacity to lighten the spirits of the group he or she belongs to with activities that can break the monotony. For example, use of jokes, energizers etc.
- **Life skills:** Self-awareness, empathy, creative thinking, critical thinking, effective communication, interpersonal relationships, decision making and problem solving, coping with stress, coping with emotions.

“Life skills are abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life” - WHO



Core life skills in daily life in the game

- **Self-awareness:** What strength and weakness each one has – (can run very fast, very strong etc.)
- **Empathy:** Response of the team members when one of the them gets hurt.
- **Critical thinking:** Use a new technique to capture a player.
- **Effective communication:** Verbal and non-verbal communication within and between teams.
- **Interpersonal relationship:** Accepting other team members as friends and being with them as a team.
- Critical thinking, problem solving and decision making: When someone did not play as per team's requirement to decide to change the strategy immediately.
- **Coping with stress:** Stress of not being caught, not being eliminated for not following rules or for foul play, to win the game along with others.
- **Coping with emotions:** Reactions on winning or losing the game.

Life skills are practical behaviors needed to meet the demands of everyday life, Young people who are adept at life, Young people who are adept at life skills are better equipped to make better choices in life and avoid risky behavior.

Life Skill Education (LSE)

LSE must be able to empower an individual, a community and a society in order to ensure certain level of skills as to:



- Understand and be able to make decision; negotiate hurdles based on critical analysis and rational judgment through a systematic process of self-awareness.
- Be able to communicate effectively so that one can respond to emergencies, immediate demands of situations of existing environment at large.
- Be able to cope with emotional traits like physical stress, mental shock.
- Be able to make choices among the existing alternatives so as to resist negative pressures and risk behaviors that are pressures and risk behaviors that are associated with growing restlessness and indulgence with regard to sexual health behavior of adolescent period.
- Be able to garner support in favor of sensitivity to gender equality and justice in the areas of right to education, healthcare, property, association, express opinion and participate in the decision-making processes that are affecting life and well-being.

Around the world, **Life Skills-Based Education** (LSBE) is being adopted as a means to empower young people in challenging situations. LSBE refers to an interactive process of teaching and learning which enables learners to acquire knowledge and to develop attitudes and skills which support the adoption of healthy behaviors. It is also a critical element in UNICEF's definition of quality education.

Thus we can say that LSE is expected to ensure healthy behavior so that young adults can successfully achieve their life goals and utilize available opportunities in order to contribute to the development of their won society at large.



How the impart LSE? / Major issues in Imparting LSE

Life skills acquisition is not only “taught”, it is also “caught” through example and practice. Holistic learning demands a whole vision of the learning institution and “within the context of one’s socio-cultural milieu”, and it needs to better “tackle problems at the roots” with more “attention to gender and other equalities in schools and societies”. School policies and enabling environments reinforce ideas taught in class, but we also need “to acknowledge and build on the strengths of the family and home”. This underlines the importance of also using a variety of delivery mechanisms, combining both formal and non-formal education.

The participatory approach is the most effective method of teaching that should be used in life skill education formal approaches: there are also crucial differences. For example, whereas formal education needs to allow a more flexible education that places emphasis on process and praxis to ensure a child centered approach to life skills teaching and learning, non-formal approaches would need to focus on ensuring structured learning over time. In my view, education has become too focused on facts. Figures and procedural skill like reading, writing, collecting data, and using computers. The life focus, (now called learning to do/be/live together) has got lost. It is often represented by some nationalist stories about patriotism, and by religious education lessons, or moral education. One strategy for Life Skilled Education could be to bring positive messages about people and how they integrate into the ordinary curriculum. That would require working with curriculum and textbook writers or making supplementary reading books focused on Life Skills but using simple vocabulary.

Younger children need to have lots of lessons, stories and songs which emphasize the key concepts of living together like similarities of



human, beings, empathy, similar needs, basic needs as examples of rights, gender equality, respect for diversity/multiple identity, anti prejudice/tolerance, cooperative problem analysis and problem solving, assertiveness, negotiation/mediation, advocacy. This can be through a special project, through textbook and curriculum reform and through training of teachers pre service and in-service.

The major challenge: 'teacher lack the basic education and professional training to facilitate active learning approaches like learning-games/role-play and subsequent classroom discussion. Do we have well-proven methodologies for teaching general life skills? What is most important for a teacher/educator for life skills acquisition: training on methodologies or personal motivations?

Yet another problem, or excuse for inaction on this important matter, is that the curriculum is overloaded and parents want to focus on exams (which often means rote learning without comprehension but brings a certificate). Well, in this situation, moving to active learning and discussion means finding extra time. Basically, Life Skills Education needs a period, a week, if it is to have a real impact. This can within an existing subject or separately labeled, but the time - and the training and support for concerned teachers – is needed. Building the support of head teachers is very important in getting this time allocation. Life skills are skills to deal with real and perceived threats that confront a person's life. The threats seem to bother girls more than the boys as societies the world over are patriarchal and would see through the threats for males as against the threats for a girl child and woman.

Finally, what can be done to make Life Skills more central to curriculum planning and discourse? Over the last decade or so, curriculum and textbook writers have learned to be careful about gender issues, including text and pictures in which girls and women act



as role models, for example. Life Skills should become an important concept in curriculum planning, like gender. Modern education programmes include specific gender themes but gender awareness is also built into the whole curriculum. Life Skills themes should likewise be highlighted as separate topics, but should also constitute a foundation for the whole curriculum. Can we agree on a broad curriculum framework for Life Skills in the different years of primary and middle school, balancing integrated and explicit content?

EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANT CONCEPTS IN THE PRIMARY CURRICULUM, and how they can incorporate Life Skills and associated values,

1. Human beings:

We are all human beings and can help each other and be happy together.

2. Things most human beings do:

Human beings all do similar things and can do them together/cooperate.

3. Human bodies:

Human beings are all similar and can do things together / cooperate.

4. Human needs:

Human beings all have similar basic needs and can help each other to meet these needs; & for older children, human beings all have similar health needs and can help each other to meet them.

5. Human emotions:



Human beings have empathy with other people and know / feel / share their emotions; human beings can be happy together, especially if they learn to control their anger.

6. Difference and similarity, comparisons:

Same, similar, different;

All human beings are similar in body parts, needs, etc. and so they can all cooperate

7. Social studies:

Our life at home and in society is based on us cooperating in many ways. We must respect people involved in these activities because we are interdependent and we are all human beings. We all agree on certain rules that will help us stay safe and friendly like traffic lights and pedestrian crossings... Some rules about respecting people are called human rights.

8. Doing lessons in groups or counting in groups etc.

We can be happy and solve problems through cooperation

9. Sharing books etc.

We can negotiate and mediate to solve problems e.g. those requiring sharing.

Conclusion

Life does not need to be drudgery day in and day out. Applying the right techniques, you will not only survive, but thrive, as a member of society.

“When one advances confidently in the direction of one’s dreams and endeavors to live the life of which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours.”



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GREATER HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (GHMC) ELECTIONS: ELECTORAL ANALYSIS

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The city of Hyderabad was the capital of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, presently the capital of Telengana state. The present metropolis of Hyderabad was originally confined to the South banks of the river Musi. Tracing its history further it was the fortress town of Golconda which having become highly populated gave birth to the new city of Hyderabad situated on the important trade route of the Decca, i.e., in the direction towards the port town of Masulipatnam.

The following pages contain a case-study of the GHMC electoral politics of the ethnic Muslims, in one of the biggest urban concentration in the subcontinent, that is, in the city of Hyderabad.

TABLE – 1
GHMC Elections 2002

S.No	Name of the Party	No. of Wards Won
1	MIM	36
2	TDP	22
3	BJP	15
4	CONGRESS	20
5	MBT	02
6	TRS	02
7	TSS	02
8	INDEPENDENT	01

Source : The Munsiff Urdu Daily, Hyderabad, 26th January 2002, P.6



TABLE - 2
Total Votes Polled by the Political Party in the direct election of the Mayor in GHMC Elections 2002

Total Votes	26,78,009
Total Polling of Votes	11,08,235
TDP	362119
MIM	340585
CONGRESS	226975
TRS	61214
MBT	38816
TSS	28875
INDEPENDENT	11434
INVALID VOTES	50073

Source : The Munsiff Urdu Daily, Hyderabad, 26th January 2002, P.8

Electoral Analysis of GHMC Elections 2002 : In the above table in the GHMC Elections of 2002 the TDP candidate Mr.T.Krishna Reddy was elected as the Mayor. He defeated the MIM candidate, Mr.Meer Zulfikhar Ali with a margin of 21,000 votes. The Congress candidate Mr.Nagendar got the third position.

The Deccan Chronicle on 26th January 2002 has given an **editorial report** on the GHMC Elections which is quoted below, which highlights quite interestingly the political scenario in the Greater Hyderabad.

“The ruling Telugu Desam and its polls ally, the BJP, have barely managed to wrest the Mayoral seat of Hyderabad, though they performed better in civic polls in other districts of the state but not the ward polls to the MCH. The MIM voted close to the TD-BJP combine in the MCH. TD candidate Teegala Krishna Reddy scraped through with a slender margin of 21,034 votes in the mayoral constituency that is the size of two



Parliamentary constituency of 12 Assembly segments. From all accounts, this is a “hard earned” victory, brought about at a very high cost, both to the credibility of the TD and the image of its supremo and Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu. Right from the word go, Naidu had taken the MCH poll battle as prestigious one and left no stone unturned to win the elections. His no-holds-barred fight against opposition parties, particularly the MIM and the Congress, his four days of campaigning in the state capital, the deployment of a dozen ministers, and equal number of MPs and 50 legislators and a horde of BJP leaders only demonstrated his determination to establish his party's hegemony in the MCH too. Though initially the configuration of MCH (Muslim, Hindu, Christian) voters posed him a serious problem. Naidu blatantly played the communal card and sought to polarize the voters on communal lines. “Voter for MIM will bring development of the twin cities to a grinding halt. Communal riots and curfews will be back with a bang if MIM gets MCH” was his “warning” to the voters of Hyderabad. He also came up with the strange logic that “any vote for the congress, TRS or the TSS will be a vote for MIM”. Only 43 percent of the 26.64 lakhs voters cared to exercise their franchise and a whopping 15 lakhs voters keep away from polling booths. With the election authorities ordering that thumb impression of all voters be taken, the police virtually took over the functions of polling officers and pulled out underage voters from polling booth and also wielded lathi against those moving around. This resulted in one of the lowest voter turnouts in the twin cities in recent times. The authorities also succeeded in containing the polling percentage in the old city area – the strong hold of the MIM. The poll outcome came as no surprise. The MIM emerged as the single largest party though



the TD-BJP together are ahead of it by one seat. The congress too bagged 20 seats. The Telengana Rastra Samithi, Telegana Sadhana Samithi and the Majilis Bachao Tabreek failed to make any impact, except knocking off four councilor posts. The large number of contestants for mayoral post (57) turned out to be a headache for everyone; political parties, voters, polling authorities and the counting personnel. The broadsheet size mayoral ballot paper put off many voters. The educated voters felt offended over their rule for affixing thumb impressions to establish their identity. In this scenario, TD's victory in the MCH by getting only one third of the total votes polled is no big deal given the kind of money, effort and time that Naidu spent on the job. Incidentally, this is the first time that the TD has gain console of the MCH. In the 1986 elections the TD under N.T.Rama Rao failed to secure a majority and the MIM , as the single largest party, ruled for five years – first four years with support of congress and in the fifth year with the help of the TD. Now, direct elections were held for the Mayor's post, making it a Herculean task for anyone to get it. The voters in the Old city, by plumping for the MIM, expressed their 'no confidence' in TD's promises to develop their part of the city, and for neglecting it in the last six – and – a – half years in favour of flyovers, Big Parks, Gardens and Hitech City in the New City."

TABLE - 3
GHMC RESULTS IN 2009

Name of the Party	Total Seats Secured
Congress	52
TDP	45
MIM	43
BJP	5
PRP	1
OTHERS	4



Source : Deccan Chronicle, Hyderabad, 27th November 2009 P.1
Electoral Analysis :

The Deccan chronicle, the largest circulated English daily, has given a quite interesting **election report** in its news paper dt.27th November 2009, which is quoted below :

“The congress secured a so – so win in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) polls by wresting just 52 of the total 150 wards contested , while the main opposition Telugu Desam Party bounced back by winning 45 municipal wards, creating alarm in the ruling party.

This was the first election for the Congress after the death of Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy and the poor show in the civic polls will give the party much food for thought. Though the congress did emerge as the single largest party in the polls, it has not created much joy in its camp.

The Majilis –e- Ittehadul Muslimeen (MIM) retained its hold in the old city and also made inroads into the new city and has 43 seats in its kitty. With this, the MIM can play kingmaker or bag the post of Mayor with the support of congress or the TD.

The BJP managed to win only five wards this time and Chiranjeevi's Praja Rajyam win one while four Independents secured victories , the Lok satta drew a blank.

Even as trends started pouring in, the Greater Hyderabad Congress President, Mr.Danam Nagendra, admitted that YSR's death had affected the party's fortunes. The congress has 14 MLA's and three Lok Sabha MPs in Greater Hyderabad, which has 24 Assembly segments and the TD has only one MLA. But the Opposition turned the tables with its performance.



The TD attributed its victory to the development works it took up during its nine-year rule, and the failure of the Congress in improving civic amenities and controlling rising prices of essential commodities.

The congress had fielded 150 candidates, TD 141, BJP 137, Loksatta 126, MIM 70, PR 64, CPM 35 and CPI 13. The TRS, however, did not contest the election.

Senior Congress leaders admitted that infighting in the party and failure on its part to convince the settlers that the party will stand by them in case of the Telengana factor also cost it dearly in GHMC polls. Protests by candidates who were denied tickets and allegation of tickets being sold did not go well with the voters. The media's coverage of protest demonstrations by the candidates gave bad publicity to the Congress, the leader said".

TABLE - 4
GHMC RESULTS IN 2016

Name of the Party	Total seats secured
TRS	99
Congress	2
MIM (Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen)	44
BJP+TDP	5 (4+1)
MBT (Majlis – Bachao – Tehreek)	0
Others	0

Source: google.com



Electoral Analysis: (Editorial reports of Deccan chronicle and Urdu news papers, HYD dated 6 Feb 2016)

The TRS did not contest the GHMC elections in 2009. The congress won 52 seats and the MIM won 43 seats.

In the GHMC elections of 2016 the TRS won a thumping majority with 99 seats. The MIM won 44 seats and the congress won 2 seats. The BJP-TDP combine won 5 seats. It was a great success for the TRS after the formation of Telengana State. There are many reasons for the success of TRS.

Firstly , the Seema-Andhra people voted in favour of TRS in the new city of Hyderabad. Secondly , the voters gave a chance to the TRS to fulfill the election promises given to the people. Thirdly, the TRS promised the voters to give a clean city. Fourthly, KTR (K. Taraka Rama Rao) S/o K. Chandra Sekhar Rao (KCR) , the new Chief Minister of Telengana State , played a very active role in the GHMC elections and mobilised the voters in the favour of TRS .

However , the MIM was able to retain its hold in the old city of Hyderabad. The TRS wave could not shake the fort of MIM in the old city of Hyderabad. The voters are once again divided on communal and sectarian lines in the GHMC elections. The communalisation of electoral politics in the old city of Hyderabad is clearly indicated in the GHMC elections of 2016 also.

Thus, we see how politics in the Old city of Hyderabad came to be completely sectarian. Under the influence of political parties which have no ideology to speak of, only a communal identity with which to mobilize the electorate the polity in the Old City has been sharply divided along communal lines. The process of communalisation of electoral politics, not only in terms of electoral behavior but also in terms of social and cultural behavior, has percolated in the political soil of the historical city of Hyderabad.



THE MEANINGS OF THE *TRIDATU* BRACELET AMULET IN BALINESE COMMUNITY

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Abstract: This article presents the result of a qualitative research on the meaning of *tri datu* (three colours: red, black and white) bracelet in Hindu community in Bali. The data were collected by using interview, observation, and document study. The data were analyzed following some steps: conceptualization, result of conceptualization, verification, and objectivation. The results show that the use of *tri datu* bracelet amulet is associated with the belief in *niskala* (spiritual) power as the cause of danger. This has to be opposed with a more devastating power, i.e., *Tri Murti* (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva). *Tri Murti* is symbolized with *tri datu* and is assumed to be equal to *Om*, Ganesha, the three roles of *Tri Murti* (as Creator, Protector, and destroyer), *tri guna* (*sattwam*, *rajas* and *tamas*) and *tri samaya* (past, present, and future time). This act of regarding them as equals means that the liberation of human beings from danger is inadequate if it is done by a religious and magical act as symbolized in the *tri datu* bracelet, but it also needs a real act, which is in the form of creating, protecting and changing culture continually, realizing a social harmony based on morality and willingness to learn from history conforming to the nature of human being as a history animal.

Keywords: *Tri Datu* Bracelet Amulet, *Niskala* Danger, Religious, Magical and Social Culture

INTRODUCTION

The island of Bali is part of the unified nation of the Republic of Indonesia. The majority of the population are Hindu Balinese. Hence,



the island of Bali is not only regarded as the island of Bali ethnic group, but also as the island of Hinduism (island of Bali = Bali ethnic group = Hinduism). This idea indicates that Hinduism is the basis of Bali culture (Atmadja, 2010).

Tri datu bracelet amulet is one of the artifacts of Bali culture that is based on Hinduism. This amulet is called *tri datu* because it is made by unifying three (*tri*)strings (*datu*) with different colours: black, red and white. This amulet is very important since it is believed that it has magic power, for example *bhuta kala* (demonic creature) (Sudarsana, 2001) and white magic, such as *leyak*, a black magic that causes the transformation of human into a monkey, a pig or a rooster), charms (mantras that cause harm) and *cetik* (traditional poison) (Subagia, 2014; Covarrubias, 1979)

Bhuta kala and a variety of black magics as the cause of *niskala* danger, for an example, in the form of diseases that are difficult to cure by modern of system, even they can continue and end with a death. Death is very terrifying to human beings and every person always tries to avoid it (Hidayat 2005: xiv). By referring to Goble (1971) this belief indicates that *bhuta kala* and black magic hinder the meeting of human basic need for safety which includes freedom from illness. This condition motivates the Balinese to create a means to guard themselves against the danger, i.e., the *tri datu* bracelet amulet. This amulet is very well known as evidenced by the fact that many Balinese wear it at home and in public areas.

Although it is very important, but from the interviews with the users, most of them do not understand the meaning holistically. This is related to the idea that cultural objects have multiple functions, both manifest and latent ones (Poloma, 2010; 39) or have multiple meanings both as the one which the actor is aware of and the one he or she is not aware of (Samuel, 2012: 5-6). Hence, this study is very important, to reveal the meaning this amulet in depth and



holistically and as a means to arouse an awareness among the Balinese that their religious practices should be based on philosophy. This study is also important for the non-Hindus as it provides them with a cross religious understanding as the basis of the development of a multicultural community (Tilaar, 2007,, 2009; Kymlicka , 1995; Parekh, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

This article is part of the results of our study entitled “ Bali an Island of Offerings from the Perspective of the Sociology of Religion Comodification ” (Atmadja and Mariyati, 2016). This study used a qualitative approach. The informants were determined purposefully. They were coming from various groups such as religious leaders, the ones who made and/ or sold *tri datu* bracelet amulets, the wearers of *tri datu* bracelet amulets, etc. The data were collected through in-depth interviews with the informants, observations for example of the activities of making offerings including the ones of making *tri datu* bracelet amulets, and the study of *lontars* (manuscripts) in Kirtya *Lontars* Library in Singaraja. These techniques of data collection were used interchangeably or completing each other in the context of triangulation.

The data were analyzed in the following steps: conceptualization, results of conceptualization, verification, and objectification (Samuel, 2012). The conceptualization was an activity of digging the culture actors' concepts of the meaning of *tri datu* bracelet amulets. These concepts were profoundly studied by digging the latent meanings of *tri datu* bracelet amulets and actions following them. These meanings were interpreted by referring to Bali and Hindu cultural values to form results of conceptualization.

Results of conceptualization were followed up with verification by collecting data in more intensive and more extensive manners,



through interview, observation and document study. Results of conceptualization that have been verified in terms of validity were the raw materials for forming a narration on the meanings of *tri datu* bracelet amulet. The narration was strengthened through objectification, i.e., by comparing or doing reinforcement through sociological or anthropological theories so that the narration on *tri datu* bracelet amulet became stronger.

DISCUSSION

There are *tri datu* bracelet amulets in the Bali community that can be got from shamans. In general, sick people or people who feel threatened spiritually (*niskala*) seek help from shamans to get traditional medicines and or protecting amulets

for example, *tri datu* bracelet amulets. These amulets can be called *tri datu* bracelet amulets given by shamans. Other sources are gods - thus the amulets are called *tri datu* bracelet amulets given by gods. This gift is related to worships performed by the Hindus in temples, for example Dalem Ped Temple, Besakih Temple, etc. The giving of a *tri datu paica bracelet amulet* (a *tri datu* bracelet amulet given by a god) is not only a symbol that the person has performed a worship in a temple, but it can also mean that gods in the temple have protected the person from a danger that is caused by spiritual causes.

Tri datu bracelet amulets can also be bought in a souvenir shop, a book store, a ritual provisions seller, and a street vendor. These bracelets can be called commodity *tri datu* bracelet amulets. (Figure 1 below). The shape of commodity *tri datu* bracelets look beautiful and are added with other accessories. They are designed in such a way to make it easy to wear, using the release and set technique. This condition is different from *tri datu paica* and *tri datu* bracelets given by shamans which are simple in shape and use. They are worn by fastening them in the wrists in the shape of a knot.



Figure 1. The pictures above are a *tri datu* roll, *tri datu* cuts for making bracelets and an example of *tri datu* bracelet amulets given by a god and a shaman. The picture below is the picture of a commodity *tri datu* bracelet (Atmadja's documentation, 26th of September, 2016).

The magic power of commodity *tri datu* bracelets differ from *tri datu paica* bracelet amulets. This is caused by the method of making them. *Tri data paica* bracelet amulets and *tri datu* bracelets given by shamans are made through a ritual. In this ritual gods are made present to be offered offerings and they blessed the *tri datu* bracelet amulets to be loaded with magic power to guard against dangers.



The commodity *tri datu* bracelets are products of home industries. These bracelets are produced as commodities so they do not undergo a *pasupati* ritual. Hence

Tri datu paica bracelet amulets are sacral accessories, while commodity *tri datu* bracelet amulets are provant accessories.

However, apart from the difference in value it cannot be denied that *tri datu* bracelets are rich in meanings. Even, like what is seen in Figure 1 (bottom), the commodity *tri datu* bracelet amulet was made more artistically and practically thus the consumers are more attracted to buy them. This idea is seen from a small round wood with the sacral letter *Om*. The results of interviews with the users of *tri datu* bracelet amulets, integrated with the result of library research (Burde, 2011; Darmayasa, 2015) show the meanings of the *tri datu* bracelet amulets (see Table 1) can be explained and examined.



Table 1
Meanings in *tri datu* bracelet

Red string	Black string	White string	<i>Tri datu</i>
Brahma	Vishnu	Siva	<i>Tri Murti</i>
Brahma regulates the <i>rajas</i> characteristic and is in charge of creating the universe	Vishnu regulates the <i>sattwam</i> characteristic and is in charge of protecting the universe with love	Shiva regulates the <i>tamas</i> characteristic and is in charge of destroying the universe	<i>Tri Sakti</i> and <i>Tri Guna</i>
Village Temple	<i>Pura</i> (Temple) Puseh	<i>Pura</i> (Temple) Dalem	The three temples have to be present in a <i>desa pakraman</i> (traditional village)
Past Time	Present Time	Future Time	<i>Tri Samaya</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Om</i>
<i>A</i> suits the two feet in the specific posture of Ganesha at the time he are squatting	<i>U</i> is associated with the big stomach believed to be possessed by Ganesha	<i>M</i> stands for the hallow part of the mouth of Ganesha (<i>vaktra</i>) He is also called <i>Vakratunda</i> (<i>tunda</i> = mouth)	Ganesha is closely related to <i>Om</i> that it can be said that <i>Om</i> with Ganesha are the acoustic and the visual aspects of the same Brahman



Table 1 shows that in general the informants understand that *tri datu* is associated with *Tri Murti*, but it also functions as a prayer to *Tri Murti* to beg for protection and safety or prosperity. This prayer is based on the belief in the status of *Tri Murti* as the creating force (Brahma), the protecting force (Vishnu) and the destroying force (Shiva). Anything in the universe including *bhuta kala* and black magics - the spiritual sources of danger cannot defeat the force of *Tri Murti*. The supremacy of *Tri Murti* is evidenced in the fact that every *desa pakraman* (customary village) in Bali has three temples: *pura desa* (Brahma), *pura puseh* (Vishnu), and *pura dalem* (Shiva). The worshipping of *Tri Murti* determines the safety or prosperity of Balinese in the village community (Atmadja, 2010).

With the reference to Figure 1 (below) the effort to reveal the meanings of *tri datu* is extended and sharpened by commodity *tri datu* bracelet amulets. The way of doing this extension is by associating *Tri Murti* with the sacred letter *Om* (A + U + M). *Om* is the symbol of Ganesha (Burde, 2011: 54- 61). This idea implies that the *Om* sacred lettered *tri datu* bracelet (Figure 1 below) means that the wearer is begging the *Tri Murti* for blessing, and that he or she is also begging Ganesha for the same blessing. According to Burde (2011: 59-60) this prayer cannot be separated from the ability of Ganesha as the giver of various blessings to human beings. The giving of blessings include the giving of knowledge, the giving of a husband, the giving of help to find a solution to a problem, the giving of help in controlling mice, pests, etc., the giving of rain, persuading, the destroying of evil spirit, the giving of good health, the preventing of danger, the giving of help in the recuperation from illness, the giving of help in returning lost animals, the giving of intelligence, the giving of fertility to land, and the giving of children. In short, the idea of treating *tri datu* as something that is the same as *Om* and Ganesha (*tri datu* = *Om*



= Ganesha) implies that the wearer of *tri datu* does not only beg *Tri Murti* for blessings but he or she also begs Ganesha for the same things in such a way that *tri datu* becomes more powerful.

Balinese is very familiar with Ganesha. One can find Ganesha statues in temples, T-junctions or intersections, places where traffic accidents frequently happen, most families also worship Ganesha. Ganesha statues become commodities that are easy to find in the shops that sell statues which one can see on the sides of the roads, for example in Kapal village, and in the road connecting Depasar with Gilimanuk. The same can be said about the sacred letter *Om*. It is very familiar to Balinese, since that word is mentioned every time in a series of words, i.e., in *Om Swasti Astu* and *Om Shanti, Shanti, Shanti, Om*. The words are uttered in the beginning and the end of a meeting, especially in a formal meeting. Similarly, one can find the words written on T-shirts sold in souvenir shops in Bali. Based on these facts, it is no wonder if the sacred letter *Om* has an association with Ganesha that is made accessories in the *tri datu* bracelet.

Table 1 shows that *tri datu* is a way to symbolize *Om = Tri Murti* which also has a sociocultural implication. It means that the wearer of *tri datu* bracelet amulet is obliged to make *Tri Murti* as the model to create, protect and destroy culture which ends up in a more humane form. This is in the light of the fact that *Tri Murti* - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva (Table 1) are the Creator, the Protector, and the Destroyer. This idea is also related to the characteristic of culture: it always changes through the processes of creation, protection, destruction, and change if it is thought to be dysfunctional by its supporters (Martono, 2014).

Table 1 also shows that *Tri Murti* is associated with *Tri Guna: sattwam, rajas, and tamas*. This idea implies that the wearer is obliged to use *Tri Murti* as a model in the context of controlling *sattwam, rajas* and *tamas*. Hence, the effort made to realize prosperity



is not only through religious magic and creation, protection and destruction of culture that is dysfunctional and in a sustainable manner, but also needs the *sattwam* foundation. It means that *sattwam* is the main force to control *rajas* and *tamas* so that one can have human beings with good characters (Darmayasa, 2015: 10-11; Radhakrishnan, 2009). In this way, the effectiveness of *tri datu* bracelet amulet becomes more powerful, since it is supported by good characters. This condition has a further implication, i.e., there is no excuse for other people to do harm to the wearer.

Table 1 shows that *tri datu* = *Tri Murti* = *Om* which also has an association with *Tri Samaya*: past time (*atita*), future time (*nataga*) and present time (*wartamana*)

The concept of *atita-nagata-wartamana* is very familiar to the Balinese (Atmodjo, 1986: 48). This idea implies that the goal of the wearer of *tri datu* bracelet amulet, that is, the prevention from danger because of the spiritual force - and also the creation, protection and the destruction of culture based on *sattwam* (good character), needs an effort to learn from past experiences or the history. Past events can mean one's own experiences or other's, individual or collective experiences. The collective experiences in the form of history are rich with models that are reflected from the acts of the heroes. Hinduism is also rich with heroic eposes, such as Ramayana and Mahabharata. Human beings can interpret the past as a lesson to build a better present time as the foundation for a better future too. The human ability to learn from the past is related to the human nature as a history animal (Muthahari, 1995: 7).

The *tri datu* bracelet amulet has two edges which are separated from each other. At the time of wearing it on the wrist the two edges are united to form a strong bond.. This means that the prosperity of the wearer needs an effort of uniting and making a dialectic of two contradicting components to produce a dynamic



harmony. The *tri datu* bracelet amulet has to be put on the right hand. Right is the symbol of holiness. The *tri datu* bracelet amulet as a sacred article that has to be put in a sacred room, the right wrist to protect the sacredness and the magical power. However, connotatively, this also means that the wearer has to think, talk, and act in a sacred manner so that the spiritual danger that threatens can be neutralized - the prosperity can be materialized.

The wearers of *tri datu* bracelet amulets always wear them in public in order other people can see them. This phenomenon is reasonable, first, in public a person does an activity that may make him or her forget to be alerted. This condition causes it easy for them to be attacked by spiritual danger. Secondly, the *tri datu* bracelet amulet is an identity of Bali ethnicity. The identity is very important since Indonesia is a pluralistic nation (Tilaar, 2007:129-138).

CONCLUSIONS

The use of *tri datu* bracelet amulets is related to their meanings: as amulets to prevent dangers that come from spiritual causes. The spiritual danger has to be countered spiritually, that is through wearing *tri datu* bracelet amulets as the symbol of *Tri Murti*: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva. This act is accompanied by praying to Ganesha for blessings. This pattern is very important since the forces of *Tri Murti* and Ganesha cannot be defeated by any force.

The association between *tri datu* and the roles of *Tri Murti* (Creator, Protector, and Destroyer), *tri guna* (*sattwam*, *rajas*, and *tamas*), *tri samaya* (*atita-nagata-wartamana*) and the way of using the amulet imply that *tri datu* can also have a sociocultural meaning. It means that the hope of the wearer of *tri datu* bracelet amulet to try to realize prosperity also needs the application of the essence of human beings as cultural creatures. History animals,



based on morality, holiness of thoughts, speech and actions, accompanied by the ability to combine and to make a dialectics of two different things to materialize a harmony. However, in whatever shape is the culture produced through this process, it is not separated from the strengthening of self identity, social group and Balinese ethnicity. The most important identity for an ethnicity since Indonesia has a pluralistic characteristic.

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ALATA: THE FIRST STONE BRIDGE OVER THE BLUE NILE

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Abstract

The Jesuit monuments in Ethiopia are not well addressed yet. Alata, the first Jesuit made stone bridge in Ethiopia is one of the overlooked medieval architectural heritages of the Nile Basin. This article tried to give a brief erudite description on the location, history, architectural style & construction materials of Alata Bridge. Field survey, observation and serious documentary research have been made to collect necessary data alongside in depth interviews with the carefully selected locals. The various data acquired were analyzed qualitatively. Although this pre-Gondarine or so called "Jesuit" monument has tremendous cultural heritage significances it is highly deteriorating.

Keywords: Architectural heritage, Alata Bridge, Gojjam, Jesuits, Lake Tana, pre Gondarine Monuments

Introduction

Northwestern Ethiopia has a number of pre-Gondarine monumental structures such as churches, palaces, residential buildings, and bridges which are scattered mostly to the hilly sites found both north and south of Lake Tana (Berry 2004). Although these monuments were built before the emergence of Gondar as a cultural and political center of medieval Ethiopia, their architectural features are branded as 'Gondar-style' by several scholars (Ibid). It is believed that these pre Gondarine structures are prototypes of the magnificent castles and other structures built by Gondarine period rulers in and around the town of Gondar starting from Emperor Fasiledes (Merid 1984). However, the



controversy among scholars regarding the origin of the pre-Gondarine monuments in general is still unresolved (Campbell 2004). Likewise, there are no clear and fixed answers yet for the question of who exactly designed and built the pre-Gondarine monuments of the region. There are more than eight pre-Gondarine monuments in West Gojjam, particularly in the districts that are laid down on the southern section of the Lake Tana region. However, this article focused only on Alata Bridge. The basic construction materials employed to build this monument are lime mortar, bricks & stones.

The Bridge

Alata Bridge is found some 30kms southeast of Bahirdar city and about 2kms east of Tis-Abay town, near the Blue Nile Falls. It was installed over the Blue Nile River on a relatively lower ground below the surrounding hills (1629m.a.s.l) as compared to other pre-Gondarine monuments of West Gojjam. This semi-crescent shaped stone bridge is still serving the local people. It has an absolute location of 37346700E and 1270240 N. According to my informants, Adgo and Tazebe the bridge was built during the time of Emperor Fasiledes (r. 1632-1667). However, one of the Jesuit texts written by Jeronimo Lobo, explains as the bridge was erected during the reign of Emperor Susnyos (r. 1607-1632) with the help of Indian artisans brought from India (Anfray 1988). Jeronimo Lobo (as cited in Anfray 1988: 19) described the bridge as "the first permanent one that the Nile [Blue Nile River] saw over it." Beside to this, one of the Jesuit letters and reports written by Manuel Almeida, states as the bridge was constructed in 1626, about six years before Emperor Fasiledes came to power (Beckingham and Huntingford). Moreover, a chronicle of Emperor Susnyos (1607- 1632) also revealed as the bridge was erected during the time of Susnyos with the help of Indian craftsmen (Pankhurst 1967). Thus, the existence of such written documents (both Ethiopian and foreign) have the power to belittle the credibility of the local information that might be biased due

to some historical backgrounds. Because, the local people mostly tried to attribute every lime mortared medieval structures to Emperor Fasiledes, since he was famous in building several beautiful structures better than his Father/predecessor Emperor Susnyos, who was and is labelled by the local people as the foe of the Orthodox Christianity (Informants Tazebe, QesAyele and Adgo).



Fig. 1: view of the Alata Bridge from south

This bridge has eight arches that support the upper surface of the bridge, which is now under serious deterioration process to the extent its stones are exposed and mixing with mud and dust. There are also several battlemented parapets on the western and eastern walls lined opposite to each other from north to south. In addition to the upper surface of the bridge, the arches and the upper side walls of the bridge are also exposed to the negative impacts of plant overgrowth (range from mosses to big trees), that could cause crumbling of the stones and wall sections unless they are safely removed.



Fig. 2: upper surface of the Alata Bridge (A), and a battlemented parapet on the western wall of the bridge (B)

According to my informant, AtoAsnake (BNFTIC officer), the bridge was broken into two parts by Ethiopian patriots may be as a military tactic to resist the advancement of the Italian colonial aggression in the 1930s, but latter the bridge was maintained during the time of Emperor Haile Sellassie, after the Italians were defeated. Besides, the form and tactile texture of the white bricks of the central arches and the northern big arch are look like recent structural features as compared to the other brown upper parts of the structure, and this is probably due to latter maintenance as the above informant stated. However, the engravings carved on the internal bricks of the arches may probably serve as evidences that could set the time of restoration back to the time of the Italian occupation. Because, the researcher observed engraved Arabic numerals, 12-10-1938 along with other Latin letters and numbers which might be engraved by the same people who restored the bridge and since the arrangement of these numerals is clearly indicating date-month-year arrangement, the researcher speculates that the structure was probably restored during the time of the Italian colonial administration. However, further detailed scientific study is important to identify and analyze the reality.

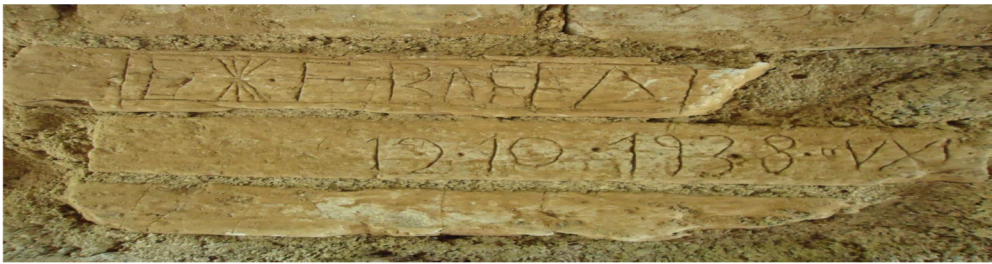


Fig. 3: engravings on the bricks of the central arch of Alata Bridge

Basic construction materials employed in erecting this bridge (which is 59.5m long) are stones, bricks, and lime mortar. However, there is widespread oral tradition among the local people which says the bridge was built using eggs as a mortar (informants Tazebe and Asnake). But one can easily observe as lime mortar is a binding material. Moreover, one of my informants, Adgo challenges the above story saying egg was not really used as mortar, but used as a food for the foreign craftsmen who built the bridge, since they were not well familiar with other local foods they only consumed eggs with wheat breads, and it is this story which was latter twisted and misinterpreted among the local people. However, further scientific/laboratory investigations are important to identify whether eggs were used at least to thicken the solution of the lime mortar during the construction work or not.

However, there is no agreement among scholars regarding the origin of such architectural elements and the application of lime mortar. For instance, scholars such as Pankhurst (2004), Anfray (1988) (as cited in Fernandez et al. 2006), and Pennec (2003) (as cited in Fernandez et al. 2006) believe that the Jesuits were responsible for the introduction of lime mortar and the 'Gondar-style' architecture in Ethiopia around 1624. On the contrary, scholars such as Berry (2004), Merid (1984), and Fasil (2004) argue as the masonry skills, carpentry, architectural designs such as arches and lime mortar were known in Ethiopia before 1624. But, the latter idea seems more accurate than the former,

because, excavation works at Axum (Phillipson 1995) and the Lake Tana region (Particularly, Azezo) (Fernandez et al. 2006) revealed that architectural features like arches and staircases, and the application of construction materials such as lime mortar and bricks were already known before the year 1624. Thus, it appears persuasive to conclude that the bridge was a pre-Gondarine architectural heritage built with help of Jesuit affiliated engineers & the locals. However, further studies backed by archaeological excavations and professionals from different academic backgrounds such as architects, historians, and heritage conservators, are needed to find out solutions for the controversial issues regarding their sponsors, designers and builders so as to fully exploit their cultural heritage significances.

Although this architectural heritage is of great value, it is now found under fast deterioration rate. The factors of deterioration that endanger the monument are both natural and manmade. The natural causes of deterioration include the adverse effects of heavy rainfall, solar radiation, wind speed, daily and seasonal temperature fluctuation, humidity and flood. Beside to these climate related causes of deterioration, plants including trees, shrubs and mosses (which are overgrown on the monument) along with animal infestations such as rodents are identified as natural causes of deterioration. On the other hand, lack of awareness, lack of trained heritage professionals, poor conservation measures, and administrative weaknesses are basic manmade causes of deterioration that opened the way for further anthropogenic deterioration agents such as robbing and dismantling architectural members, absence of routine and appropriate maintenance, and unwanted modifications (e.g. inappropriate stabilization and maintenance works). Thus, since these numerous agents of deterioration have the potential to damage totally the monuments of the study area, appropriate and quick conservation measures are needed to conserve the structures.

Conclusion

The monument has generally various cultural heritage significances that can be categorized as aesthetic, communal, economic, scientific and historical values. However, this architectural heritage is under bad state of conservation. Moreover, some parts of its structures are not already in their original form. Thus, the bridge is facing potential agents of deterioration that could demolish it with in few years unless the concerned body acted quickly.

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MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE SERVICES

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Introduction:

Women are strong pillars of any vibrant society. Motherhood is an event of joy and celebration for every family. Most pregnancies result in normal birth, it is estimated that about 15% may develop complications, which cannot be predicted. Some of these may be life threatening for the mother and or her baby.

The major causes of maternal deaths have been identified as hemorrhage, sepsis, obstructed labour, toxemia and un-safe abortion most of these can be prevented if complications during pregnancy and child birth can be identified and managed early. This can be achieved only if deliveries at an institution/health facility or in the community are conducted by a skilled birth attendant.

Pregnancy and child birth are normal events in the life of a Woman. Mother and child health is an important dimension of community health. The term ' Maternal and child health services' refers to a 'Package' of integrated health services designed to promote the health and nutritional status of mothers and children, and ensure the birth of a healthy infant to every expectant mother. The reasons for providing special health services to mothers and children include the followings:

1. Large numbers



In every country, mothers and children constitute a major segment of the total population. In India women of child bearing age (15-44years) from 24-4 percent and children under 15 years of age 39.6 percent of the total population. Together they constitute about 64 percent of the total population. By virtue of their large numbers, mothers and children are entitled to special care.

2. Special – risk group

Mothers and children are a “Special – risk” (or vulnerable) group the risk is connected with child bearing in the case of women, and growth development in the case of infants and children. Further, much of the sickness and death among mothers and children in India is largely preventable. By improving the health of mothers and children, We contribute to the health general population.

3. Human resource

Provision of MCH services is an investment in human capital. By providing comprehensive preventive, curative and nursing care services, we improve this human capital. The health and Welfare of mothers and children is therefore of almost importance in building a strong and prosperous country.

In recent years, MCH and family planning services have been integrated. They are now part of What is known as primary health care. The current emphasis is on two themes.

- a. State motherhood, and
- b. Child survival

Definitions:-

In order to produce records that can be compared with similar records, some definitions must be understood and applied. Those relevant to mother and child health are given below:-



Infant Mortality rate (IMR):- Number of infants dying under one year of age per 1000 live births of the same year.

Neo-natal Mortality rate:- Number of infants dying within the first month of life (under 28 years) in a years per 1000 live births of the same year.

Post neo-natal mortality rate:- Number of infant deaths at 28 days to one years of age per 1000 live births in a given year.

Prenatal mortality rate:- Number of still births plus deaths within 7 days of delivery per 1000 births (live births and still births) in a year.

Maternal mortality rate:- Number of women who die form conditions classed as being due to child birth at the time of or during or 42 days after confinement for every 1000 live births in a given year.

Crude death rate:- Number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Development of Maternity Services:

Bhore Committee(1946):

The Bhore committee (Health Survey and Development Committee) in their famous report urged a very high priority for MCH services in the development of health services in India. The Bhore committee reported of a very high Maternal mortality rate in India – 20 per 1000 live birth in 1938. The committee recommended that the health services for mothers and children should also include supplementary nutrition to pregnant women nursing mothers and growing children. The grant of Maternity leave with benefits for a period of 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after confinement for all working women also formed part of the Bhore committee recommendations.



Primary Health Centers :

The establishment of primary health centers (PHC) in community development blocks to provide integrated health care to the people living in rural areas is a historical land mark in the development of rural health services in India. One of the main functions of the primary health centers is to provide “Maternal and child health care services”

The Multipurpose Workers Schemes:

The Multipurpose workers scheme (MPWS) launched in 1974 is another landmark in the field of MCH work. Under the MPW scheme, a team of one male and one female health worker is posted at each sub centre which covers a population of 5000 in general and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas. These are the crucial workers in the periphery and the backbone of Maternal and child Health work in the community.

ICDS Programmes:

Under the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) scheme, MCH work is also under taken. There is an anganwadi worker for 1000 population. The services rendered comprise

- a. Health Check-up
- b. Immunisation
- c. Supplementary nutrition
- d. Health education, and
- e. Referral services
- f. Pre – school education (0-6years)

National Health Policy:

The national Health policy approved by the Indian parliament in 1983 has also attached great importance to the MCH programme.



NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) :

NRHM was launched by GOI in April 1st, 2005. NRHM is one of the biggest ever integrated health initiatives in the health sector. The programme gives high priority to the issue of maternal and new born health for the marginalised communities and seeks to improve the availability and access of health care services. There are several other innovative schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Integrated Management of New born and Child hood illness (IMNCI) at the central level and similarly at the state level.

MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Maternal health services comprise:

- i. Antenatal or prenatal care
- ii. Intranatal care
- iii. Post-natal care
- iv. Care of the new born
- v. Family planning services

Aims of antenatal care:

The aims of antenatal care are:

1. To promote and maintain the health and nutritional status of the mothers during pregnancy.
2. To detect the "high-risk" pregnancies and give them special attention.
3. To ensure that the mothers receives the best available care during pregnancy.
4. To prepare the mother physically mentally and Maternally for the delivery.
5. To reduce Maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.
6. To ensure a safe delivery and the birth of a live, a nature and healthy baby.
7. To teach the mother how to look after herself and her new born baby.



Immunization Table

Vaccine	Time
1. BCG, Hepatitis 'B' opv – o Pentavalant (opt+hepatitis-b+HIB)	Birth time 6 weeks 10 weeks 14 weeks
2. Measeals & Vitamin 'A'	9-12 months
3. DPT, Booster, meadeals second dose	16-24 months
4. DPT , Booster	5-6 years

NATIONAL PROGRAMES IN NUTRITION

The Government of India have launched several nutritional programmes to take major problems of mal nutrition prevailing in India . These are :

1. Special Nutrition Programme :-

The Special nutrition Programme (SNP) was started in 1970 for the nutritional benefit of Pre –Schools Children (6 months- 6 years), Pregnant woman and nursing mothers. It is a supplementary feeding Programme under the overall charge of the ministry of Social welfare Govt.of India.

The Supplementary food Supplies 300 calories of energy and 10 to 12 gr.of protein per child per day. The beneficiary mothers receive daily 500 calories and 25g of protein. This supplement is provided to them for about 300 days in a years.

2. Balwadi Nutrition Programme:

The Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP) was started 1970-71. It was under the overall charge of the Department of social welfare balwadis were established in rural areas for providing preparatory education to children in the age group 3 to 6 years. Through the BNP, nutritional services were introduced to the children in 1971.

3. Mid – day meal programme (MDMP):



The MDMP is also known as school lunch programme. It has been in operation in many states since 1962. The programme seeks to supplement the home diets of children through provision of a mid – day meal or school lunch for about 200 days in a year.

4. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS):

There is a strong nutrition component in the ICDS projects, which were initiated in 1975. The beneficiaries are children below 6 years, women 15 to 44 years with emphasis on pregnant and nursing mothers. This programme is operated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

5. Anaemia control programme:

Tablets of iron and folic acid are distributed to all antenatal mothers through primary health centers and their subcentres. In addition, children in the age group 1 to 14 years are also covered by this programme.

6. Vitamin 'A' Prophylaxis programme:

Under this programme children below 6 years are given every 6 months an oral dose of 200,000 IU of vitamin A to prevent/control nutrition programme.

Review of Related Study of literature

- The state of the worlds midwifery (SOWMY) 2014 presents finding on midwifery from 73 low and middle income countries. The report produced by UNFPA, the international confederation of midwives (ICM); the world health organisation (WHO) and several other partners shows the progress and trends that have taken place also identifies the barriers and challenges to future progress. The report focuses on the urgent need to improve the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of midwifery services. Despite a steady drop in Maternal and new born deaths since 1990, hundreds of
-



thousands of women and new borns continue to die each year during pregnancy and child birth. An estimated 28,000 women and about 3 million new born babies died in 2013 alone. The vast majority lost their lives due to complications and illness that could have been prevented with proper antenatal care and the presence of a skilled midwife during delivery.

Case Study

Scenario 1 - Postpartum hemorrhage:

A 28- year – old woman, gravida6, para5 delivered at home with the help of an untrained die. Her labor lasted 14 hours with difficult pushing for more than 2 hours. The baby was large and had difficulty breathing at birth. The woman had some bleeding during the birth, which continued after delivery of the placenta. The dai was concerned about the bleeding because she had seen this before in other women. After 1 hour the husband became concerned and decided to seek help. Many difficulties were experienced in finding a vehicle and the woman died on the way to the hospital.

METHODOLOGY

Research setting:

The Community Health centre is located at Gokavaram in East Godavari District. Last year the Antenatal registration 1090. Considering the researchers feasibility in time and energy only 10% of total have been taken for the present study.

Objectives:

1. Socio – Economic profile of maternity women
 2. To strengthen the Institutional Deliveries.
 3. To promote the development of MCH Services by PHC's
 4. To eliminate (avoid) fear from rural women about public Health services (Government Hospitals)
 5. To strengthen supervision at all levels.
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Selection of the Sample:

According to the Gupta (1995) is a sample is that part of the universe selected for the purpose of the investigator, two persons from each group (one must be an office bearers of that group) have been selected for conducting the present study. Multistage stratified Random Sampling procedures are adopted.

Tools used for data collection:

The data pertaining to the study view, the data were collected from the pregnant women from the pregnant women from the selected PHC Gokavaram.

Process of the Study:

During the process of study data was collected by using the personal interview method to obtain the information regarding the Maternal and Child health services.

Data Interpretation

Table1: Age wise distribution of Respondents.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
16-20	45	41%
21-35	50	46%
36-40	12	11%
41-45	2	2%
Total	109	100%

N=109

Mean 27.25

- Majority (46%) the Respondents are in the age group of (21-35) years. The mean age is 27.25 years.



Table2: Education wise distribution of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	20	18%
Below 10 th	30	28%
10 th Class	29	26%
Intermediate	18	17%
Graduation	12	11%
Total	109	100%

N=109

Majority 28% of the respondents studied below 10th class. And only 11% of the respondents figured in degree level education 18% of the respondents are illiterates.

Table3: occupation wise distribution of Respondents:

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
House hold work	30	27.5%
Daily labour	30	27.5%
Attender	15	14%
Tailoring	25	23%
Employee	9	8%
Total	109	100%

N=109

Majority 55% of the respondents sare in the occupation House hold work and daily labour and only 9% of the respondents figured in the government employees.



Table 4: Religion wise distributed of respondents:

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	75	69%
Chrisitian	27	25%
Muslim	7	6%
Total	109	100%

N= 109

Majority (69%) of the respondents belongs to Hindu religion and only 25% chrisitian & 6% as muslim

Table 5: Caste wise distribution of respondents:

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
OC	35	32%
BC	28	26%
SC	32	29%
ST	14	13%
TOTAL	109	100%

N = 109

Majority (32%) of the respondents belongs to OC community, 26% are belongs to BC community, 29% are belong to SC community and only 13% are belongs to ST community.

Table 6: Family Income wise distribution of respondent:

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
2501 – 3500	36	33%
3501 – 4500	25	23%
4501 – 5500	28	26%
5000+	20	18%
TOTAL	109	100%



Majority (33%) family income is between 2500 - 3500 only 18% of the families income is more than 5000/-.

Table 7: Personal Income wise distribution of respondents:

Personal income	Frequency	Percentage
1001 – 2000	27	25%
2001-3000	25	23%
3001-4000	28	25%
4001-5000	15	14%
5000+	14	13%
Total	109	100%

Majority 48% of the women having personal income between 2000/- to 4000/- per month. And 25% of the women having income in 1000/- - 2000/- and another 14% figured in the income group 4000/- - 5000/- per month.

Table 8: Family size- wise distribution respondents:

Family size	Frequency	Percentage
2	25	23%
3	23	21%
4	26	24%
5 Above	35	32%
Total	109	100%



Majority (32%) of the respondents family size is in the group of 5 members. Secondly 24% of the respondents family size 4 members.

Table 9: Health states wise distribution of respondents:

Health Status	Frequency	Percentage
Healthy	40	37%
Anemic	55	50%
Chronical diseases	14	13%
Total	109	100%

Majority 50% of the respondents are enimic (Mal – nutrition problem) 37% are healthy and 13% respondents are having chronical diseases.

Table 10: Nutritional states wise distribution of study participants:

Nutritional	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	40	37%
Inadequate	69	63%
Total	109	100%

Majority 63% repondants are in the group of inadequate nutritional status and 37% are in the group of adequate status.

Table 11: BMI status wise distribution of study participants:

BMI status	Frequency	Percentage
Under weight (mal nutrition)	48	44%
Normal weight	30	28%
Over weight (obesity)	31	28%



Total	109	100%
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Majority 44% respondents BMI status is under weight (malnutrition) and 28% are over weight (obesity) over weight depends on the genogram. Heridity may cause for obesity.

Table 12: Antenatal registration wise distribution of study participants

Antenatal Registration	Frequency	Percentage
With in 12 weeks	44	40%
14 to17 weeks	35	33%
18 to 21 weeks	20	18%
21 to 23 weeks	10	09%
Total	109	100%

Majority 40% participants are antenatal registrations are with in 12 weeks and 33% are with in 14 to 17 weeks and 27% are in the group of 18 to 23 weeks.

Table 13: Immunization status distribution of study participants:

Immunization Status	Frequency	Percentage
Fully Immunization	99	91%
Not fully Immunized	10	09%
Total	109	100%

Majority 91% respondents are fully immunized and 9% are not fully immunized because of roaming in other areas. Immunization prevent mother and child from diseases.

Table 14 : HIV Test Status of distribution of study participants.



HIV Test status	Pregnancy	Percentage
Positive	14	13 %
Negative	95	87 %
Total	109	100 %

Majority (87%) respondents are HIV negative and the remaining 13 % are HIV+ . HIV + women must take special care to prevent the baby from HIV.

Table 15: Prenatal care awareness distribution of participants:

Prenatal care Awareness	Frequency	Percentage
Good	29	27%
Average	50	46%
Poor	30	27%
Total	109	100%

Majority 46% respondents knows average about prenatal care and 27% known good and another 27% known very poor.

Table 16: Child special care awareness distribution of participants:

Child care awareness	Frequency	Percentage
Good	29	27%
Average	50	46%
Poor	30	27%
Total	109	100%

Majority 46% respondents known average about child special care and 27% known well and other 27% known poor.



Major Findings & Suggessions

- Majority (46%) the Respondents are in the age group of (21-35) years. The mean age is 27.25 years.
- Majority 28% of the respondents studied below 10th class. And only 11% of the respondents figured in degree level education 18% of the respondents are illiterates.
- Majority 55% of the respondents share in the occupation House hold work and daily labour and only 9% of the respondents figured in the government employees.
- Majority (69%) of the respondents belongs to Hindu religion and only 25% Christian & 6% as Muslim
- Majority (32%) of the respondents belongs to OC community, 26% are belongs to BC community, 29% are belong to SC community and only 13% are belongs to ST community.
- Majority (33%) family income is between 2500 - 3500 only 18% of the families income is more than 5000/-.
- Majority 48% of the women having personal income between 2000/- to 4000/- per month. And 25% of the women having income in 1000/- - 2000/-and another14% figured in the income group 4000/- - 5000/- per month.
- Majority (32%) of the respondents family size is in the group of 5 members. Secondly 24% of the respondents family size 4 members.
- Majority 50% of the respondents are anemic (Mal-nutrician problem) 37% are healthy and 13% respondents are having chronically diseases.
- Majority 63% respondents are in the group of inadequate nutritional status and 37% are in the group of adequate status



- Majority 44% respondents BMI status is under weight (malnutrition) and 28% are over weight (obesity) over weight depends on the genogram. Heredity may cause for obesity.
- Majority 40% participants are antenatal registrations are with in 12 weeks and 33% are with in 14 to 17 weeks and 27% are in the group of 18 to 23 weeks.
- Majority 91% respondents are fully immunized and 9% are not fully immunized because of roaming in other areas. Immunization prevents mother and child from diseases.
- Majority (87%) respondents are HIV negative and the remaining 13 % are HIV+ . HIV + women must take special care to prevent the baby from HIV.
- Majority 46% respondents knows average about prenatal care and 27% well known good and another 27% known very poor.
- Majority 46% respondents known average about child special care and 27% known well and other 27% known poor.

Suggestions:

- ❖ The infrastructure of PHC's is very poor. There are no sufficient beds for the patients and outside no sitting facility. No lab facility and no surgical instruments, many to be improved.
- ❖ Lac of doctors in the PHC's. The provision was three but many place a single doctor giving services. The PHC's are concentrating on Mother and Child Services but no Gynecologist and Child specialist.
- ❖ Lac of supervision at all levels. It should be improved. Many of the staff was not performing well and they screened at the poor people. So, the needy people scaring to come to the Government Hospitals.



- ❖ Many of the staff not having skills and dedication. These must improve in the staff to get good services.
- ❖ Enhance the awareness in poor and illiterate people that the PHC's are to serve them, they must utilize the services without fear.

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THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE SELECTED NOVELS OF NAYANTARA SAHGAL AND IN THE SELECTED PLAYS OF ASIF CURRIMBHOY

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Abstract

Nayantara Sahgal is an Indian writer in English. Her fiction deals with India's elite responding to the crises engendered by political change, she was one of the first female Indian writers in English to receive wide recognition. She is a member of the Nehru–Gandhi family, the second of the three daughters born to Jawaharlal Nehru's sister, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Her father Ranjit Sitaram Pandit was a successful barrister from Kathiawad and classical scholar who translated Kalhana's epic history Rajatarangini into English from Sanskrit. He was arrested for his support of Indian independence and died in Lucknow prison jail in 1944, leaving behind his wife and their three daughters Chandralekha Mehta, Nayantara Sehgal and Rita Dar. Sahgal's mother, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, was a daughter of Motilal Nehru and a sister of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. After India achieved independence, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit served as a member of India's Constituent Assembly, the governor of several Indian states, and as India's ambassador to the Soviet Union, the United States, Mexico, the Court of St. James, Ireland, and the United Nations. Sahgal attended a number of schools as a girl, given the turmoil in the Nehru family during the last years (1935–47) of the Indian freedom struggle. Ultimately, she graduated from Woodstock School in the Himalayan hill station of Landour in 1943 and later in the United

States from Wellesley College (BA, 1947), which she attended along with her sister Chandralekha, who graduated 2 years earlier in 1945. She has made her home for decades in Dehradun, a town close to Landour where she had attended boarding school (at Woodstock).

Asif Currimbhoy is India's first authentic voice in the theatre. He is one modern Indian playwright who has shown great interest in producing drama. Among the very few dramatists writing plays in English, he has made his début as a dramatist for the stage. His 29 plays are first and foremost meant for the stage. Born to an industrialist father and a social worker mother, Carrimbhoy's acquaintance with English language at a young age was responsible for him attaining mastery over the language. He pursued his higher education from the Wisconsin University and his love for Shakespearean drama has influenced his body of work. His first play Goa written in the 1964 deals with racial discrimination as a paradigm of postcolonialism.

Key words :Political Change, Successful Barrister, First Female Indian Writers in English, Cradled

1. **INTRODUCTION :**

Nayantara Sahgal is a prolific writer. She has to her credit nine novels, two biographies, two political commentaries and a large number of articles, and contributions to various newspapers and magazines. Sahgal's childhood was spent in Anand Bhawan at Allahabad with her parents, her maternal uncle, Jawaharlal Nehru and her cousin, Indira Gandhi. Her childhood and adolescence were spent amidst India's political reverberations, the struggle for independence from the British yoke and the influence of Gandhian ideas of freedom and non-violence.

She is hinged to history through the overlapping temporality of her life-period on a happening era, the genealogical circumstances

of her birth, her academic inclinations as a student and literary engagements as a writer. Cradled in the lap of history, Sahgal watched the spectacle of the Indian Freedom Movement unveil in the courtyards of her family home, and grew up thinking that going to jail was a career. Endowed with a sharp critical acumen, imaginative sensibility and moral intelligence, the writer churned the abundant soaked-in impressions of landmark events in her mind to create a vast oeuvre of eighteen published works which includes nine of her well acclaimed novels. Nurtured on the wholly lived-out political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and her maternal uncle, Jawaharlal Nehru, on a daily basis, the political overtones of almost every decade of the bygone century are encapsulated with scrupulous realism in her literary corpus. In the past, while the gender issue, that is an intrinsic part of her humanism, had been isolated for heavy feministic criticism, her historical experience, political insights and literary response to the frenetic social change taking place in an inchoate nation have been inadequately treated. Even as a woman writer the critic has been wary of her famous genealogy and overlooked her impeccable credentials as a unique literary artist. This research project traverses through the autobiographical, fictional and non-fictional works, as well as some addresses and interviews of Sahgal, to scrutinize them in the light of the new theoretical insights, to add fresh hermeneutic dimensions to the existing ones, by focusing on the historical and political framework of the creative works. It also examines her subtle posture as a veteran vanguard of contemporary cultural thought and vigilante of political practices in the context of her historical representations of Indian society.

Rich Like Us is a historical and political fiction novel by Nayantara Sahgal. Set in New Delhi during the chaotic time between 1932 and the mid-1970s, it follows the lives of two female



protagonists, Rose and Sonali, and their fight to live in a time of political upheaval and social re-organization. *Rich Like Us* takes its title from a brief meeting at the beginning of the novel that Dev and his wife Nishi have with a businessman named Mr. Neuman, who reflects that all he has been told teaches him that if the poor of India would "do like we do, they'd be rich like us," yet seeing the poverty in the streets in person, he finds this hard to believe. The book's title brings up this question of why the fat of society refuses to "trickle down" to the masses. This issue affects both protagonists, as Rose continues to question the tactics of her stepson Dev and Sonali sees first-hand the extravagances of the ruling party. Wealth is certainly not portrayed as the way to happiness in the novel, as the elite main characters seem trapped in a web of corruption, power and money from which they both stem. However, the plight of the handless beggar that hangs around Rose's home certainly does not glamorize the lives of the Indian poor. *Rich Like Us* is a phrase introduced as a question, and continuing as such throughout the novel. This historical fiction entwines the fate of two upper-class females, Rose, a British immigrant and wife to powerful native business man Ram with Sonali, a highly educated young civil servant. The former struggles to find a sense of home in this foreign society, filled with ancient customs, including the sati, and exotic social standards. She is entangled in a three-pronged marriage, as she is the second wife of Ram's. Rose suffers to understand the Indian culture, and its ramifications on the female spirit. As Ram's health deteriorates, she realizes her rights as wife are in question. Dev, Ram's son from his other wife, Mona, schemes to take all Ram's assets by disposing of Rose. In fear, Rose turns to Sonali, her friend and niece. Sonali is an anomaly to the average Indian, aristocratic woman. She deals with the living and working in New Delhi during the political upheaval of the Emergency and is divided

between two worlds, one representing her ideals and longing for progression and the other that embodies her upper-crust, conservative culture. From these two characters branch off numerous other tales, which provide a deep and thorough overview of life for all people during this critical historical period. At root of these stories lies the duplicitous role of women in the dynamic, chaotic, new India of the mid-20th century. The structure of *Rich Like Us* involves a number of chapters that are narrated in turn by a third person omniscient narrator and the character of Sonali, the chapters moving freely back and forth through the more distant past and the recent past of the story's current action. Sonali tells the reader about the current events of the story, sometimes pausing to read back into the far distant past of her paternal ancestors, while the narration that follows Rose (and briefly Nishi) focuses on the early years of Rose's marriage to Ram, moving on in chronological progression as though they have only just gone by. The different time periods are kept separate by the barriers of the chapters in the book, but their stories are still told side-by-side through the text's ability to exist in different planes of time.

Asif Currimbhoy holds a prominent status amongst the Indian dramatists who have made substantial contribution to the Indian drama. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar rightly states, "Variety and Versatility are the other obvious distinguishing 'marks' of Asif Currimbhoy as a dramatist. There are one act plays like *The Clock* and the *Refugee*, two act plays like *Goa* and *The Doldrums*, three act plays like *Inquilab* and four act plays like *Sonar Bangla*, Farce, Comedy, Melodrama, tragedy, history, fantasy, Currimbhoy handles them with an easy assurance." Peter Nazareth appreciates him for writing "Good plays out of the events that boggle the moral imagination." Once he himself commented regarding the multiplicity of themes in his plays, "Good theatre does not depend



upon language or geography: rather it depends upon inherent situations, and of course, conflict some people tend to confuse conflict with controversy. They can be alike and different. If genuine conflict gives rise to honest difference in opinion, the controversy is justified as provocation to thought, on the other hand, if a controversy is generated on showmanship or sensationalism, it goes without saying that it will be self-defeating and unsubstantive. (43) His plays like, *The Dolddrummers* (1960) , *Thorns on a Canvas* (1962) , *The Hungry Ones* (1965) , and *The Miracle Seed* (1973) are based upon social and political themes. *The Dolddrummers* was written in 1960 and was first staged in 1969 but it was barred by the state censors.

2. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Political corruption (absolute power corrupts absolutely, etc.): The Prime Minister declares a state of emergency, allowing her to have supreme and autocratic control. During this time the country is in a state of disarray. The wealthy seek to profit, while commoners are crushed by the impending globalization. The government's power grows to such an extent and begins to force men who are low in the caste system to have vasectomies.

Political Ideology & Its Repercussions: Ravi embraces communism in his youth and will only accept the exact following of the doctrine. This near-sighted view of politics shapes his future narrow-minded and misguided involvement in the Indian government. Ravi is swept up by the autocratic ideals of a ruler like Indira Gandhi and quickly integrates himself in the current extremely volatile and dangerous regime.

Colonialism: India's long history as a British colony has had numerous side effects. Those growing up within this period feel both Indian and British, This novel details the complicated effects



colonization has had on this country and its people. Rose, although born and raised in Britain, feels just as much British as Indian, her home since her marriage to Ram over 30 years prior. Sonali, although raised in India, her experiences in the UK while studying and her constant interaction with British people has left her also confused, to whom should she show her allegiance.

Conclusion:

Women as Objects vs. People: Both Rose and Sonali engage in external and internal conflict with this distinction. Sonali's past experience has consisted mainly of seeing women in submissive roles that deny their true selves, as when her friend Bimmie gets married: "But I was hypnotized by Bimmie's nose ring, the sandalpaste dots on her face, eyes downcast, and those manacled hands resting submissively in her red silk lap. This was never Bimmie." (48) Sonali is thrilled to shuck off the chains she feels bound by as a woman when she goes off to Oxford. Rose also feels this conflict raging around and within her: as Ram's second wife, she will have very few rights when he dies, and may end up like just another piece of furniture for Dev to throw away. She also struggles within herself about whether the role she has chosen fits her, whether she has become submissive to Ram's will and should not have settled for second wife.

Wealth's Ties to Power: This connection seems inevitable, even inseparable, in the novel. The elite have everything: the good Scotch whisky, food on their tables, even a political regime that will turn a blind eye to certain illegal acts. The poor, however, are likely to be arrested and tortured for the barest hint, even a fabricated hint, of committing any crime against the reigning power.

The Power of Love: This theme asserts itself most prominently through the character of Rose, who loves her husband Ram so



dearly that she is willing to leave behind her home and everything she knows in England to take a position she can hardly even justify to herself, his second wife. She is willing to sacrifice everything to be with him. The young Sonali is not any man's bride, but she finds herself unable to stop caring for Ravi Kachru, her childhood friend and later lover.

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CYBERSPACE: A REFLECTION ON BENEFITS, THREATS AND PROBABLE SOLUTIONS WITH FOCUS ON EDUCATION

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Abstract

The research paper explores the phenomenon of how the social media has shaped a new world which is 'glocal' rather than global, by reducing space and time and in the process creating a common platform for interaction, seeped in the economic, social and political boundaries. This cyberspace has created a new learning environment linking people all over the world, marginally increasing the speed and efficiency of acquiring and disseminating knowledge. At the same time it has also led to the eruption of a bigger bane; the ushering of a new genre of computer-related occupational health problems. This research paper will also examine this phenomenon by probing the potential threats due to excessive Internet usage on the health of students and adults that have led to the conception of interpersonal problems, behavioral problems and other serious issues which are devastating in impact. As understood, Prevention is always better than cure, the paper will discuss out proposals and ways for avoiding the serious malaise brought by excessive internet usage. How and what role can teachers and parents play in tackling this problem will be addressed in the later part of the paper.

The developments in the communication and information industries in the last two decades have revolutionized life. The reasons behind this change is the wide distribution of computers, where communication among people takes place through a virtual space, better known as cyberspace (Kim, 2008).



Cyberspace is the dynamic and virtual environment fructified by the digital infrastructure of ICT. It can be defined as "the dynamic computer-human interface." it is also referred as computer mediated communication. It would be apt to state that with the introduction of cyberspace, the economy and psycho social boundaries of nations have seeped in, as most of the defining political, economical and Socio cultural movements Big or small in the last decade, were shared across the world through this medium. This paper reflects on the term "Cyberspace" as a "whole" i.e.it puts forth the benefits, threats imposed and probable solutions to combat the posed threats.

Benefits: Gearing the various Pedagogical, Learning and Instructional Strategies

From gathering resource material for assignments to launching books, writing blogs and sharing information and updates, students and teachers these days majorly rely on the medium of Cyberspace or Internet. It has brought active engagement in academic community by bringing the entire setup: administration, teachers, and most especially students on a common platform. Infact, it has become an unavoidable necessity for every institution of higher learning

The advent of Smart boards in innovative classrooms has significantly improved work performances of educators and students by expending their reading, writing and information processing skills. It has facilitated interactions between the students and the worldwide community in innovative classrooms. Tong and Trinidad (2005)

Gunawardena et al. (2009) stated that the essential features of Web tools promote interaction, collaboration, and contribution among the academic groups. Web forums like Newsgroups, Blogs, scholarly discussion lists promote rapid exchange of ideas and facilitate a worldwide professional conversation along with interactive teaching and learning resources. Ennis & Gambrell (2010) stated that blogging



is an efficient approach to learning. They help in learning, thinking and offer a space outside of the class where students can 'meet,' creating a sense of community" Sharma & Xie(2008)

The world of Cyberspace has been highly beneficial for putting in action various Pedgogical and instructional strategies. Saeed, Yang, and Sinnappan's (2009) stated that learners are flexible in stretching their learning styles and are able to accommodate varying instructional strategies including the use of emerging web technologies. Social Media technology, the prominent interfaces being facebook, twitter, my space, linkedin etc. has suddenly lowered the cost of collaborating, sharing and producing thus providing revolution in new forms of interaction and problem solving strategy. Shirky (2010)

Benefits in the field of Research: References, Data Collection and Analysis

Coming to higher education and research, availability of electronic resources like database, electronic journals, digital books, internet and email have greatly impacted the information seeking behavior. Professors and researchers across the world find it more convenient to rely on e resources and e journals rather than the traditional library. The research scholars also largely depend on the e journals and are affirmative about the use of these e journals in enhancing and enriching the quality of research work leading to high quality manuscript. Khan, Abdul Manan(2008)

In India, The UGC info-net digital library consortium is playing a very important role in disseminating the e-resources information and is being actively used by teaching community and research scholars to complete their research studies. Anjaiah, M (2013)

Cyberspace has created a comfortable zone for Researchers with the advent of new Internet based research methods, study designs and on-line data collection techniques. They have eased the otherwise long



process of data collection associated with the traditional method. The demographic and socio-economic diversity of participants helps the research attain standard that was difficult to achieve with the traditional method.

Some of the popular Internet-based research methods are: a) Nonreactive Internet based methods, b) Web surveys, c) Web-based tests, d) Web experiments and e) Internet-supported interventions. MacElroy (1999) stated some of the common forms of online research methods as E-mail, Bulletin boards for a "modified Delphi method", Web HTML form-based surveys and Web Moderated Chat Interviews

As compared to traditional approach, internet-based data collection methods claim: lower costs; faster turnaround; broader stimuli potential; and enjoyment (Forrest, 1999; Kehoe and Pitkow, 1996). Other advantages are higher response rates, lack of geographical boundaries, fewer errors and omissions than paper surveys. The marginal cost of surveying is also reduced thus making possibility for larger samples (Cude, 2004) Response rates also tend to increase when messages and questions are clear and concise (Lyons, Cude, Gutter, & Lawrence, 2003).

Threat: Poor Research Skills tread way for Inferior quality work

A large number of students are behind the power curve in their research skills and evaluation of the data they find. They do not even realize the repercussions of this deficit. Their common tendency is to pay short attention span, minimal coherent approach, insert a search term or two in the search engine and find some results that appear acceptable, rapidly move on or give up (Hopkins, 2003).

The habits of quick glances, overt scanning, random clicks, and seeking instant results go much against serious Internet research. Even most of the content on internet is much driven by e-commerce and has a bigger



store of information on sales and popular socio cultural information as compared to in-depth scholarly analysis and interpretation. Quality, reliability, and authoritativeness of information available freely are the major issues. Most of the reliable sources, the professional journals and magazines are paid and cannot be assessed by all.

Therefore, teachers and Researchers often worry about the authority, validity of information available on the internet and about the cut-and-paste plagiarism. They sense that students are “overusing” net sources because they are convenient and attractive, even though they may have quality issues (Graham and Metaxas, 2003; Barberio, 2004).

Threat: Data Collection, Security and Ethics

Unfortunately data collection over the internet can also pose potential problems if careful measures are not adopted. For some projects, the inclusion of electronic data collection is impractical. Identity theft and Technical snags are also major issues in Internet based research and data collection. While conducting Internet surveys, there is also a potential threat to anonymity of the respondent which needs to be considered (Pittenger, 2003; Waern, 2001).

Some members of The Institutional Review Board show concerns when dealing with proposals involving primary data collection (Naglieri et al., 2004; Nosek, Banaji, & Greenwald, 2002). Anonymity and confidentiality are also a matter of concern in data collection, the potential for registering the Internet Protocol addresses, makes Internet-based proposals more complicated (Berry, 2004). Issue of data security during transmission is another matter of concern as the data are most susceptible to hacking, corruption, etc. The physical and electronic security of the server where data are stored is also a matter of concern with Internet-based data collection,



Internet Addiction

Frequent and excessive time spent on laptops, cell phones etc for social networking, blogging, content sharing etc on daily basis often leads to problematic behavior known as Internet addiction. The dark side of social networking and internet addiction is associated with numerous negative outcomes such as emotional, relational, health-related, and performance. The impact of Internet addiction has been recognized as bundle of dilemma such as; psychological, interpersonal, physical, work and behavioural (Young, 2004). Reports indicate that social networking may lead to elevated levels of depression, anxiety, and addiction (Kross et al., 2013). Migraine or headache, disruption in sleep pattern etc (Jeon, 2005; You, 2007; and Yang & Tung, 2004).

The impact of Internet addiction does not limit to affect an individual in context of physical and behavioral problems; employers have recognized that it has the potential to reduce productivity also.(Young, 2010).

Cyber aggression and Cyber bullying

A particular concern while attempting to understand adolescents' experiences online is their involvement in aggression, referred as *cyber aggression*. Adolescents who are victimized by cyber aggression have increased risk for a variety of psychosocial challenges, low self-esteem, depression, suicidal thoughts and behaviors (Hinduja & Patchin, 2010), decreased school attachment and lower school performance (Schneider, O'Donnell, Stueve, & Coulter, 2012) and victimization (Ybarra & Mitchell, 2004). Clearly, cyber aggression has emerged as an issue of great concern and threat for youth development.

Peer to peer aggression happening over internet-accessible electronic devices has been referred to a variety of terms, including cyberbullying. Victims of cyberbullying, face distress which is often difficult to escape. It is not limited to simply sending hurtful or insulting messages;



it includes a range of behaviours, from publicly revealing personal information, to creating a fake persona in order to gain information or humiliate a victim (Willard. 2005)..

Probable Solutions

The threats and Challenges in the world of Cyberspace can be tackled to large extent if proper measures are adopted like:

1. Guidance Programmes on Mental, Physical wellbeing and for spreading awareness about the importance of good health are organized in educational institutions.
2. Guidance Programmes for Parents and teachers on how to deal with children/students, who show signs of behavioral, interpersonal, health and work problems due to excessive indulgence and use of internet.
3. Orientation Programmes on Internet Research Ethics and Security Measures in higher educational setups/ universities.
4. Orientation Programmes to encourage critical thinking, adopt appropriate research strategies and to enhance research skills of Research scholars should be held in institutions/ Universities.
5. Researchers must also follow proper subject directories, search engines and Double-check all URLs before using them. Affiliation, Audience level, Current update, Reliability and accuracy of a web source must be verified before putting to use. (Dean's Fellow Orientation May 2014 Research Techniques and Strategies)

Improving Health and Internet De Addiction

The focus of all strategies against internet de addiction is in moderation and control. Several techniques to treat Internet addiction are: (a) practice the opposite time in Internet use, (b) external stoppers, (c)



setting goals, (d) abstaining from a particular application, (e) reminder cards, (f) developing personal inventory, (g) help from support group, and (h) family therapy. Young (1999)

The first three interventions are time management techniques. However, more aggressive intervention is required when time management does not correct the pathological Internet use. In these cases, the focus of treatment should be to assist the individual in developing effective coping strategies in order to change the addictive behavior through personal empowerment and proper support systems.

Technical solutions for cyber bullying

Within the existing body of solutions, technical solutions such as blocking the aggressor is applied relatively frequently and evaluated as helpful and effective (Livingstone et al., 2011; Price & Dalgleish, 2010). School and parents based intervention and seeking support system has been generally found to be a very helpful strategy. (Aricak et al., 2008; Livingstone et al., 2011; Smith et al., 2008).

To get over with Cyberbullying, U.K. based charity, Beatbullying, launched a new form of virtual peer support called CyberMentors in 2009. This scheme has been evaluated quite positively by Banerjee, Robinson, and Smalley (2010) and Thompson and Smith (2011).

On a concluding note, the world of Cyberspace brings with it innumerable benefits but over indulgence in it poses serious repercussions. Therefore, Controlled, Protective and Preventive measures must be adopted while accessing this world in order to prevent any fatal effects.

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योगजागमवैशिष्ट्यम्

पा. नीलकण्ठः

तिरुपति

आगमशब्दार्थः एवं वर्ण्यते –

आगतं शिववक्त्रेभ्यः गतं च गिरिजामुखे ।

मतं च वासुदेवेन तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥

आगच्छति परमात्मानो वक्त्रेभ्य इत्यागमः॥

शिवशैवयोरभेदः –

शिवेन स्थापितं शैवम्, शैवेन स्थापितं शिवम् इति आगमोक्तरीत्या

शिवशैवयोरभेदः जायते। शिवेन स्थापितत्वात् शैवम् इत्युच्यते, शैवेन निरूपितत्वात्

शिवम् इत्युच्यते॥

आगमोत्पत्तिः नामानि च –

शैवागमाः शिवस्य सृष्ट्यादिकर्माभ्यन्तरे सद्योजातादि मुखपञ्चकादुद्भूताः

अष्टाविंशतिसंख्याकाः भवन्ति। तथाचोक्तं आगमे –

1. कामिकम्, 2. योगजम्, 3. चिन्त्यम्, 4. कारणम्, 5. अजितम्, 6. दीप्तम्, 7. सूक्ष्मम्, 8. सहस्रम्, 9. अंशुमान्, 10. सुप्रभेदम्, 11. विजयम्, 12. निश्वासम्, 13. स्वायम्भुवम्, 14. अनलम्, 15. वीरम्, 16. रौरवम्, 17. मकुटम्, 18. विमलम्, 19. चन्द्रज्ञानम्, 20. बिम्बम्, 21. प्रोद्रीतम्, 22. ललितम्, 23. सिद्धम्, 24. सन्तानम्, 25. सर्वोक्तम्, 26. पारमेश्वरम्, 27. किरणम्, 28. वातुलम् इति।

एतेषाम् उपागमाः अपि सप्ताधिकाद्विंशतिसंख्याकाः भवन्ति॥

ग्रन्थसंख्या

एतेषां ग्रन्थसंख्या प्रत्येकस्यागमस्य सहस्रदारभ्य परार्धपर्यन्तं भवति।।

(सहस्रम् – 1000, परार्धम् – 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000).

आहत्य मूलागमानां श्लोकसंख्या – 1,00,00,10,00,01,72,30,44,000.

एवम् उपागमानामपि प्रत्येकस्यागमस्य लक्षश्लोकसंख्या उच्यते।।

आगमानां मुखम्

एते शैवागमाः सद्योजातादिमुखपञ्चकादुद्भूताः। सद्योजातमुखात् कामिकादि
अजितपर्यन्तपञ्चागमाः, वामदेवमुखात् दीप्तादि सुप्रभेदपर्यन्तपञ्चागमाः अघोरमुखात्
विजयादिवीरपर्यन्तपञ्चागमाः, तत्पुरुषमुखात् रौरवादिबिम्बपर्यन्तपञ्चागमाः,
ईशानमुखात् प्रोद्गीतादिवातुलपर्यन्त अष्टागमाः इति अष्टाविंशतिः शिवागमाः उत्पन्नाः।।

आगमभेदौ

अष्टाविंशति सिद्धान्तशैवागमानां शिवभेदः रुद्रभेद इति द्वैविध्यं लक्ष्यते। पूर्वे तेषु दश प्रोक्तं
शिवभेदेति संज्ञिकम्। अष्टदशमहातन्त्रं रुद्रभेदे इति स्मृतम्। इति आगमोक्तरीत्या
कामिकादि सुप्रभेदपर्यन्त दश आगमाः शिवभेद इति उच्यन्ते। विजयादिवातुलपर्यन्तं
अष्टादशागमाः रुद्रभेद इति लक्ष्यन्ते।

आगमश्रोतारः

एष्वागमेषु प्रथमदशागमानां एकैकस्य प्रत्येकम् आगमस्य त्रयः ऋषयः श्रोतारः वर्तन्ते
एवं अनन्तराष्टादश आगमानां प्रत्येकम् एकैकागमस्य द्वौ श्रोतारौ वर्तन्ते। शिवभेदानां
सम्बन्धः षड्विधः। 1. परः, 2. महान्, 3. अन्तराळः, 4. दिव्यः, 5. दिव्यादिव्यः, 6.
अदिव्योति,।। एवं रुद्रभेदानां सम्बन्धः पञ्चविधः। 1. परः, 2. महान्, 3. अन्तराळः, 4.
दिव्यः, अदिव्येति।।

आगमपादाः

सर्वे आगमाः प्रत्येकं चतुर्षु पादेषु विभक्ताः ज्ञान-क्रिया-योग-चर्येति॥

ज्ञानपादेन – पतिपशुपाशानां लक्षणं, विद्यातत्त्वादिस्वरूपाणि, पृथिव्यादितत्त्वानि इत्यादीनि ज्ञायन्ते।

क्रियापादेन – कर्षणादिप्रतिष्ठान्तक्रियाः, उत्सवप्रायश्चित्तक्रियाः, नित्यनैमित्तिककाम्यपूजाः, समयविशेषनिर्वाणदीक्षादयः, वर्णाश्रमधर्माश्च कथ्यन्ते।

योगपादेन – प्राणायामादीनां लक्षणम्, आत्मशुद्धिः, अन्तर्यागः इत्यादयो ज्ञायन्ते।

चर्यापादेन – पूजोपयुक्तान्युपकरणानि, तत्क्रमाश्च उच्यन्ते।

प्रत्येकं पादाः पटलैः विभक्ताः। पटलाः श्लोकात्मकाः॥ श्लोकेषु विद्यमानः स्वरवर्णः शिवरूपः व्यञ्जनवर्णः शक्तिरूपः इति आगमवचनम्।

योगजागमः

सिद्धान्तशैवागमेषु योगजागमः द्वितीयः। अस्य योगजागमस्य कानिचन तालपत्राणि हस्तलिखितपत्राणि च लभ्यन्ते। तत्र पाण्ड्यदेशे फ्रेन्चपरिशोधनसंस्थायां 24 संख्यायां विद्यन्ते। चेन्नपट्टने प्रभुत्वप्राच्यपरिशोधनसंस्थायां इ.दह 5289 संख्यायां विद्यन्ते। चेन्नपट्टने अडयार् ग्रन्थालये दह 599 संख्यायां विद्यन्ते। तेषु ग्रन्थेषु विषयानुक्रमणिकासु दृष्टासु सतीषु तन्त्रावतारपटलः, मन्त्रोद्धारपटलः इत्यारभ्य त्रिशूलस्थापनविधिपटलपर्यन्तं प्रायः एकत्रिंशत् पटलाः दृश्यन्ते। तत्र श्लोकसंख्या आहत्य प्रायः 2691 (एकेन नवत्युत्तर षट् शताधिक द्विसहस्रश्लोकाः) भवन्ति। इतरागमग्रन्थवत् अस्मिन् योगजागमेपि अनेके विशिष्टांशाः दृश्यन्ते। तत्र विशिष्य काम्यकर्मसम्बद्धप्रयोगविचाराः अत्र दृश्यन्ते। यदा तृतीये पटले विघ्नेश्वरस्थापनविधौ

अथातस्सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि विघ्नेशस्थापनं परम्।

भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदं नृणां पुत्रपौत्रविवर्धनम्।

ग्रामवृद्धिकरं पुण्यं सर्वविघ्ननिवारणम्।

तथा विघ्नेशालयनिर्माणविषये तत्तत् दिगनुसारं फलान्तराणि उच्यन्ते। ऐशान्यदिगारभ्य उत्तरदिक्पर्यन्तं क्रमात् सुखं, धनं, निवासः, बुद्धिः, वृद्धिः, सस्यसम्पत्, पुत्रवृद्धिः, धनवृद्धिः, सर्वकामप्राप्तिः इत्येवं फलान्तराणि उच्यन्ते। एवमेव वीथ्यग्रे विघ्नेशः स्थापितश्चेत् शान्तिः, वीथीमध्ये स्थापितश्चेत् सुखम्, चैत्यवृक्षसमीपे गोवृद्धिः इत्येवं फलान्तराणि उच्यन्ते तथा सीतकुम्भाषेकपटले ज्वर, अपस्मार इत्यादिसर्वरोगनिवारणार्थं वृष्ट्यर्थं च सीतकुम्भाभिषेकविधानं विघ्नियते। एवमेव प्रकारेण अस्मिन् योगजागमे काम्यफलप्राप्तौ बहवः उपायाः दृश्यन्ते।

तथा च अस्य क्रमः संक्षिप्तरूपेण एवं भवति –

द्वात्रिंशत् प्रस्थपरिमितं कलशं विधिवत् निर्मय, स्थण्डिले निधाय, वस्त्रपूतं जलं कलशे निक्षिप्य, जले रत्नादीनि निधाय एकम् उपकलशं च संस्थाप्य तत्तन्मन्त्रैः अभिमन्त्र्य अभ्यर्च्य, यथोक्तरीत्या होमं च कुर्यात् तस्मिन् दिने (नाम प्रथमदिने) रात्रावपि जागरणं कुर्वन् मन्त्रान् जपंश्च कलशस्य अधिवासं कुर्यात्।

परदिने प्रातः रत्निप्रमाणोच्छ्रिते षोडशाङ्गुलविस्तारपात्रे एकाङ्गुलपरिमितं रन्ध्रं कृत्वा अर्चितकलशजलं तत्र सम्पूर्य तेन जलधारेण शिवमभिषिञ्चेत्, उपकलशस्य जलं च तत्र पूरयेत्। एवं रीत्या द्वि पञ्च सप्तदिनेषु कुर्यात्। एषु दिनेषु नित्यपूजायाः गुणवृद्धिः कर्तव्या। प्रत्यहं अन्नदानादिकं च कुर्यात्। एवं रीत्या कृतेन कर्मणा पूर्वोक्तफलानि लब्धुं शक्यन्ते। एवमेव दीक्षाविधिपटले दीक्षास्वीकारात् भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदमिति उक्तरीत्या दीक्षाविधिः ऐहिकामुष्मिकसाधनाय भवति इति स्पष्टतया ज्ञायते। जनाः विधिवत् दीक्षास्वीकारेण तदुक्तफलं लभ्येरन्। तथैव महोत्सवविधिपटले नैकानि फलानि लब्धुं शक्यन्ते इति विवृतं वर्तते। यथा

श्लोकाः –

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण शिवोत्सवविधिक्रमम् ।

सर्वदोषनिवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वलोकसुखावहम् ।।

राष्ट्रस्य सस्यफलदं भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदम् ।

राजा विजयी वर्धन्ते सर्वरक्षार्थसाधनम् ।।

इति उक्तरीत्या सर्वदोषनिवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वलोकसुखार्थं सर्वेषां रक्षणार्थं सर्वसमृद्ध्यर्थं राज्ञः विजयार्थं च उत्सवाचरणं कर्तव्यमिति ज्ञायते। उत्सवविधानम् अत्यन्तं विस्तारेण वर्तते तद्विधानम् इदानीमपि देवालयेषु पश्यामः। एवमेव फलपाकविधिपटलः इति नाम्ना एकः विशिष्टः पटलः दृश्यते अयं पटलः सर्वपटलेभ्यः भिन्नः प्रायः एकः पटलः एकं कर्म पूर्णतया विवृणोति किन्तु अस्मिन् पटले देवालये कर्तव्यकर्मणां फलं विव्रियते। यथा –

नवमार्गे तु यत्कर्म भोगोपि नवधा भवेत् इति विशेषपूजानाम् आचरणेन विशेषभोगाः प्राप्तुं शक्यन्त इति उच्यते तथैव

श्लो - नानापुष्पैरलङ्कृत्य नानाभोगान् समश्नुते।

इति नानाविधपुष्पैः स्वामिनः अभ्यर्चनेन बहवः भोगाः प्राप्तुं शक्यन्त इति ज्ञायते। एवमेव देवालयादिषु स्थिरं निर्मितेषु सत्सु विशेषफलानि उच्यन्ते। यथा –

श्लो - आरामं देवदेवस्य यो नरः कृतवान् भुवि ।

एवं स धनवान् श्रीमानिहलोके सुपूजितः ।।

इति देवार्थं पुष्पवनस्य निर्मिता धनवान् यशोवान् भवतीति फलमुच्यते। तथैव प्राकारमण्डप, वापी, कूप, तटाकेषु निर्मितेषु सत्सु सायुज्यं लभ्यन्त उच्यते।

श्लो - इष्टका शैलहोमैश्च यावत्कर्मन् भवेन्नरः ।

काञ्चनेन विमानेन शिवलोके महीयते ।

संसिद्धेन विमानेन स्थापितं विधिमार्गतः ।

शिवलोकमवाप्नोति पूज्यमानस्समाचरैः ॥ इति।

एवमेव इष्टका लोह, शैलादिना देवालये निर्मिते तथा विमानगोपुरे सुवर्णेन निर्मिते शिवलोकः प्राप्यते। तथा विधिवत् विमाने स्थापिते सति च तथैव शिवसम्बद्ध यज्ञे कृते दशपूर्वाः दशापराः प्रजाः सायुज्यं लभ्येरन् इति उच्यते।

एवं प्रकारेण अनेकपूजाविधीनाम् आचरणेन विशिष्टनिर्माणस्थापनयज्ञादिना च ऐहिकामुष्मिकसुखभोगाः प्राप्तुं शक्यन्त इति योगजागम अवलोकनेन ज्ञायते। एवम् अस्माकं देवालयसंस्कृतिः इदानीमपि विशेषतया वैभवेन देवालयसम्बद्ध उत्सवादिसर्वाः क्रियाः राराजन्त इत्यत्र एतादृश आगमग्रन्थाः एव कारणं भवन्ति। अतः अप्रकाशिततालपत्रग्रन्थानां मुद्रणम् अत्यन्तम् आवश्यकं भवति॥

ఇత్య సంధి

డా. నడపన వేంకటేశ్వర రావు

రీడర్ ఇన్ తెలుగు,

శ్రీ అద్దేపల్లి సత్యనారాయణ మూర్తి ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల,

పాలకొల్లు, ప.గో.జిల్లా.

‘ఏమి మొదలైన వాటిలో ఉన్న ప్రాస్థమైన ఇ కారానికి అచ్చు పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు సంధి వైకల్పికంగా వస్తుంది¹. ఉదా:-

- ఇ + అ -> అ : ఏమి + అంటివి : ఏమంటివి
ఇయ: ఏమి + అంటివి : ఏమియంటివి
- ఇ + ఏ -> ఏ : మఱి + ఏమి : మఱేమి
ఇయే: మఱి + ఏమి : మఱియేమి
- ఇ + ఏ- > ఏ : అది + ఏమి : అదేమి
ఇయే: అది + ఏమి : అదియేమి
- ఇ + ఏ- > ఏ : ఇది + ఏమి : ఇదేమి
ఇయే : ఇది + ఏమి : ఇదియేమి
- ఇ + ఎ- > ఎ : అవి + ఎందుకు : అవెందుకు
ఇయె : అవి + ఎందుకు: అవియెందుకు
- ఇ + ఎ- > ఎ : ఇవి + ఎందుకు : ఇవెందుకు
ఇయె : ఇవి + ఎందుకు: ఇవియెందుకు
- ఇ + ఏ- > ఏ : ఏది + ఏమి : ఏదేమి
ఇయే : ఏది + ఏమి : ఏదియేమి
- ఇ + ఎ- > ఎ : ఏవి + ఎందుకు : ఏవెందుకు
ఇయె : ఏవి + ఎందుకు: ఏవియెందుకు
- ఇ(న్) + ఇ -> ఇ : హరికి(న్) + ఇచ్చె : హరికిచ్చె

ఇని : హరికి(న్) + ఇచ్చె : హరికినిచ్చె

పైన ఉదాహరించిన రూపాలు ఎలా ఏర్పడ్డాయో క్రమంగా చారిత్రక తులనాత్మక పద్ధతుల ద్వారా పరిశీలిద్దాం.

ఏమి, మఱి, అది, అవి, ఇది, ఇవి, ఏది, ఏవి, కి షష్ఠి మొదలైనవి ఏమ్యారులు. ఏమి, మఱి, అది, అవి, ఇది, ఇవి, ఏది, ఏవి అనే వాటికి మూల ద్రావిడ భాషా పదాలను *యా>*ఏ(DED 5151), *మఱి (DED 4766) *అత్, *అవ్, *ఇత్, *ఇవ్, *యాత్>*ఏత్, *యావ్ > *ఏవ్ లుగా పునర్నిర్మించవచ్చు². వాటిపై ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యార్థమై 'ఇ' కారం వచ్చి చేరగా అచ్చుల మధ్య 'త' కారం 'ద' కారంగా మారగా మూల ద్రావిడ యా, ఏ గా మారగా తెలుగులో 'ఏమి, మఱి, అది, అవి, ఇది, ఇవి, ఏది, ఏవి' గా ఈ క్రింది విధంగా ఏర్పడతాయి.

*యా > *ఏ > ఏ+మ + ఇ > ఏమి	*మఱి > మఱి + ఇ > మఱి
*అత్ > అత్ + ఇ > అది	*అవ్ > అవ్ + ఇ > అవి
*ఇత్ > ఇత్ + ఇ > ఇది	*ఇవ్ > ఇవ్ + ఇ > ఇవి
*యాత్ > *ఏత్ > ఏత్ + ఇ > ఏది	*యావ్ > *ఏవ్ > ఏవ్ + ఇ > ఏవి

ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యార్థమై వచ్చి చేరిన 'ఇ' కారం లోపించగా ఏర్పడిన రూపాలు ప్రాచీనమైనవని కోరాడ రామకృష్ణయ్య గారు అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు³. కాని ప్రయోగాలు వాటికి భిన్నంగా ఉన్నాయి. నన్నయ భాషలో ఏమ్యది గణం లోని 'ఇ' కారానికి సర్వ సాధారణంగా లోపం రాదు. కాని అది ఏమి లలోని 'ఇ'కారం ఎక్కడైనా లోపిస్తుంది⁴. నన్నచోడుని కుమారసంభవంలో కూడ 'ఇ' కారం లోపం రాని రూపాలు ఎక్కువ వచ్చినవి చాల అరుదు⁵. శ్రీనాథుని భాషను పరిశీలించగా 'ఇ' కారం లోపించని రూపాలే చాల ఎక్కువ. సుందీ జరిగిన రూపాలు చాల తక్కువ⁶. కనుక ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యార్థమై వచ్చి చేరిన 'ఇ'కారం లోపించని రూపాలే భాషలో మొదట్లో ఎక్కువగా వాడబడినాయి. తరువాత 'ఇ' కారం లోపం వచ్చిన రూపాలు భాషలో ప్రవేశించాయి.

హరికిచ్చె, హరికినిచ్చె:- 'హరికిన్' అనే రూపంలోని 'కిన్' అనేది 'కున్' అనేదాని యొక్క రూపాంతరం. ఈ 'కు' సంప్రదానార్థంలో వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ఇది చతుర్థి ప్రత్యయం. అన్ని ద్రావిడ భాషల్లోను ఇది చతుర్థి ప్రత్యయమే. కాని తెలుగు వ్యాకర్తలు దీనిని షష్ఠి ప్రత్యయంగా పేర్కొన్నారు⁷. 'హరి' అనే శబ్దం మీద 'కు' అనే షష్ఠి ప్రత్యయం లేదా సంప్రదానార్థ ప్రత్యయం చేరగా 'హరికు' అని అవుతుంది. 'హరి'లోని ఇకారం యొక్క ప్రభావం చేత 'కు' లోని ఉకారం 'స్వరసమీకరణ'చే ఇకారంగా మారి 'హరికి' అని అవుతుంది. అందుచేత

'కిన్' అనేది కున్ అనేదాని యొక్క రూపాంతరమని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. 'మూలద్రావిడంలో చతుర్థి విభక్తి ప్రత్యయం *క్యః'. ఈ క్య నుంచి వచ్చిందే తెలుగులో కు అనే షష్ఠి విభక్తి ప్రత్యయం.

ఇక 'కిన్'లో 'కి'పైన నకారమెలా వచ్చిందో చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. 'అగునట్లుగా' అన్నప్పుడు అగు లోని గువర్ణం మీద నకార మెలా వచ్చిందో 'హరికినిచ్చె' అన్నప్పుడు కూడా కి వర్ణం మీద నకారం అలాగే వచ్చింది. అగును అనేది ప్రాచీన కాలంలో సంపూర్ణ క్రియా రూపానికి సంబంధించినదై కొన్ని సందర్భాల్లో మాత్రమే నిలిచిఉంది. 'ను' వర్ణం షష్ఠి ప్రత్యయంగా కాలక్రమంలో పరిణమించిన 'కు' వర్ణాన్ని కూడా ద్రుతప్రకృతికంగా చేయటానికి కారణమైంది. ఈ విధంగా 'కు' అనేదాని మీద ను వచ్చింది. ఇలా వచ్చిన తుది నకారంతో అచ్చు కూడిన రూపాలు భాషలో ప్రాచీనాలు సుందరి జరిగిన రూపాలు నవీనాలైయుండవచ్చు⁹. మొదట్లో ద్రుతప్రకృతికాలైన పదాలు తరువాత కళలుగా మారాయి¹⁰. ఇది కూడా పై విషయాన్ని బలపరుస్తుంది. పై చర్చను బట్టి 'కి' షష్ఠి తప్ప మిగిలిన ఏమ్యూదులలో సుందరి జరిగిన రూపాలు ప్రాచీనాలని, సుందరి జరగని రూపాలు అర్వాచీనాలని తెలుస్తుంది. 'కి' షష్ఠి విషయంలో సుందరి జరుగకుండా ద్రుతం పరాచ్చుతో కలిసిపోయిన రూపాలు ప్రాచీనాలు. సుందరి జరిగిన రూపాలు అర్వాచీనాలు. పై రూపాలను చిన్నయసూరి వర్ణనాత్మక పద్ధతిలో చక్కగా సాధించారు.

'ప్రథమ ఉత్తమ పురుష క్రియల్లోని చివరి ప్రాస్వమైన ఇకారానికి స్వరాది పదాలు పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు సుందరి వికల్పంగా వస్తుంది¹¹. ఉదా:-

- ఇ + అ -> అ : వచ్చిరి + అప్పుడు : వచ్చిరప్పుడు
ఇయ : వచ్చిరి + అప్పుడు : వచ్చిరియప్పుడు
- ఇ + ఇ -> ఇ : వచ్చితిమి + ఇప్పుడు : వచ్చితిమిప్పుడు
ఇయి : వచ్చితిమి + ఇప్పుడు : వచ్చితిమియిప్పుడు

'మధ్యమ పురుష క్రియల్లోని అంత్య ఇకారానికి స్వరాది పదాలు పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు సుందరి నిత్యంగా వస్తుంది¹². ఉదా:-

- ఇ + అ -> అ : ఏలితివి + అప్పుడు : ఏలితివప్పుడు
- ఇ + ఇ -> ఇ : ఏలితి + ఇప్పుడు : ఏలితిప్పుడు
- ఇ + ఇ -> ఇ : ఏలితిరి + ఇప్పుడు : ఏలితిరిప్పుడు

మధ్యమ పురుష క్రియల్లో సుందరి నిత్యంగా ప్రవర్తించడానికి ప్రథమాత్తమ పురుష క్రియల్లో సుందరి వైకల్పికంగా ప్రవర్తించడానికికారణం ఏమిటి? ఈ క్రియా పదాల్లోని ఇకారం శబ్దగతమా? లేక ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యం కోసం వచ్చిందా? అనే విషయం పరిశీలించాలి. దీనికై తెలుగులోని సర్వనామాల చరిత్రను గూర్చి కొంత తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంది.

ద్రావిడ భాషా క్రియల్లో పురుష ప్రత్యయాలు వాటికి సంబంధించిన సర్వనామాంత్యక్షరాలను పోలి ఉంటాయి. తెలుగులో క్రియావిభక్తి ప్రత్యయాలైన డు,రు,వు,రు,ను,ము అనేవి వాడు, వారు, నీవు, మీరు, సేను, మేము అనే సర్వనామాల యొక్క పరిశిష్ట రూపాలని చెప్పవచ్చు. ప్రథమ పురుష ఏకవచనం ధాతువుకి భూతకాలిక ప్రత్యయమైన 'ఎను' అనేది చేర్చడం వల్లనే ఏర్పడుతుంది. అంటే పురుష ప్రత్యయం చేరదన్నమాట. అయితే మిగిలిన పురుషల్లో క్రియా విభక్తులు రు,వు,రు,ను,ము అనే విధంగా ఉకారాంతాలుగా ఉండగా భూతకాలంలో రి,వి,రి,ని,మి అనే విధంగా ఇకారాంతాలుగా ఉన్నాయి. దీనికి కారణం వీటికి ముందున్న భూతకాలిక ప్రత్యయమైన 'ఇతి' ¹³ అనేది. అంటే దీనిలోని ఇకారం యొక్క ప్రభావం వల్ల క్రియా ప్రత్యయాల్లో ఉన్న ఉకారం ఇకారంగా స్వర సమీకరణ నియమంవల్ల మారుతుంది.

ఇప్పుడు క్రియా విభక్తుల్లో అంత్యస్వరం(ఉ/ఇ) శబ్దగతమా లేక ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యార్థమై వచ్చి చేరిందా అనే విషయాన్ని పరిశీలిద్దాం. మూల ద్రావిడంలో సర్వనామాలు ఈ క్రింది విధంగా ఉంటాయి.

ప్ర . పు : * అవన్త్ ¹⁴ * అవర్ ¹⁵
మ . పు : * నీ(న్) ¹⁶ * నీమ్, * నీర్ ¹⁷
ఉ . పు : * యాన్ ¹⁸ * యామ్ ¹⁹

మూల ద్రావిడ భాషలో *నీ అనే దాన్నుంచే తర్వాత కాలంలో 'నీవు' అనే సర్వనామం ఏర్పడింది. ఈ నీవు అనేది ఏర్పడిన తర్వాతనే 'వు' అనేది మధ్యమ పురుషైక వచనంలో ధాతువుకి చేర్చబడి మధ్యమ పురుషైక వచన క్రియా రూపం ఏర్పడి ఉంటుందని చెప్పవచ్చు ²⁰.

పై చర్చను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలిస్తే క్రియ విభక్తులన్నీ సర్వనామాల యొక్క పరిశిష్ట రూపాలేనని అవి మొదట హలంతాలేనని తర్వాత కాలంలో వాటి మీద ఉకారం ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యార్థమై వచ్చి చేరగా డు,రు,వు,రు,ను,ము అనే క్రియా విభక్తి ప్రత్యయాలు ఏర్పడ్డాయని, ఇవి భవిష్యద్వర్తమాన కాలాల్లో అదే విధంగా ఉండగా భూత కాలంలో అవి వాటికి ముందున్న భూతకాలిక ప్రత్యయమైన 'ఇతి'లోని ఇకారం యొక్క ప్రభావం వల్ల ఇకారాంతాలుగా మారాయని తెలుస్తుంది. ఇలా ఉచ్చారణ సౌకర్యం కోసం వచ్చి చేరిన స్వరం లోపించినా అర్థ భంగం కలుగదు. కాబట్టి సంది కలిగిన రూపాలు మొదట మూడు పురుషల్లోను ఏర్పడి ఉంటాయి. చారిత్రకంగా కావ్య భాషను పరిశీలిద్దాం. నన్నయ భాషలో మధ్యమ పురుష క్రియలలోని 'ఇ' కారం నిత్యంగాను, ప్రథమ ఉత్తమ పురుష క్రియలలోని 'ఇ' కారం వైకల్పికంగాను లోపిస్తుంది ²¹. తరువాతి గ్రంథాల్లో మధ్యమ పురుష క్రియల్లోని 'ఇ'కారం లోపించని ప్రయోగాలు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. నన్నెచోడుని కుమారసంభవంలో మూడు పురుషులలోను సమాపక క్రియలలోని 'ఇ' కారం నిత్యంగా లోపిస్తుంది ²². ఎఱ్ఱన హరివంశంలో ప్రథమ, మధ్యమ, ఉత్తమ పురుషుల భూతకాలిక సమాపక క్రియలలోని 'ఇ' కారం నిత్యంగా లోపిస్తుంది ²³. కాని సంది జరగని మధ్యమ పురుష రూపము

ఒక్కటి కలదు. 'ఎఱింగితి(వి) + ఏల > ఎఱింగితియేల 8-184). పై చర్చను బట్టి ఇత్య లోపం నిత్యంగా జరిగిందని, తరువాత కాలక్రమంలో వీటిలోని ఇకారం శబ్దగతమని తలచడంవల్ల సంధి చేయకుండా యడాగమం చేయగా, యడాగమంలోడి రూపాలు భాషలో ఏర్పడి ఉంటాయని తెలుస్తుంది. మధ్యమపురుషులో సంధి రాకుండా యడాగమం వచ్చిన రూపాలు చాల తక్కువ. దీనికి నన్నయ భాష చక్కని ఉదాహరణ. అందుకే మధ్యమ పురుషులోని క్రియలకి సంధి నిత్యంగాను, ప్రథమాత్తమపురుష క్రియల్లోని ఇకారానికి సంధి వికల్పంగాను సూరి విధించారని చెప్పవచ్చు.

క్వార్థకేకార సంధి:- 'క్వార్థకమైన హ్రస్వమైన ఇకారానికి స్వరాదిపదం పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు సంధి రాదు²⁴.

ఉదా:- - ఇ + ఇ -> ఇయి : వచ్చి + ఇచ్చెను : వచ్చియిచ్చెను.

వచ్చి, ఇచ్చి మొదలైన వాటిలో ఉన్న అంత్య ఇకారం క్వార్థక ప్రత్యయం. తెలుగులోని కొన్ని క్వార్థక రూపాలను మిగిలిన ద్రావిడ భాషలలోని రూపాలతో పోల్చి చూస్తే 'ఇ' కారం ముందు ఉన్న 'స'కార 'చ'కారాలు మొదట్లో క్వార్థక ప్రత్యయానికి చెందినవని తెలుస్తుంది. అంటే తెలుగులో కూడ మొదట్లో ఇటువంటి క్రియల్లో క్వార్థక ప్రత్యయం -చి/-సి. కాని ఆడి, పాడి, చెప్పి మొదలైన క్రియల్లో 'ఇ' కారం మాత్రమే క్వార్థక ప్రత్యయం. కాబట్టి వీటిలో కూడా అనుచిత విభాగం వల్ల 'ఇ' కారం మాత్రమే క్వార్థక ప్రత్యయంగా గ్రహించబడి 'చ' కారం / 'స' కారం క్రియల్లో భాగంగా కలిపిపేయబడింది²⁵. దీనికి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన అర్థం ఉంది. అందుచేత దీనికి లోపం కలిగితే అర్థ సందిగ్ధత ఏర్పడుతుంది. అందుచేతనే అధర్వణుడు 'క్వార్థే నభావేత్సదా'²⁶ అని సూత్రించాడు.

అయితే ఈ క్వార్థకేకారానికి సంధి కలిగిన రూపాలు నన్నయ భాషలో లేవు. కాని 13వ శతాబ్దం నుంచి కన్పిస్తున్నాయి. ఉదా:-

పెఱచి + ఇట్లు : పెఱచిట్లు (నిర్వ.5-88)

పొంగి + ఎఱగెడు : పొంగెఱగెడు (కు.సం. 11-172)

అంది + ఈక : అందీక (కాశి.5-161)

చించి + ఇచ్చు : చించిచ్చు (ఆముక్తమాల్యద²⁷)

పై ఉదాహరణలను బట్టి క్వార్థకేకారానికి తాలవ్యస్వరం పరంగా ఉండగానే సంధి జరిగిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. అయితే 'అనవలసినంతగా' మొదలైన ప్రయోగాలనుబట్టి క్వార్థకేకారానికి తాలవ్యేతరాచ్చులు పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు కూడ సంధి కనబడుతుందని తెలుస్తుంది. అయితే ఇలాంటి ప్రయోగాలు చాల తక్కువ. ఈ సందర్భంలో కోరాడ రామ కృష్ణయ్యగారి మాటలు అనుసంధించుకోవాలి. "క్వార్థకేకారానికి ఇకారం పరంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు సంధి జరిగినా ఏదో ఒక ఇకారం ఇక్కడ కనబడుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఆ ఇకారం మీద ఊనిక పడటంవల్ల అర్థస్ఫురణ కలుగుతుంది"²⁸. అయితే ఇక్కడ 'ఇ'కారం అనడం కన్నా

తాలవ్యస్వరం అంటే ఇంకా బాగుంటుంది. క్షార్థకేకారానికి ఈ విధంగా సుంధి వచ్చిన రూపాలు కన్నట్టడంచేత "ఇ ప్రత్యయంతావ్యయంబునకు సుంధియుఁజుపట్టడి" ²⁹ అని ప్రౌఢవ్యాకర్త సూత్రించవలసిన వాడైనాడు. అయితే ప్రౌఢవ్యాకర్త చూపిన ప్రయోగాలకు ప్రౌఢవ్యాకరణానికి ఘంటా పథము అనే వ్యాఖ్యానం వ్రాసిన వంతరాం రామ కృష్ణా రావు గారు పాఠాంతరాలు చూపారు³⁰. కాని క్షార్థకేకార సుంధి జరిగిన రూపాలు 13వ శతాబ్దం నుంచి కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. పైన ఇచ్చిన ఉదాహరణల్లో దానికి తార్కాణం. కనుక వంతరాం రామ కృష్ణా రావు గారి "క్షార్థక సుంధి యలసతా మూలక మగుటచేఁ బ్రయోగ యోగ్యము గాదు" అనే మాటలను క్షార్థక సుంధి జరగడానికి గల కారణంగా భావించాలి. భాష ఉద్భారణ సౌలభ్యం వైపు పరిగెడుతుంది. కనుక భాషలో వచ్చిన మార్పులను మనం స్వీకరించి వర్ణించాలి. కనుక చారిత్రకంగా పరిశీలించి ప్రౌఢ వ్యాకర్త అలా వర్ణించారు. కనుక ప్రౌఢ వ్యాకర్త సూత్రం సమర్థనీయము.

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26. అధర్వణకారిక – కవిశిరోభూషణచంద్రిక – పుట 180
27. కోరాడ రామకృష్ణయ్య, సంధి, పుట 84
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30. వంతరాం రామకృష్ణా రావు, ప్రౌఢ వ్యాకరణము - ఘంటాపథము (వ్యాఖ్యానం) పుట 13

1. ఉపయుక్త గ్రంథ సూచిక

తెలుగు పుస్తకాలు:

1. అనంతరామ శాస్త్రి నేతి – 1982- శ్రీనాథ భాషా పరిశీలన – వర్ణనాత్మక విశ్లేషణము, గుంటూరు – 6, అరుణా పబ్లికేషన్స్
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BRITISH LAND REVENUE POLICY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RAMNAD ZAMINDARI IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

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Abstract

English East India Company was annexed major parts of India in the nineteenth century. Their nature of business was transformed from traders to bureaucrats in India. The land revenue policies were considered as the major sources of income in the early British administration in the Madras Presidency. The land revenue policies were made as process of trial and error, for example from Permanent settlement (*Zamindari* system) to village lease system followed by Ryotwari etc. in the Madras Presidency. However, some traditional land revenue settlement was also existed in the bottom of the administration known at village level. This article is an attempt to study, the land revenue policy of Ramnad^{*1} in the Madras Presidency. The Madura country was one of the major districts of Madras Presidency in the nineteenth century, in which the Ramnad was a largest zamindari estate².

Keywords: Ramnad *Zamindari*, *Zamindari* System, Estate, *Ryotwari*

Introduction

The British came to India as merchants later they used the political discourses among the rulers and utilised this circumstance in

* Ramnad was a revenue block known as Zamindari settlement (Zamindar, who controls the revenue administration of the Ramnad)



favour of their administration. The Battle of Plassy in 1757 was considered as the major events of the British stabilised their power in India. For their territorial expansion maintain and stable they involved in the local war. After came to power, they established large scale industries, which destroyed the handicrafts and indigenous products. The British policy of commercialisation of agriculture, drains of wealth, growth of modern industry were shown the emergence of new capitalist class in the colonial India.

The colonial rule was well established in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in entire India. The land revenue was their vital source of their income. Thus they introduced several kind of land revenue policy towards the land revenue administration. It was not even in the all the provinces, which was practice based on the conditions of the soil. But among them three major land revenue system practiced in the Madras Presidency. As a result they introduced three important revenue settlements like *Zamindari or permanent settlement*, *Ryotwari* and *Mahalwari*. The *zamindari* system was engaged with landlords. The company decided to utilise the *zamindar* or dependant poligars to collect land revenue from the cultivators and decided to resolve their defence force and ordered them to maintain British army force.³ *Ryotwari* system was made with cultivators and *Mahalwari* settlement was made with group of village. The *Zamindari* system was introduced in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central province and part of Madras region. *Ryotwari* settlement was engaged in almost areas of Madra, Bombay and Assam. The *Mahalwari* system was followed in entire village of Punjab.⁴

Permanent settlement in Bengal Presidency

The Carnatic Nawab granted *diwani* (collection of land revenue) rights granted to East India Company in 1765 A.D. through the rights company gained privileges to collect tax from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.



In the beginning, company did not understand about the condition of the Indian soil and the people which led to confuse to manage the agrarian economy and society for few years. In 1772, Warren Hastings, who was the governor general of Bengal, introduced new system called '*farming system* or *pannai system*. This system of attempt was failed to get more revenue to government. In 1784, England appointed Lord Cornwallis to India to regulate the revenue administration of India. Cornwallis observed that the earlier system of land revenue was distress the earnings of company or export the agricultural production mostly silk and cotton to England. Therefore the European officers like Alexander Dow, Henri Paitullo to fix the land revenue or tax permanently to promote company profit.⁵

Until 1790 British government followed *annual revenue settlement* based on the nature of soil. Later they decided to get regular revenue; therefore they wanted to make changes in the land revenue administration. During the control of company, faced issue of land ownership and collecting revenue from the land. The two senior servants of company Grant and Shore made two different ideas to implement the land revenue settlement. Shore's views was that 'the property or ownership of the land with the hand of Zamindars, who responsible to pay fixed revenue to government'. But Grant opinion that 'the government had the whole land proprietorship with uncountable rights and made settlement with anyone, or Zamindar, or farmer'. The England government accepted the views of shore and ordered Cornwallis to made settlement with zamindars as far as possible. Initially this settlement was made for ten years. Following settlement Cornwallis posted Shore as the president of Board of Revenue. Cornwallis decided to put instead of testing the initial ten year settlement he planned to made settlement for permanently. This view action of Cornwallis was fully opposed by Grant and Shore. After long discussion and discourse in the land revenue policy, Cornwallis



announced on 10th February 1790 ten years land revenue settlement; it will be made permanent after getting approvals from Court of Directors.⁶ The Court of Directors approved the permanent settlement in Bengal on 19th September 1792.⁷ Lord Cornwallis and Francis initially introduced the permanent settlement system in Bengal in 1793. On 22nd March 1793 converted from the decennial settlement to permanent settlement. Lord Cornwallis and Francis believed that zamindari system was the suitable one to promote the agricultural production and get permanent income or revenue to government. Government demanded nine tenth of the total produce.⁸ The idea of the permanent settlement was not originally belong to Lord Cornwallis. This permanent settlement proposal was made by Sir Shore. Lord Cornwallis was given soul to the proposal of Shore when he was in governor general on Bengal provinces.⁹

According to G. Kaushal, there were two kind of zamindari tenure practiced in India, one was Permanent settlement which means landlord demanded to pay fixed amount as payment to state permanently. This was followed in Bengal, Orissa, Part of Madras, Benaras. The second type was zamindari system; the payment paid by landlord was modified time to time. This was introduced in the central provinces like part of Present Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.¹⁰

Debate to introduce the Zamindari system in the Madras Presidency

There was great discussion about the fixing the land revenue assessment policies to improve towards Madras Presidency. The *Circuit Committee*¹¹ was appointed for investigate the condition of Northern Circars and *Jagir* of Madras Presidency to introduce the permanent settlement. In 1786 committee recommended to government of madras, that for implementing the permanent settlement need more materials and more information about the Madras Presidency, and another one



was the military force of the zamindar's which was not controlled by Mughal or Nizam. This Circuit committee was recommended company to bid for some time to implement the permanent settlement in the Madras Presidency. In 1790s in Bengal, Lord Cornwallis tried his ten year settlement in the land revenue assessment. In 1792 he introduced permanent settlement to Bengal presidency before the completion of decennial settlement does expire. He found the system of permanent was successful in Bengal with the suggestion of court of directors and advise of Lord Cornwallis to enlarge the system to other part of India especially Madras Presidency. But from the side of madras, collector and Board of revenue members denied and opposed against the permanent settlement and argued it was not suitable to Madras Presidency.¹² The Court of directors too keenly interested to introduce the permanent settlement in Madras Presidency. But in case of south there was difficulties was most of the *palayams* were played as independent poligars unlike Bengal zamindars were fully adopted company's zamindar's system without resistance. On 9th December 1802 special Commission was appointed to made settlement.¹³ William Bendink the governor of madras (1803-1807) who was supported with Munro to introduce the Ryotwari settlement in the Madras Presidency. Thackeray¹⁴ visited in and around the presidency and reported against the zamindari system. But Hodgson¹⁵ was willing and supported to introduce the zamindari system in the Madras Presidency.¹⁶ According to the special committee and after the long discussion and argument, the permanent settlement was introduced in the Madras Presidency.¹⁷

Permanent settlement in Madras Presidency

Initially the zamindari settlement was first practiced in Chinglepet district and then they enlarged into Salem, southern and central districts of Madras Presidency. In 1803 this special commission was introduced permanent settlement in south of Baramahal district, four divisions of Masulipatnam, two divisions of Vizagapatnam, the



eastern *palayams* of Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Bommarajapollam and Sydapore. In the southern *palayam* of Ramnad¹⁸, Sivaganga and Tirunelvely the permanent settlement was practiced. Board of control settled the permanent system in to remain part of northern circars.¹⁹ Except ceded district, Malabar, South kanara and Nilagiris rest of the district the zamindari system was followed.²⁰ Most of the estate of Madras Presidency was come under this system by 1804.²¹

Land regulation on Zamindari tenure

Initially British followed two kinds of methods to collect revenue such as through zamindars or poligars and directly collected by company's renters. In land revenue collection government appointed zamindar as revenue collector and renters to gather the revenue from the villages on the other hand they were collected tax or rent according to their wish and needs. Initially there was no limitation of land tax from the side company and gradually they increased the land tax year by year without considering about the ryot conditions and without consulting with government. There was no power of government to control the *zamindar* or *mittadar* to collect heavy tax from the tenant or cultivators. There was need and necessary to form regulation to regulate the zamindars and their officers related with land revenue collection. In 1802, Webbe was appointed as special commissioner to precede the permanent settlement in the Madras Presidency. He was the head of the drafting of the regulation of permanent settlement with the assistance of Hodgson and Greenway.²² Accordingly the Regulation of XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXX and XXXI, permanent regulation of 1802 was passed on 13th July 1802 for regulating the zamindar's land revenue collection. In the same year the *patta* and *karnam* regulation also made for the regulate officers and official records for the sack of ryot protection.²³ According to these regulations poligars were designed as zamindars and they played as the revenue collector of government village, but they had no ownership rights over the land. They had only



proprietorship or landholding right of the land, the ultimate owner of the land was cultivators.²⁴ After the pursuance of the permanent legislation of 1802 the estate or zamindari was called as *mitta* or *muttas*.²⁵ The zamindars, government officers and landholders were regulated and supervised by regulation of 1802, 1822. In 1865 the rent recovery act provided the power to collector to resolve the disputes between landholders and ryots regarding land assessment. The act of Madras Estate Act I of 1908 was repealed the rent recovery act of 1865 which provided the section 6 of this act declared about the occupancy right of the ryot over the soil. The government was legalised for the protection of cultivators but there was intension behind these act was to get more land revenue from the cultivators.

Zamindari system and Ramnad Kingdom

In 1795 Poligar of Ramnad was deposed from the Nawab for his misconduct and he sold Ramnad to East India Company for three years. (Fith Report Vol II, 1812, p.101) After the downfall of the poligars system, pro British poligars were redesigned as Zamindars. Mangaleswari Ntchiyar recognised as Ramnad sethupathi in 1795.²⁶ The permanent settlement was initiated in Ramnad and Sivaganga in 1801 onwards. Under the special commission report, government adopted permanent settlement in Ramnad and made agreement called *Sanad-i-Milkcut-Istimir* to Rani formed based on regulation XXV of 1802.²⁷ Formally On 21st February 1803 the company introduced Zamindari settlement in the Ramnad Rani Mangaleswari natchiyar who was the sister of Muthuramalinga sethupathi was the first zamindarini of Ramnad. On 15th February 1803 Lushington send letter to his assistant Parish, ordered him to place Rani Mangaleswari Natchiar as Ramnad Zamindarini. Accordingly on 20th February 1803 she agreed as the Zamindarini of Ramnad. On 12th March 1803 Parishes “....stating that her country would be secured to her under a Sunnad beyond the power of any person to take any part of it from her. The



assessment she was to pay fixed for ever and however extensive might to be the fruits of her own good management and industry, no increase would be demanded from her or from her children..”.²⁸

On 20.02.1803 Mangaleswari Natchiyar known as Ramnad Zamindary.²⁹ According to Nelson, in 1802 permanent settlement was introduced in Ramnad.³⁰ On 29th April 1803 Company recognised her as Zamindarini of Ramand without any decision making power. This system was made agreement with Rani Mangaleswari natchiyar, she agreed to pay annually fixed amount to government as *peshcush* of Rs. 3, 24,404-3-10.³¹ She was confirmed by *Sunnud-i-Milkent-Istimirar*.³² She was ruled her zamindari region with *pirathani* or minister Thiyagaraja Pillai for four years, who was minister of her administration. She was the first queen who agreed *Sunnund-i-milkent Istimirar*, thus she was called as *Istimirar Zamindarini* for remembrance of the settlement.³³ In return zamindar had to give *muchalika*³⁴ or an agreement document to government for the acceptance of the zamindari tenure.³⁵ The assessment of the land tax was eternal one and tax was fixed and collected two-third from the total produce.³⁶ After the introduction of this permanent settlement system the ‘poligars’ were redesigned as ‘Zamindars’ and ‘*palayams*’ were named as ‘Zamindaries or estate and the armed peons shifted into revenue servants.³⁷ The western *palayams* of includes in Chittur, North Arcot and South Arcot and southern *palayams* of Madura and Tinnevely were called as *settled palayams* in the Madras Presidency.³⁸

The first decade of nineteenth century there was different opinion about the expansion of the zamindari settlement in the entire Madras Presidency. Colonel Read and Munro eagerly interested to introduce the Ryotwari settlement in the Madras Presidency. During the period of William Bendink (1803-07) who agreed with Munro to prohibit the enlargement of the permanent settlement in the Madras Presidency. After the prohibition of the expansion of the permanent



settlement, government decided to introduce temporary land revenue system in the Madras Presidency. These temporary systems were classified into two aspects, such as individual settlement and mozawar or village settlement.³⁹ The individual settlement was made with *mirasidars* or tenant and *Amani* or sharing system, etc.

***Amani* System**

According to *amani* system or sharing system, the produce was divided between government and cultivators. The government appointed agent to supervise the sharing system who called as *sibbendy peons*. He always there in the village and his main duty was supervising the share and measuring the produce of crops. According to *amani* system, the *pisanam* crops and *kar* crops were the two main paddy crops were followed. In case of *pisanam* crops was began in February or March and *kar* crops was started in May or June. The government share of the *pisanam* crop in kind, and changed in to money payment and *kar* crops share was in kind. *Amani* was the payment tax for the nunja land produce. The company officials used to calculate approximately the total produce of the land. In case of *pisanam crop* this evaluation process starts in February or March and fixing the tax most probably in the month of May or June. The *kar* crops cultivation used to start in the month on May and June. The company officials used to encourage the progress of cultivation. The government share of the *pisanam crops* cultivation was three fifths of the total produce. The harvested the crops were under the control of officials until the products sold. End of June this crops were sold out and the official collected some amount from ryots as *kist*. The government share was kept under the preservation later sell it out with heavy profit.⁴⁰

Village lease system or *triennial lease* system 1808-1809

In 1807 Hodgson joined as member of board of revenue, he gave strong recommendation to favour of village lease system. This lease



system made agreement with ryot for three to five years lease. In case of ryot declined to cultivate, *mittadars* might be brought the rent villages either singly or in groups. Therefore government accepted his report and approved to implement the triennial villages lease system which practiced during the period of 1808-1809 based on the Hodgson's recommendation. Accordingly the land tax was collected one-fourth of the total produce. Initially the rate of the tax was changed every year.⁴¹

Decennial lease system 1812-13

Later government decided to extend the village lease system in to ten years. On April 1809 finally rated of lease fixed, but government does not gain more profit. As a result they decided to withdraw the triennial village lease and ordered to implement decennial village rent in 1811. British management thought that based on this system the village rent should be permanent lease. But this opinion was not accepted by the directors of the East India Company and sought for withheld the decennial lease system. But madras government reported that in the case of wet land every year assessment was possible. Madras government said that this yearly estimate was acceptable in the case of dry lands. Initially most of the wet lands were accepted the decennial lease. In 1817 several land were came for cultivation, therefore the paddy production was raised. Ryots were struggled to sell their produce, the *karnams* and *mittadars* were bought for low rate from ryots. The collector reports were says about the exploitation of *karnams* and *mittadars*. Munro's reported to government in 1826, which shows that "the village head and villages *mirasidars*, *nattanmaikars*, *karnams* kept fertile land themselves and poor lands given to the ryots. The *karnams* and *nattanmaikars* were collected average land tax from the poor ryots which tax was called as *ivutaram*. The ryots were struggled to pay this tax. The accounts were not clear and confusion might be happened while decennial lease." For remedies of the mismanagement of the accounts government ordered to rewrite the land accounts.



Karnams were followed informal land survey and they could not recognise what they made earlier method of land survey.⁴² Therefore for regulating the land revenue management company introduced olungu system.

Olungu System 1821

Government decided that kind of lease systems were not fit for this region. After the decennial lease settlement the new system of Olungu settlement was introduced in 1821 A.D. The *melvaram* or government share was initially fixed as grains later the amount was fixed based on the current price of the commodity. If current price was less the standard price had been concerned. The contract of the *olungu* system was made with individual *mirasidar*, if he was denied or opposed to produce, the government made this settlement with ryots. If both were declined to cultivate the land, this settlement made to others. The *Muchlika* or agreement collected from *mittadars* for the contract of *olungu* system. Since 1826 the government issued *pattas* for individual ryots and their tribute was mentioned on the *pattas*. Among the ryots the head ryot had the rights to collect the revenue dues from cultivator and handed over to the government. Under this system the *melvaram* was fixed as standard price without measuring the produce. They followed old land survey but it was not clear, therefore cultivators were struggled to pay tax to the government. The local *karnnam* had been fixed land rate assessment without getting permission from collector or *thasildar*. Dury was the collector in 1828, under him the wet lands were classified by the order of Board of revenue. Dury was practiced same system followed by Kindersley who was the collector of this region before him. He classified the wet lands into *kannars* or blocks. They prepared and maintained the accounts of *paddy* cultivation followed by *kottais*. Later they land system was modified based on the circumstance but it was not satisfactory. Around three hundred assessment rate was followed in *kar* and *pisanam* crops



cultivation. The *olungu* system of assessment was followed by the current price rate of the produce. But this system was failure due to the frequent increase of the current market price in 1853 A.D. Around one hundred and forty six(146) *olungu* rate of assessments were followed. One more reason for the decline of this system was that the *olungu* rate of current price rate was fixed end of fasly year April. Therefore the peasant does not aware of the rate of assessment until those officials fixed on his produce. The price rate was increased since in 1853, therefore the land assessment due also raised. In 1855 A.D one third of the cultivable wet land was calculated as the waste land. The village accounts were not properly managed and the discrimination followed in the assessing the land rate to rich and poor cultivators. For remedies of the mismanagement of the accounts government ordered to redraft the land accounts. *Karnams* were followed informal land survey and they could not recognise what they made earlier method of land survey. In 1857 the total land assessment rate was rupees twenty eight lakhs. Hence the period of 1859-60 the system of *olungu* was gradually disappeared and new settlement *moffafaisal* was introduced in Ramnad.⁴³

***Moffafaisal* (total settlement) system 1859**

In 1859 the revenue system was modified and new settlement *moffafaisal* was introduced. But earlier this system was tried in Thanjavur district later practiced in other part of southern Tamil country. Under this system the *olungu* standard price was fixed with inflexible rate. After the introduction of *moffafaisal* several economical changes occurred. The important changes were that the vanished the earlier practice of *Mirasi* system.⁴⁴

Earlier the Ramnad estate land divided into two categories, *nunjah* and *punjah* land for some period. In the first half of nineteenth century during the period of minister Muthirulappa Pillai decided to



sub divided these *nunjah* and *punjah* land into six sub groups based on the nature and condition of the lands such as *nunjah proper*, *nunjah vanpyre*, *nunjahtaram punjah*, *punjah proper*, *punjah vanpyre* and *kulamkorvai*.⁴⁵ *Nunjah* land pays rent in kind varying based on harvest of the total produce (for paddy cultivation) *Nunjah vanpyre* type of land pays in money a specific assessment on each product. (crops of betel, vine, sugar cane, plantain etc..) *Punjah vanpyre* pays money the ordinary *punja* assessment except when the cultivation is raised on *nunjah* land other than those set apart for *nunja* cultivation, in which case they pay specific assessment on products.(*punja vanpyre* land products chillies, brinjal, tobacco, saffron, sweat potato, etc..) *Nunjahtaram punja*, *punja* and *kulamkorvai* land pays rent in money fixed on land, irrespective of the nature of crop raised.(*kulamkorvai* land tax on produce of paddy cultivation made in the bed of tanks).⁴⁶

Failure of Permanent settlement and Ramnad Estate

K.Rajayyan's pointed out that, permanent settlement in Bengal was failed due to bribery and mismanagement of the accounts, therefore British tried this system in Tamil country, but here too zamindari settlement was not successful to the government.⁴⁷ There was some major cause to defect zamindari settlement, such as fixed rent could not get profit to government, more of arrears would not clear by zamindar and sold their land to government and heavy assessment in the Madras Presidency.⁴⁸ The board of control also realised that the basic cause of the great failure was over assessment and introduction of strangers as zamindars was the reason behind.⁴⁹ Hence they decided to introduce to alternative system to permanent settlement, so they introduced Ryotwari system tried in the rest of the zamindari settled areas.⁵⁰ According to Chakravarthi in 1820 Ryotwari settlement was initially started in Baramahal district and Salem district by colonial Read and Colonial Munro. Except permanent settlement area the Ryotwari settlement was practiced, for the reason that government



wanted to collect the arrears amount from the zamindari settlement unless they might be expanded the Ryotwari settlement to entire presidency.⁵¹

Conclusion

The Ryotwari system was followed except the zamindari tenure practiced. The Ryotwari system was not suitable in the Ramnad region due to the nature of the soil. Therefore British government continued the zamindari tenure in the Ramnad region. Whether zamindar's rule or company rule over the Ramnad ultimately ryot or cultivators were suffered by the zamindari system. The over assessment and heavy taxation was made the cultivators as debtor to moneylenders. It was created the way to emergence of new elite group called moneylenders. It was led to land transformation made from cultivators to elite groups. According to K.Rajayyan the permanent settlement was unsuccessful in the Bengal presidency, but it was failed to continue the permanent settlement but it was achieved quit profit from the permanent settlement. In case of Ramnad, the zamindari settlement was till continued in 1948. The British government main intension was to get more and regular income from the Indian lands, thus they carefully applied their revenue policy towards the Indian states. British government faced tiny resistance in the eighteenth century, it was little more increased in the nineteenth century but village communities were stood against the zamindari system in the twentieth century.

¹ The term used a major part of the *sunnad* of Ramnad Zamin (collections from Pondicherry Archives.)

² According to the *Report of Madras estate land Act Committee part I*, clarifying the terminology of *estate*, that any permanently settled estate whether a *zamindari*, *jaghir*, *mittah* or *palayam* and some



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- portion which settled under permanent basis must be registered in the collector's office separately.
- ³ *Report of the Madras Estate Land Act committee*, Part I, 1938, Madras, p.10
 - ⁴ Shilpi Kapur and Sukkoo Kim, *British Colonial Institution and Economic Development in India*, Washington University, December 2007. p. 4., H. St. A. Goodrich., 'Land Revenue in Madras', *The Economic Journal*, vol. 1, No. 3, Sep. 1891, p.449
 - ⁵ Sekhar Bandyopadhyay., *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, New Delhi, 2004. pp.82-83
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 - ¹⁰ G. Kaushal, *Economic History of India 1757-1966*, New Delhi, 1979 p.96
 - ¹¹ *Circuit committee* was appointed in 1775-76 worked until 1778 and after five years of inactivity again worked from 1783-1788.
 - ¹² B. R.Chakravarthi, *Land Law in Madras Presidency*, Madras,1927, pp.34-36
 - ¹³ P.T.George, *Land system and legislation in madras*, p.27-28
 - ¹⁴ One of the member of the Board of Revenue
 - ¹⁵ Hodgson was the member of board of revenue joined in 1807 A.D.
 - ¹⁶ B.H.Badan Powell, *The Land System of British India*, Vol III, 1892. p.23
 - ¹⁷ C.W.B. Zacharias, *Madras Agriculture*, Madras, 1950. p.126
 - ¹⁸ Classically the real name of 'Ramnad' was 'Ramanathapuram', while the intervention of British in the Ramanathapuram political affairs named as 'Ramnad' still it is continuing. This article focused on the British period, therefore the name of the Ramanathapuram was used as Ramnad. It had several name before the british rule like *Maravarnadu*, *Sethunadu*, *Mugavainagaram*, *Ramanathapuram seemai* finally *Ramnad*.
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- 20 C.W.B. Zacharias, *Madras Agriculture*, Madras, 1950. p.126
- 21 B.H.Badan Powell, *The Land System of British India*, vol III, 1892. p.24., P.T.George, *Land system and legislation in madras*, pp.27-28
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- 23 P.T.George, *Land system and legislation in madras*, p.27-28
- 24 *Report of the Madras Estate Land Act Committee part I*, Madras,1938. p.5
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RAVAGER: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract

In modern India the institution of rape has flourished Immensely in recent times, and presently it is a national problem. It is a challenge to the Contemporary thinking. Gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution. In ancient times rape existed in Europe while women in India had divine personification as Shakti and in modern times millions of Indians visit Shakti temples with liberal offerings. This paper addresses dynamics of rape with particular reference to India. Rape is a Multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon. Its perception may vary from radical to liberal, and the legal definition keeps evolving. Mathematically it may be modeled as a space-time function. In 2013 the definition of rape was revised both in India and US. It, however, differs. The paper examines recently introduced Indian law to reduce rape incidents. There are various areas which need attention to have insight into the phenomenon of Rape and Measures to control the incidents. This includes understanding the effect of socioeconomic-demographic predictor variables in reduction of the incidents. The authors have applied statistical analysis using correlation to rape data from all the 35 regions of India with eleven socio-economic-demographic predictor variables to find the effect of the variables on incidents of rape. It was found that only literacy status, or literacy status as a proxy, for male and female in urban population indicated significant desirable effect on the number of rape incidents. This sets a direction for further research. The rape challenge should be addressed with a fresh look from multidisciplinary perspective besides law and enforcement. The fusion

of data, analyses, and ideas including from sociological, cultural, psychological, and religious aspects, and encouraging merging of tools from disciplines, should provide an insightful and sound approach to find solution to the intractable social problem. Also social change with the universal wisdom thoughts of great minds like Mahatma Gandhi and Elie Wiesel is desirable to eliminate ills, including rape, from the modern society.

Keywords: rape, literacy, Indian penal code, space-time function, socio-economic demographic predictors, multidisciplinary perspective, statistical analysis, correlation, religion.



Introduction

Rape is grave wrong. It is malum in se and can have severe consequences for victims.

It has been occurring since the ancient times across cultures. It has too often been ignored and mischaracterized. Rape is a complex phenomenon with many dimensions. It is one of the most controversial issues, and is a challenge to the contemporary thinking. It is perhaps THE DYNAMICS OF RAPE IN MODERN INDIAN SOCIETY most under-reported crime. However it is on the increase despite changes in the legislation, practice and procedure in the investigation, high profile coverage in the media, and support available to the victims. However



only a small number of perpetrators are brought to justice, and victims are routinely blamed for the crime. Dealing with rape is much more complex than dealing with most other crimes.

In India rape is horrific pe case in December 2012 where a student was gang raped with unimaginable acts of cruelty. It fact of life, a common occurrence that makes everyday news, and in recent times the incidents have increased sharply. Gruesome crimes against women have become rampant. A high profile savage gang ra pricked the conscience of the nation with unprecedented protests and drew the world attention. Again in August 2013 a similar brutal gang rape case in Mumbai stirred memories similar to the December 2012 case.

Recently the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon urged the Indian government to take action to protect women, and the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights Navi Pillay called rape in India a national problem. The Government of

India acted swiftly modified laws and had set up fast-track courts to deal with the crime. It is ironical that in spite of awakening, the sexual assaults continue to rise while gender equality is enshrined in the constitution. In modern India women occupy position of leadership in almost every field.

The paper describes dynamics of rape in the modern Indian society, and possible reasons for the crime. The history of rape law was traced, and current law with amendment was examined. Quantitative statistical analysis using correlation was employed on rape data with eleven socio-economic-demographic predictor variables. It was found that literacy plays an important role in reduction of the crime. It may be mentioned that to effectively contain rape crime requires a fresh look with multidisciplinary approach to gain insight and find solution to the intractable social problem.





nearby expansive modern university by the same name is funded by offerings by pilgrims at the *Mandir*. It confirms faith in the goddess by a large number of followers even in modern India. However rape as a national problem exists.

The reasons for rape include sexual pleasure, socioeconomic, power, sadism, anger, and evolutionary. For example persons in power can coerce mating with little fear of reprisal.

The perception and understanding of rape varies widely. The two extreme views are liberal and radical, and it is generally perceived somewhere between the two extremes.

Liberal perception views rape as an assault like other assaults while the radical perception takes into consideration dominant role because of manhood. The judgment of rape can therefore be subjective. In some societies rape is a taboo for the victim.

V. K. Madan, R. K. Sinha

The legal definition may vary depending on the country and time. In mathematical parlance rape may be described as a function of space and time. For example the definition of rape in US has been revised since January 2013 as "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim". Marital rape was considered a crime in the US and the same has since been abolished. Since February 2013 in India the word rape has been substituted by the word "sexual assault" and it includes assault without penetration and new offences. The lack of physical resistance is immaterial. In contrast in Germany the victim has to prove that sufficient resistance was put to avoid the assault for example in 2012 the judgment went against a 15 year old female rape victim. The judge pronounced "Es hätte weglaufen oder Hilfe rufen können, aber es hat alles über sich ergehen lassen. Das reicht nicht, um jemanden zu bestrafen" implying that not enough

resistance was put. However in some societies like in Afghanistan rape is the ultimate taboo for the victim and the law and society imprison the victim. Elie Wiesel's wisdom thought "There may be times when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest" is apt in this and similar situations.

The impact of rape on victims can be severe. A victim may get severely traumatized, suffer from various stress disorders, and face social stigma. Many victims consider it as a moral injury. Many are harmed in their sexuality for a long time. The victim has to bear humiliation and shame. The victim's family may resort to honor killing or forced marriage to the rapist. To help victims there are institutional support centers, both governmental and NGOs. They have enhanced sensitivity and understanding of rape, and help victims including healing the damage. However there are a significant number of silent victims as rape is one of the most under-reported violent crimes. The reasons may include social stigma, fear of reprisal from the perpetrator, the attitude of the police, painful medical examination, possible humiliation in the court by the defense attorney, and in some societies the victim is imprisoned.



Indian Penal Code and Recent Amendments



The Indian Penal Code (IPC) describes an exhaustive list of all cases of crime and punishment. The first IPC document was prepared in 1860 with 511 sections, and came into force in 1862. Many amendments have since been made to the IPC. However in the state of Jammu and Kashmir the IPC is known as Ranbir Penal Code (RPC). The IPC takes into account *actus reus*, *mens rea*, and the fundamental maxim "*actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*" meaning the act is not culpable unless the mind is guilty. For example *mens rea* translates in the IPC as intentionally, knowingly, voluntarily, fraudulently, or dishonestly.

There are two sections in IPC pertaining to rape viz. section 375 and section 376. In

375 IPC a man is said to commit "rape" to a woman in a circumstance like against her will, without her consent under false promise, consent by coercion, with her consent when she has unsound mind or intoxication and is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent, or with or without her consent when she was under 16 years of age. The section 376 defines a minimum punishment of seven years for the perpetrator. The punishment covers an exhaustive list of rape situations like punishment for a public servant, police, and gang rapists.

After the December 2012 Delhi gang rape case, the Government of India constituted a judicial committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma to suggest amendments in criminal laws and punishment to deal firmly in sexual assault cases, and based on the recommendations of the committee a Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 was passed. The word rape has been replaced with sexual assault and it includes assault without penetration, and penetration to any extent other than penile penetration is also an offence. New offences have been added like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism, stalking with related punishments.

Rape in india.

Statistics and Analysis

Projected rapes in India - Highest incidence							
Rank	State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Madhya Pradesh	4730.44	4832.02	4933.6	5035.18	5136.76	5238.34
2	Uttar Pradesh	3382.26	3529.39	3676.52	3823.65	3970.78	4117.9
3	Maharashtra	2511.76	2570	2628.25	2686.49	2744.74	2802.98
4	West Bengal	2309.88	2386.16	2462.43	2538.71	2614.98	2691.26
5	Assam	1753.44	1813.52	1873.6	1933.68	1993.76	2053.84
6	Andhra Pradesh	1777.17	1825.17	1873.17	1921.17	1969.17	2017.17
7	Rajasthan	1662.24	1728.31	1794.37	1860.43	1926.49	1992.56
8	Odisha	1461.95	1523.37	1584.79	1646.2	1707.62	1769.03
9	Kerala	1022.76	1070.12	1117.48	1164.84	1212.2	1259.56
10	Chattisgarh	1210.64	1218.93	1227.22	1235.51	1243.8	1252.09

There are various areas which need attention to gain insight into the phenomenon of rape and measures to control the incidents. This includes understanding the effect of socioeconomic-demographic predictor variables in reduction of the incidents. In this study statistical analysis using correlation was employed for the analysis of 2012 rape data from *THE DYNAMICS OF RAPE IN*

MODERN INDIAN SOCIETY

all India consisting of 35 regions representing 28 states and seven union territories. Eleven predictor variables were used to find the effect of the variables on incidents of rape. The predictors selected were male and female literacy in rural, urban, and total population, sex ratio, percentage of rural and urban population, work participation rates for male and female population. The rape data taken were from the National Crime Records Bureau under Section 376 IPC, and predictor variables chosen were from the 2011 Census Data. Predictors were taken as the independent variables while rape rates defined per *lakh* (1,00,000) of population were taken as the dependent variables. It may be mentioned that in India Vedic numbering system is used to denote large numbers like *lakh* (also *lac*), *crore* (10⁷), *arab* (10⁹), and *kharab*(10¹¹).

Table 1 depicts descriptive statistics of rape rate and the variables for all the 35 regions

Of India. It is observed from the Table that the mean value of rape rate was 2.8 with standard deviation of 2.04 across the regions. Mean value of male literacy ranged from 91 to 82 for urban and rural areas respectively, and for the total region it was 85 with relatively lower standard deviation values across the regions. Mean values for female literacy ranged from 82 to 66 for urban and rural areas, and for total combined areas it was 71. Mean Sex ratio was 929 and that is number of females per thousand of male population. Mean values for rural and urban percentages to total population were 61 and 39 respectively with the same standard deviation of 22 across the regions. Mean values for male and female work participation rates were 54 and 26 respectively with relatively lower standard deviation across the regions.

Fig. 1 depicts 2012 rape rates across 28 states and seven union territories of all India.

Mizoram state had the highest rape rate of 10.1 per lakh of population while the union

Territory of Lakshadweep had no reported rape incident. The reasons of highest rape rate in Mizoram include both high incidence of the rapes and high incidence of reporting. In Mizoram the overwhelming population is Christian and Christian ethics of forgiveness is misused and there is little fear of reprisal for committing crime coupled with and grim drug abuse problem there. In Lakshadweep women enjoy a respectful status. More than 40% of households are headed by women unlike in the rest of India.

Further bivariate correlations were computed between the predictor variables and rape rates across the Indian regions. All variables considered were on interval scale.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Rape Rate	2.7886	2.04346	35
% Male Lit. (T)	85.2717	6.32653	35
%Male Lit. (R)	82.3357	7.05876	35
% Male Lit. (U)	91.3011	3.54109	35
% Fem. Lit. (T)	71.4677	10.48830	35
% Fem. Lit. (R)	66.0589	11.31427	35
% Fem. Lit. (U)	82.1720	6.23847	35
Sex Ratio	929.30	79.682	35
% Rural	61.2140	22.20706	35
% Urban	38.7860	22.20706	35
WPR(M)	54.4029	5.11897	35
WPR (F)	26.3114	9.68427	35

Fig. 1. Rape Rate across Indian States and Union Territories in 2012

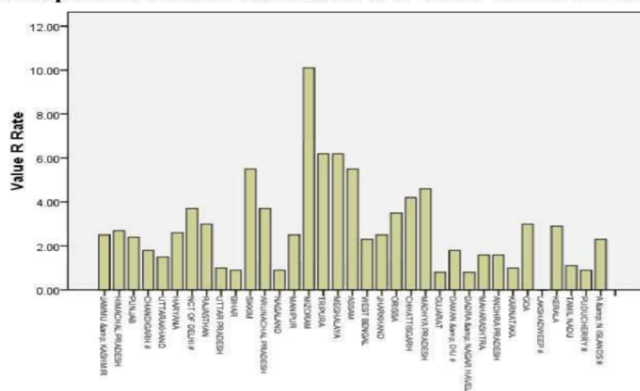


Table 2 depicts correlation coefficients of rape rates with predictor variables. It is observed that out of the eleven predictors, only male and female literacy status in urban population had significant effect on

reduction of rape incidents. The strength of association was relatively significant at 5 percent significance level with 2-tailed sigma or p values of 0.032 and 0.014. Literacy is definitely a key indicator to reduce the crime. The correlation analysis, however, does not take into account of independent effects of the predictors on the dependent variable. It provides indication for further research using advanced techniques to explore more closely for the independent effect of the predictors on the rape rate. Literacy can, however, be a proxy for development related factors.

Table 2: Correlation Coefficients

Variables	Rape Rate		
	Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Rape Rate	1	.000	35
% Male Lit. (T)	.022	.899	35
%Male Lit. (R)	.014	.938	35
% Male Lit. (U)	-.363*	.032	35
% Fem. Lit. (T)	.177	.308	35
% Fem. Lit. (R)	.178	.307	35
% Fem. Lit. (U)	-.412*	.014	35
Sex Ratio	.175	.316	35
% Rural	.197	.256	35
% Urban	-.197	.256	35
WPR(M)	-.080	.650	35
WPR (F)	.287	.094	35

Conclusions

Rape is *malum in se*. In India it has increased sharply in recent times and presently it is a national problem. It has drawn world attention including from UNO. Recently the Government of India modified laws and had set up fast-track courts to deal with the crime.

Rape is a challenge to the contemporary thinking. It is perhaps the most under-reported crime. Dealing with rape is much more complex than dealing with most other crimes. It is irony that rape cases in India are on the increase while gender equality is enshrined in the constitution, and in modern India women occupy position of leadership in almost every field.

Many Indians, as in ancient times, still consider divine personification of women and visit *Shakti* temples with liberal offerings.

The paper addresses dynamics of rape and models it as a space-time function. Rape is a multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon. The perception and understanding of rape may vary widely. The two extreme views of rape are liberal and radical and the rape is generally perceived in between these extreme views. The judgment of rape may therefore be V. K. Madan, R. K. Sinha



Subjective.

The definition of rape keeps evolving and is country specific. In some societies rape is the ultimate taboo for the victim.

The authors have applied statistical analysis using correlation on the Indian rape data punishable under Section 376 IPC with eleven socio-economic-demographic predictor variables. The data taken were for all the 35 regions representing all India. The result of the analysis indicated that out of all the predictor variables chosen, only male and female literacy status in urban population or literacy status as a proxy indicated significant effect on reduction of rape incidents. The future work may include application of advanced statistical techniques to the analysis of the rape data to get deeper insight into the problem. It may be suggested that more predictor variables be used for the analysis to unfold their effect on rape incidents.

It may be stressed that laws are necessary but not sufficient to contain rape incidents. It is desirable that the rape challenge should be addressed with a fresh look from multidisciplinary perspective besides law and enforcement. The fusion of data, analyses, and ideas including from sociological, cultural, psychological, and religious aspects, and encouraging merging of tools from disciplines, should provide an insightful and sound approach to find solution to the intractable social problem.

The social change with the universal wisdom thoughts of great minds like Mahatma

Gandhi and Elie Wiesel is desirable to eliminate ills, including rape, from the modern society.

Mahatma Gandhi's thought on religion "... our innermost prayer should be a Hindu should be a better Hindu, a Muslim a better Muslim, a Christian a better Christian" puts the religions in the right perspective



in building character, and Elie Wiesel's thought "There may be times when we are powerless to prevent injustice, but there must never be a time when we fail to protest" helps in gaining inner strength with desirable action even in extreme conditions.

High character and moral strength would make the society courageous and free from ills including rape

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